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AND

MONTHLY REGISTER

FOR

British India and its Dependencies :

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THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
JULY, 1822.

Original Communications, &c. &c.^A &c.

ON THE PRESENT DISPUTES WITH CHINA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: The dearth of political events, and consequently the paucity of interest which our newspapers inspire, the readers, I am disposed to believe, as well as the editors and proprietors of those valuable productions, sincerely deplore. Revolutions have ceased to operate around us; and the march of mind (according to the new-fashioned phraseology) seems to adjust itself quietly to the ancient measure of things. Nations appear to have discovered that an enthusiasm for war, like party in politics, is in reality the madness of many for the advantage of a few; nay, even barbarous murders, frightful conflagrations, and explosions of steam-engines, have become almost as rare as the havoc occasioned by the restless ambition of princes. The difference between Russia and Turkey offered some hopes to our anxious politicians: but these assume daily a more discouraging aspect.

This circumstance adds very much to the interest created by the serious dispute which has occurred in China. Speculations are already afloat concerning its consequences. Although our lucubrators have not yet ventured either to suggest or to deprecate a

declaration of war against the "Celestial Empire," the circumstances attending the occurrence have been commented upon by those who dogmatize in politics, and their remarks we may observe to be tinged with the peculiar habits of thinking, which belong to either of our chief political parties: as if it were imagined that something more was involved in the dispute than the loss of revenue, the interests of the East-India Company, or the risk we incur of being debarred from that fascinating beverage, which is an unfailing attraction to the social board, where it dissipates chagrin, expels ennui, and surrounds its votaries with a grateful atmosphere of steam and scandal.

The details of this awkward affair are yet but imperfectly known to us. It appears, from what has transpired, that the seamen of the *Topaze* frigate, upon landing to procure water, were beset by some Chinese at Lintin, or Lanton, on account (says a correspondent of the *Times*) of their having cut some brush-wood, which was private property: this act was consequently an aggression on our part. At first the *fracas* was but slight; till afterwards "came more and more,

and fought on part and part." The increase of numbers on both sides rendered the quarrel every moment more serious. In this contest of the *thick tails* against the *long tails*, the oaken towel against the bamboo, the numerical force of the latter party gave them such advantages, that the Jacks were in a fair way of being *finished*, had not the commander of the frigate opened upon the combatants; and it appears that the bullets did their duty impartially, without distinction of persons, for some of our tars were wounded, and two of the Chinese killed. The usual consequences ensued: stoppage of trade; desertion of Hong; "throwing back" of memorials and communications; departure of the factory; and every miscreant drest in a little brief authority, Tsengtoo, and Foyeen, and Chumpein, and Hoppo, was doubtless upon the alert to derive all possible advantage from the accident.

There seems to be some disposition on the part of persons in this country to regard the proceedings of the Chinese in this affair as perfectly justifiable. Suppose, it is alleged, that the crew of a foreign ship in the port of London landed, and committed outrages, would it not be reasonable to require that the authors of the mischief should be delivered up, to be dealt with according to the laws of the country whose inhabitants they had maltreated? Undoubtedly; but would our measures be directed against all vessels and persons of the same nation quietly visiting our ports for the purposes of trade? Prompt steps would certainly be taken by our police to secure the offending parties; and if they escaped, representations might be made to the Government of the country they belonged to; but it would be absurd and intolerable to hold their countrymen responsible for acts which they not only did not participate in, but had no power whatever to prevent. Moreover, in most civilized countries, there is some security that

the trial of an offender will be conducted with tolerable regard to justice; and the representative of the nation he belongs to would be able to obtain for him all the facilities which the laws of the country he is amenable to allow to a prisoner. But in China, the surrender of a foreigner to *trial* is, in fact, giving him up to *execution*. Antipathy to foreigners inspires the Chinese authorities with the inclination to treat as guilty those who are delivered up to them; and no diplomatic or other character, it seems, justifies, in their opinion, any person in claiming even to be present at the trial of a prisoner; so that their power to inflict injustice is co-equal with their inclination.

Precedents might easily be quoted to shew that this is no exaggerated charge: the whole tenor of the conduct of this people towards foreigners, from our first intercourse with them, has evinced a disregard for those fundamental principles of justice, which are seldom violated by nations just emerged from barbarism, as well as their contempt for the laws and maxims they have themselves established. An instance of the latter has occurred in the recent case of the Italian taken from the American ship *Emily*, who was executed immediately after trial, in open defiance of a law often triumphantly referred to by the Chinese, which forbids any criminal being put to death without the express sanction of their Emperor. It appears that the trial, if such it can be properly called, of this unfortunate individual, took place with closed doors, and without any but natives being present, on the 27th October; and on the following day, he was carried to the usual place of execution and strangled. All the circumstances of that transaction shew the scandalous condition of government in the Chinese provinces; the original demand of money by the lesser officers, as a consideration for hushing the affair; the indecent behaviour of the Pan-yu,

or minister of justice; and the want either of firmness or principle on the part of the Hong merchants, to whose artifices and clandestine behaviour, according to one account which has reached us, may, in a great measure, be attributed the unhappy turn which the affair took in the sequel. The well known timidity of the Chinese character accounts for their preference of fraud to force, in their endeavours to accomplish their object; and the success of their measures, in the case just adverted to, may naturally be expected to multiply the difficulties of coming to an adjustment in the affair of the Topaze.

No part of the Chinese code of laws relating to homicide seems to warrant the practice of insisting upon the surrender of foreigners chargeable with the death of a native in all cases, whether accidentally or designedly. Some years back the Supracargoes at Canton procured an extract from the criminal law, which was translated and made public for the information of persons resorting to China; it consisted of the following articles:

1. A man who kills another on the supposition of theft, shall be strangled, according to the law of homicide committed in an affray.

2. A man who fires at another with a musket, and kills him thereby, shall be beheaded, as in cases of wilful murder. If the sufferer be wounded, but not mortally, the offender shall be sent into exile.

3. A man who puts to death a criminal who had been apprehended, and made no resistance, shall be strangled, according to the law against homicide committed in an affray.

4. A man who falsely accuses an innocent person of theft (in cases of greatest criminality) is guilty of a capital offence; in all other cases, the offenders, whether principals or accessories, shall be sent into exile.

5. A man who wounds another unintentionally shall be tried according to the law respecting blows given in

an affray, and the punishment rendered more or less severe, according to the degree of injury sustained.

6. A man who, intoxicated with liquor, commits outrages against the laws, shall be exiled to a desert country, there to remain in a state of servitude.

There appears nothing in the foregoing articles which would lead to the conclusion that a person accidentally causing the death of another would be punished capitally, which would place the offence on the same footing with deliberate murder: nay, a person firing at another with intention to kill, and failing only through accident, would be punished more leniently than one who without the smallest design wounded another, who afterwards died, perhaps through mismanagement of the wound. But if, by a strained interpretation of the law, every species of homicide is only to be expiated by death, where shall we find authority for robbing of life a non-offending person, merely because he belongs to the same class of beings with the author of the mischief? A practice which appears not a whit more reasonable than the behaviour of the Spaniard whose nose was pulled in the dark by an unknown hand, and who, from a sense of honour, thought himself justified in sallying into the street, and provoking to mortal combat the first person he met there. Not many years back, a Chinese having lost his life among the Portuguese at Macao, the authorities seized a merchant of Manilla belonging to that nation, who had no participation in the crime, who was moreover a man of most estimable character, and strangled him. Such a system, even the extravagant maxim of *fiat justitia ruat cælum* cannot countenance; and should any attempt be made in the present case to enforce it, ought not the Government of this country to interfere, and having tried measures of an amicable character, in the hope of checking the artifices, fraud and cor-

ruption which beset every avenue to the Imperial ear, and of establishing an intercourse with a Government, whose territories those of our Eastern Empire closely approach; should it not resent as a national affront the violation of those fundamental principles of universal equity, which are superior to any local or positive custom? The ingenuity displayed in the proclamations of the Viceroy of Canton to colour the details of the affair, and the plausible arguments employed by him to "make the worse appear the better reason," are sufficient to prove that the Government (whom these documents are evidently designed to delude), as well as its ministers, do not offend *ex ignorantia*. A wholesome lesson of severity, which, in the instance of the dispute between the Alceste and the Chinese forts, was not thrown away, would, I imagine, have a salutary effect upon the subsequent behaviour of this arrogant, unprincipled people.

His Excellency the Governor of the two Kwang provinces, in his edict of 5th January 1822, alleges, as a ground for identifying the trading individuals with those on board the man of war, that "the reason of the cruiser coming so far as Canton is the protection of trade, and as all sorts of intercourse with the said nation (England) originates in commerce, it is impossible not to implicate the commerce in the prosecution." He adds also, "that originally the foreigners killing the natives did not concern the traders; but the Celestial Empire knows the cruisers only in the capacity of convoy to trading ships at Canton; and whilst they are tranquil, the trade is *permitted*; but when they are not tranquil, it is interdicted." In the last edict of the 22d January, the Governor employs a more conciliatory tone than in his former papers: considering "the great distance the foreign merchants come to Canton," he could not "bear the thought that they should be implicated because of

the man of war, and that country *lose such great gains*." He accordingly directs the Hong merchants to ascertain whether the Committee had stated *perspicuously* how the foreign murderers were to be forthcoming, as in that case "they might send in goods to pay duties, and ship them;" but if the Committee still "gazed and stared about, and floated hither and thither," the shipping of goods was to be prohibited. With apparent fairness, he allows the ships to depart, declaring he will not either detain them, or force them away; judging perhaps what might be the result of an attempt of this sort. He even announces that there is no need of anxiety about the goods and debts in China; quoting the proverb, that "he who kills a man must pay for it with his life; and he who owes a debt must pay for it with his money." This passage has been referred to with some satisfaction: but it appears to me ambiguous, and probably implies that these are reciprocal acts: so that it may hereafter be maintained by no worse logic than we discover throughout the proclamations of his Excellency, that those who kill people in China, and refuse to surrender an individual to pay the usual forfeit, have no pretence to claim the debts due to them there.

In a dispute of this serious nature, much will depend upon the character and discernment of the sovereign. Little is known of the talents and capacity of Taou-kwang; but from one circumstance, I should be disposed to think lightly of him: At his accession, he assumed the title of Yuen-hwuy, which had been that of an Emperor, A.D. 470; the adopted son of Ming-te, the real son of a person of infamous character. The practice of assuming a title used before is uncommon, and therefore among such punctilious people as the Chinese denoted little respect for their prejudices; but the adoption of one so disgraceful can only have proceeded

from folly. His Majesty was soon induced to divest himself of a title that held him up to ridicule; and in October 1820, an official order issued from Peking, setting forth that Taoukwang (*Reason illustrious*) was to be the "national designation," or imperial title. It is indeed true that during the life-time of the late Emperor, the present monarch, then heir presumptive, received a title signifying "*the wise*;" but the act which gained him this distinction, furnishes no evidence of his intellectual, though it may of his corporeal vigour: he fired with his imperial hands on some rebels, and shot two of them in the act of climbing the palace walls! If we may be allowed to understand literally his Majesty's character of himself, we must adhere to the first conjecture; for in the He-chaou, or *joyful proclamation*, issued at his accession, he says that "the dragon charioteer," his father, Kea-king, "silently settled that the divine utensil, the throne, should devolve on his contemptible person."

To conclude, Sir; we may draw the following conclusions from the events that have recently happened at Canton: 1st. That the Chinese are prepared to violate every principle of justice, whether universal or peculiar; which is exemplified in their conduct towards the unhappy man whom the Americans most disgracefully suffered to be taken from their protection, after

(it is said) he had been tried and acquitted by an American jury; whose offence, according to the obvious interpretation of the Chinese criminal law, did not make him obnoxious to capital punishment; whose trial was not public, and who was executed without the sanction of the Emperor; neither of which practices is justified by law or usage. 2dly. That if we deem it either unjust or impolitic to resist by force their absurd pretensions, the extension of our China trade to other individuals besides the East-India Company, would lead to its perpetual derangement, and perhaps final ruin, from causes which have been often pointed out by persons best qualified to judge of that subject; a trade which has hitherto been preserved to the country by the prudent and judicious conduct of the persons selected by the Company to superintend it; combining forbearance with firmness, spirit with temper and moderation; and whose character comprehends whatever influence is derived from extensive wealth, and skill, precision and integrity in their system of business.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

X. X.

*** We propose, in a future number, to furnish an historical account of the occurrences which our correspondent has briefly touched upon in the foregoing letter.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CHARACTER OF THE LATE CAPTAIN M'MURDO, OF BOMBAY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: The enclosed manuscript has been lately received from India: it will appear in the next volume of the Transactions of the Bombay Literary Society. As it describes the character of an excellent man, and a lamented

public servant of the Company, I dare say you will think it proper that it should appear in an early number of your respectable Journal.

I am, &c.

A.

MEMOIR.

Since the foregoing paper* was presented to the Society, its amiable and accomplished author has paid the debt of nature; and perhaps no place more appropriate than the present, at the close of his last communication, could be selected for a short record of his talents and virtues. Had his life been prolonged, his industry and abilities would, no doubt, have continued to add interest to future volumes; but this boon has been denied to his friends, to whom there now remains only the melancholy task of preserving his memory.

Captain McMurdo entered the military service of the Hon. East-India Company at a very early period of life, and had the good fortune, soon after his arrival in India, to be placed under Col. Walker, then Resident at Baroda, whose interest in the future fortune and character of those committed to his charge was sincere and unceasing; and who never lost an opportunity of impressing upon their minds, that the only safe and honourable road to preferment and distinction was through the paths of integrity, industry and knowledge. It was in this school that a proper bent was first given to his mind, and he used always to acknowledge with gratitude, that his good fortune and success were entirely to be attributed to his having had, at an early period of his life, worthy objects of ambition constantly presented to his view.

His first years, after his arrival in India, were passed in the military service, where he acquired as much distinction as usually falls to the lot of a person of the rank he held. He was zealous and attentive to his duties, and acquired the esteem of his associates, and the good opinion of his superior officers. During his short military career it fell to his lot to see a considerable share of active service:

he was present at the taking of Baroda, Sunkra Pawaghur, Malin, and the Isle of France, where he went on the personal staff of the late Sir J. Abercrombie, and was selected by that officer to carry his dispatches, detailing the surrender of the Island to the Governor-General.

The latter years of Capt. McMurdo's life were passed in the civil and political departments, and he was successively appointed Agent in Kattywar, and Resident in Cutch. For these situations he was in every respect eminently qualified: he possessed an accurate knowledge of Persian and Hindustanee, and, what hardly any other person but himself has attained to, he spoke and wrote with fluency the Guzarat language, which was the universal medium of communication in the countries where his services were employed. To these acquirements, so necessary and essential, was added a real store of knowledge relating to the customs, manners, and prejudices of those among whom he was destined to act, and a deep insight into all the turnings and windings of the native character. As a man of business, also, he was industrious and indefatigable, and on the most complicated transactions that were brought to his notice, he never ceased till he had personally unravelled the most intricate circumstances connected with them, and elicited the truth. If the character of a public servant is to be in any degree estimated by the general opinion of those over whom his influence and authority extends, or with whom he is connected by his situation, few will be entitled to higher fame than Capt. McMurdo. There is not at this day a village in Kattywar or Cutch, where his name is not known, and where it is not mentioned with respect, and even with enthusiasm. In the latter district, the task he had to perform was both important and difficult; no less than to restore to order and prosperity a country

* Our correspondent has not communicated to us the title of the paper alluded to, but the subject is mentioned in the course of the Memoir.—Ed.

which had been for twenty years the victim of oppression and internal anarchy. His object, however, was effected by his zeal and talents: the jarring pretensions of turbulent and rapacious chiefs were adjusted, habits of rapine and plunder were subdued, confidence established, industry protected and encouraged; and before his death, he had the satisfaction of seeing the whole country restored to a state of comparative tranquillity and prosperity. If there were some imperfections in the edifice which he constructed, as there are in all human institutions, he was always the first to acknowledge them, and only pleaded necessity in excuse. At no period were his efforts more conspicuous than on the occasion of the earthquake, which he has described in the foregoing paper. When almost every town and village in the country was in ruins; when the members of the Government as well as the people were reduced to a state of helplessness and despair, and when they appeared as if they were passively waiting in expectation of some still greater calamity; by the influence he had acquired over them, by explanation, advice, encouragement and assistance, he roused them from the state of apathy into which they were sunk, and by impressing upon their minds that the safety of the country, of their property, and of their families, depended upon the proper application of their energies, he soon again set every thing in motion. The streets were cleared, temporary sheds were erected, the shops were again opened, and the traces of that great disaster soon began gradually to disappear, and cheerfulness and confidence to be re-established.

Capt. McMurdo did not consider it sufficient merely to carry certain measures into effect, or coldly to abide by the regulations of the service, but entered with zeal and warmth into all the duties of his situation. He took a lively interest in the concerns of those over whom his influence and

authority extended, and hundreds have been saved from disgrace, poverty and ruin, by his timely advice, interference and generosity. It was this constant interest in their happiness and welfare which impressed the natives with such a high respect and esteem for his character. He became their adviser in all their difficulties, and the arbiter of their disputes; and no punishment was considered so severe as to have incurred his displeasure. The native character was far from standing high in his estimation, but this he at all times carefully concealed; and though nothing escaped his knowledge, trifling and venial faults were seldom visited with punishment or disgrace. A hint from him was generally sufficient to prevent a repetition, and he always shewed more anxiety to eradicate the sources of crime than to punish it when committed: "*Omnia scire non omnia exsequi; parvis peccatis veniam, magnis severitatem commodare: nec poena semper sed saepius penitentia contentus esse: officiis et administrationibus potius non peccaturos praepone, quam damnare cum peccassent.*" If Capt. McMurdo was respected and beloved by the natives, he was no less fortunate in acquiring the confidence of the Government under which he acted, and which frequently expressed a high sense of the value of his services. In the relation in which he stood between an European Government and the natives of India, he was perhaps, as nearly as possible, a perfect model of what a public servant ought to be. While he served the former with zeal, fidelity and integrity, he was no less active in promoting the prosperity and happiness of the latter. The interests of the governors and the governed had no separate place in his estimation. He considered the prosperity of a country as the glory, the pride, and the strength of its ruler, to which object all his efforts were directed, and nothing ever afforded him such lively happiness as to trace any im-

provement in the condition of those over whom his authority extended. To see them happy and contented was his first and fondest wish; to promote this object his unwearied industry was applied, and seldom had he the mortification to find that it was applied in vain. The accounts of Kattywar and Cutch, published in the former volumes of the Transactions of the Literary Society, display the zeal and industry of the late Capt. McMurdo, in promoting our knowledge of the countries where he resided, and of the manners and customs of their inhabitants. His mind possessed more of an active than of a speculative turn, and he delighted much more in acquiring knowledge, from personal observation and intercourse with the natives, than from reading and study. He liked to observe and describe the objects around him as they actually existed. He received with curiosity, interest, and a degree of reverence, the ancient institutions of India, and considered them in general competent, if properly administered, to promote the prosperity and happiness of the people. In addition to the papers above noticed, he had, previous to his death, completed a History of Sind, from the earliest period of which there are any authentic records of that country. This was a work of great labour and expense, and it is to be hoped that its publication will take place, not only on account of its intrinsic value to those who feel an interest in the history and revolutions of Indian States, but that its author may obtain that meed of posthumous fame to which his industry and abilities in its execution will no doubt entitle him. His attention was first attracted to the river Indus, no doubt from the relation in which that mighty stream stands connected with one of the most splendid and best authenticated of ancient events. At the time of his death, he was busily employed in acquiring all the information procurable regarding the course of

this river. This appeared to be a favourite pursuit, and he spared no pains nor expense in its execution; but it is to be regretted that, though he had acquired a considerable stock of materials, he never reduced them to any shape or order: he still, most likely, considered them as deficient; and when urged by his friends to begin upon them, his reply used to be, "I have got the subject all in my mind, and when I commence upon it shall be able to finish it in a few days." His favourite object appeared to be to refute those, who from etymological researches and analogies endeavoured to establish the localities of places celebrated in ancient history. How far he would have succeeded in this attempt it is impossible to say, but there is little doubt that he would have proved some places, to which Dr. Vincent ascribes very high antiquity to be of comparatively modern origin, while from the great changes which he would have shewn to have taken place within the last thousand years in the course of the river, as it approaches the south, he would have established the unsatisfactory nature of all inquiries regarding the situation of places in that direction. If Capt. McMurdo was distinguished for his zeal and talents as a public servant, and for his industry and abilities in acquiring and communicating knowledge, he was no less remarkable for all those qualities that grace and adorn private life. He was mild and unassuming in his manners, of a candid, open, and communicative disposition, and possessed a constant cheerfulness and suavity of temper. He never felt himself at his ease in large parties, and on that account he sometimes appeared to strangers distant and retired. It was when with a few intimate friends that his character appeared in its true light, and then the playfulness of his conversation, his simple and unpretending manners, and the cheerfulness of his temper communicated a charm to his society,

which those who enjoyed it can never forget. There was nothing he disliked so much as stiffness and formality; he entered with keenness and spirit into all the amusements that were set on foot at the places where he resided, and he was always highly entertained, and his derision excited, by any attempt to carry the pretensions arising from rank or official situation into private society. The serenity of his disposition was hardly ever disturbed, except when he heard of some mean or selfish act, or of some instance of injustice and oppression, when he never concealed his feelings of contempt and indignation. In the relations of a son, a brother, and a friend, he stood pre-eminent, and nothing ever annoyed him so much as to hear even a hint that could affect the character of any of those with whom he was intimate, and particularly those with whom he had associated in early life. Generous almost to a fault, the tale of pity was never told to him in vain, and his hand was ever open to relieve the distresses of others. That this picture of his private character is not overstrained, will be testified by all his friends.

In his death, Capt. McMurdo displayed the same equanimity which had been the constant attendant upon his character in all situations through life. While proceeding on a tour to the frontiers of Wagen, for the purpose of establishing a military post, he was attacked by that fatal epidemic which has continued to ravage India for the last four years. Though unfortunately no medical assistance was at hand, the medicines usually recommended in the disease were administered by his friend Capt. Noble, who had accompanied him. At first they appeared to have some effect, but this was not lasting; and from the moment he was

attacked he appeared to have a presentiment of the fatal termination of his complaint, and accordingly prepared to arrange his affairs. He dictated his will with as much correctness and composure as he had ever, in the day of health, dictated a public letter. He requested to be buried in the place where he was about to terminate his life, and even pointed out a particular spot on the bank of a tank where he wished to be interred; he then requested not to be disturbed, and having recommended himself to the mercy of his Creator, he covered his face, and remained quiet and composed to the period of his death, which took place without a struggle a few hours afterwards.

Capt. McMurdo was only thirty-three years of age at the period of his death, and his life affords an encouraging instance of how much can be effected by a few years of well-directed talent and industry, as well as of a person raising himself to the highest situations, entirely by his own merits and exertions. When the fatal event was announced in the districts with which his situation connected him, it was considered by the natives as a public calamity; and the disinterested and unaffected sorrow of thousands marked the esteem with which he was regarded. No person perhaps ever received greater tributes of regret from his European friends; and those who only knew him by name, appeared in concordance with his more intimate acquaintance to lament his death. "*Finis vitæ ejus cognatis nobis luctuosus, amicis tristis, extraneis etiam ignotisque non sine curâ fuit. Vulgus quoque, et hic aliud agens populus, et ventitavere ad domum, et per fora, et circulos locuti sunt: nec quisquam, auditâ morte, aut lætatus est, aut statim oblitus est.*"

Vol. XIV. C.

STATE OF EDUCATION AMONGST THE MALAYS IN PENANG.

We have extracted, entire, the following interesting article from the fifteenth number of the Indo-Chinese Gleaner.

To the Editor,

SIR: In several numbers of your interesting publication, I observe that communications are requested on the State of Education among the natives of these countries; I have, in consequence, been induced to collect a few particulars on the state of education among the Malays in Penang, which, if you consider them worthy of a place in your Miscellany, are at your service. The plan I have adopted is somewhat similar to the one laid down by Sianu, in his communication on the State of Education in Malacca (see Gleaner, No. 10). I have left out several things which he has mentioned, and which are practised here, the same as in Malacca, and probably in all Mahometan countries. The Malays appear to have one general system on which they act, though in different places they may vary a little from it.

First. Number of Schools.—They are rather numerous, as you will perceive from the following statement; though the number of scholars in some of them is but small. There are probably other schools, concerning which I have not gained any information; but as I hope you will receive other communications, perhaps that deficiency will be made up: it can only be by different persons interesting themselves in the subject, that the real state of education among the natives can be fully made known.

1. Tuan Haji Abdulkadir,* the high priest among the Mahometans, instructs all Malays who choose to make application, to read the Koran, and to write their own language; in addition to which, he instructs them in the doctrines and duties of Islamism. He has about ten disciples.

2. Tuan Haji Kamarudin has six scholars, and teaches them to read the Koran, and the colloquial Malay.

3. Tuan Haji Yusief has eight learners, and teaches them to read the Koran only.

4. A Kling master has thirty scholars, nine of which are learning to write. The Koran only is read in the school.

5. There are two Kling masters in one place, who teach the learners to read the Koran only; one has four scholars, the other has two.

6. Lebiganni teaches his disciples the Koran only.

7. Addul Kadir has at present only three scholars, who are taught the Koran.

8. A female teacher, who instructs her pupils to read the Koran.

9. Tuan Mahomet Salih, an Arabian, has four scholars, who are taught the Koran.

10. Inchi Lanang and Mahomet, teach in one place; and the Koran only is used. They have four scholars at present.

11 to 16. Are small schools, containing in all about forty scholars, who are taught to read the Koran.

17. Tuan Haji Amat, son of the high priest, teaches his scholars to read the Koran, and the colloquial Malay. He is the only teacher, at present, regularly employed in the largest Malay compound in the town, which I understand contains three or four hundred persons, many of whom are able to read the Koran and write Malay. He has about fifty scholars, all boys. The girls are taught at home; and as there are several learned natives in the compound, it is very probable that many boys are taught at home likewise. This is the case to a certain extent in different parts of the island. Sometimes a whole compound will join, and employ one teacher, and sometimes the father will instruct his own children; but if he have not abilities for doing that, he will (if his circumstances will admit) engage a teacher for that purpose, promising a certain sum when the education of the children is completed.

II. Age and Ceremonies on entering School.—There is no fixed standard as to age; all are admitted from six years old and upwards, just as circumstances may direct. The parents, at the time they deliver up a child to the master, offer a small present of plantains, sirih, tobacco, &c.; sometimes a few pice, and, when they can afford it, a rupee or a dollar. They then say to the master, "This child we entirely

* Tuan Haji is a title of respect given to an Islam who has performed the pilgrimage to Mecca.

surrender to you; he is not now ours, but yours; we only ask for his eyes and limbs, and that he may not be crippled, or severely wounded in chastisement. In every other respect he is solely at the disposal of the teacher." After these ceremonies, the child is regularly received by the master into the school, and entitled to all the advantages of the institution. There is an additional agreement which comes under the head.

III. *Of School Fees.*—In this particular also there is nothing definite as to the actual sum, unless the same be stated in a written or verbal agreement. When a boy has gone through the Koran, which is considered a kind of finish to his education, his parents give *سَدَقَة* *sedekah*, or alms, which, in this instance, has a special reference to what is given exclusively for instruction. The parents reward the teacher according to their ability: the rich will give from twenty to seventy dollars, and upwards; and if they consider the master as having done his duty, frequently add a new turban, a gown, and a piece of white cloth. A feast sometimes follows, when a company of old men are invited, who are supposed to know the Koran well. The boy is called into the presence of these old men and his master, when, with an audible voice, he is ordered to read a chapter or two from the Koran, after which the judgment of the old men, which is mostly favourable, stamps dignity on the teacher as being very learned.

In many instances, however, the school-master does not succeed so well, and not unfrequently fails to obtain any emolument whatever, from parents whose children he has instructed. The custom of paying nothing till the education of the children is completed, often proves very injurious to the teacher, and has a tendency to bring into disuse the practice, as at present observed by the Mahometans. In case the father dies, or becomes very poor, the master either loses the expected reward, or has great difficulty in obtaining it; it being perfectly optional with the parents, whether they give any thing or not; and extreme poverty is always considered a sufficient excuse. An instance lately occurred, in which the teacher, after having taught four children to read the Koran, could not obtain a single rupee, though the father

had, in a verbal agreement, promised a hundred dollars for each boy. I have known several instances of this nature. To go to law in such cases is also a great disgrace to the master, who, by so doing, is considered as committing a great sin, and doing that which is forbidden in the Islam religion. Very poor people can take their children to a Mahometan teacher for instruction, and should he refuse, or ask for wages as the condition, he is liable to be disgraced: he is obliged to receive them. The Muslims say, that all good teachers who fear God in truth, will not, dare not, ask for any recompence for instructing the ignorant; yet when we consider the labour of the teacher, and the time he devotes to his employment, on the principles of justice, he deserves some remuneration.

IV. *School Hours.*—It will appear that the poor school-master has plenty to do. The schools open in the morning at seven o'clock, and close at eleven, when the children go home to eat rice. At two o'clock the schools are re-opened, and the children read till five; when the master's ordinary work for the day is done. The time also of continuance in school is quite uncertain. Some boys, who are of a very bright intellect, will go through the Koran in one year; but many require a much longer space of time, and some even in ten years do not finish the book. It is not uncommon to extol the master as a very assiduous and laborious teacher, because he has the good fortune to have under his care some sharp boys, who give their minds to learning, and are, in fact, very little trouble; while, on the other hand some stupid boys, with whom far greater pains are taken, and who cause the teacher many an anxious hour, only in the end bring him into disgrace, and cause him to lose his character as a schoolmaster. This is at times very discouraging to the poor Mahometan teachers. The children receive no rewards whatever for making progress in learning; on the contrary, their

V. *Punishments* are very severe, if they do not learn. All the encouragement they receive is, that punishment will not be inflicted if they behave well.

For *Gambling* the boys are punished by having pieces of rattan placed between their fingers, and the 'fingers' ends bound tight together.

For playing *Truant*, a piece of wood, as heavy as the boy can lift, is fastened by a chain to his body, and which he must take with him wherever he goes. This punishment is continued till he appears sorry for what he has done. When several boys are guilty of this offence, they are chained together two and two, and the one not being able to go any where without the other makes it a very disagreeable punishment. Sometimes the boys are suspended from a pole by the hands only, which are clasped together, with the fingers inside, and in that position they rest entirely on the pole, their feet about an inch from the ground.

For *Fighting*, the offending party is beaten with a rattan by all the boys in the school, and if, in the judgment of the master, they are too mild, he himself corrects the offender very severely. Others are ordered to lay hold of the left ear with the right hand, and the right ear with the left hand, then to prostrate themselves at the feet of the master as often as he shall require. Should the boys, by accident, let go their hold, they are severely flogged.

For *Lying*, the boy is placed in a corner of the room, and remains there till the wrath of the master is appeased; if for any length of time, the boy's parents send him food.

For *calling Ill Names*, the boys are made to lay hold of each other by the ears, and rise and sit together as often as the master shall order. The boys find it difficult to rise and sit at the same moment of time; and he who is in the least tardy, receives a few strokes from the rattan for each offence.

There are some milder punishments; but other modes are adopted with great rigour, particularly so in Mahometan countries, where Islamism generally prevails.

VI. *Method of Teaching, and what is taught.*—The boys are first taught the Arabic alphabet, which is mostly written on a board for that purpose; when they know all the characters, the Koran is put into their hands, and they read a chapter which treats on prayer; but if the teacher does not explain the same to them, they are just as wise when they have read the chapter as they were before; and as the Koran is in the Arabic tongue, the teacher himself is frequently unable to explain it. Great numbers read the Koran who are not able to explain a single chapter. It is

the chief book which is read in the Mahometan schools, and nothing more is taught, unless the teacher is desired to do so by the parents. In some instances the children continue at school after they have read the Koran, when they proceed to *الكتاب* *Alkitab*, or the book, which explains the doctrines and ceremonies of Islamism, and is considered by some an explanation of the Koran. This may be viewed as one of the means employed for propagating Mahometanism. Five leading tenets are principally insisted upon, and care is taken to impress the minds of the children with the importance of them; and frequently these doctrines are interspersed with the regular lessons of the day. It is no uncommon thing, when passing the native schools among the Muslims, to hear the children singing praises to all the prophets, and they are thus supposed to have made considerable progress in their learning.

Writing is also taught in the native schools, as soon as the boys can read with tolerable facility. They commence by writing the characters on boards, which, when full, are washed and used again; and so they proceed, by degrees, to the use of paper, and write what the master may order. On the whole, I am of opinion, that the plan of education, as at present adopted by the Malays, is, in many respects, very deficient; and considering the great disadvantages under which they labour, it is rather a wonder that so many know how to read. I trust the attempts which have been made, and which are now in contemplation, for improving the modes of education among the natives, will have the desired effect. The Protestant Missionaries, who have resided rather more than twelve months on the island, have two Malay schools, which are conducted on different principles from the native schools in general. The missionaries found it difficult to introduce any thing new among the Mahometans; and the only condition on which they would consent to allow their children to read books which they recommended was, that they should also read a lesson in Arabic. To this condition the Missionaries consented, and have not had any cause to repent for so doing. It probably had the effect of weakening prejudice, and of convincing them that the Missionaries did not wish them to relinquish their own plan without furnishing

them with a better. One of these schools was at first conducted in a small mosque, on the road leading to Pulau Tikus, which was offered by a Kling man; but several things proving inconvenient, and rather a hindrance to the scholars, the mosque was relinquished, and an attap-house, belonging to the owner of the mosque, was hired for the school. This school continued to flourish till about two months ago, when, in consequence of a false report in the neighbourhood, nearly one-half of the scholars withdrew, which caused great sorrow to the native teacher. At present, there are not more than twenty scholars who attend regularly; it is hoped, however, that by and bye the number will increase. The other school near the bazar, contains about fifty learners, including men, women, and children. The Scriptures and religious tracts are read in both schools, and no objection is now made to them. The children are also instructed in writing and arithmetic. Mahometan bigotry, we hope, is losing ground; and of this we are certain, that the Mahometan power has greatly diminished in many countries of late. "The defender of their faith is the word of the Sultan, and if that be wrested from his hands, weakness succeeds to strength." Happy will it be for the poor deluded followers of the false and subtle Prophet of Mecca, when his delusions shall be fully exposed to their view, and when, by the powerful agency of the Holy Spirit, they shall behold the glories of Immanuel, God in human nature. The Missionaries have also a native Chinese school under their care, which it is not necessary particularly to notice here. Towards the support of these schools, Government subscribes very liberally; and more schools might be readily commenced, if the funds would admit. As knowledge increases, superstition and ignorance will lose their ground; and in the fulness of time, the divine purposes will be accomplished, and the heathen be given to Christ for his inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession.

I remain, Mr. Editor, yours, &c.

Penang, Oct. 20, 1820.

SOHBAI.

(Note by the Editor of the Gleaner.)

We would particularly recommend this interesting paper to correspondents, as an excellent model for other papers on the

same subject. The minuteness of the account gives it point and interest. We sincerely trust that *Sohbai's* wishes, relative to the establishment of many Christian schools among the natives of Penang, will be fully realized. The very favourable disposition of the public authorities of that island to the promotion of education and useful objects, we have ourselves witnessed, and benefited by it; and we feel assured, that no well directed effort in so good a cause, by whomsoever made, will fail to obtain both their assistance, and that of the British residents of Penang, generally. We have been long of opinion, that to establish schools among the natives, on an extensive scale, their prejudices must, in some points, be followed a little. This appears to have been done with success in the instances above related.

Mahometans will not consent at first to send their children to schools, where Christianity is exclusively taught. By yielding to them a little in regard to the Koran, they will probably agree to allow the Holy Scriptures to be read also, and thus the word of truth may become known on the large scale; whereas, by making the banishment of the Koran, a *sine qua non* in the school (which few will consent to), the volume of inspiration may be shut up in a corner. These remarks refer only to places where prejudice against Christianity is very strong; where that is not the case, the sooner and the more entirely the schools be exclusively Christian the better.

Habits of application, formed in the acquisition of any language, are always to be considered useful to the human intellect; but it is a strange infatuation that has seized the minds of this people, that they should, in the education of their youth, almost entirely exclude their own language. On looking over these seventeen schools, there appear to be only three in which the Malay language forms a branch of the regular course, and it would seem but an unimportant one too. These schools do not altogether contain more than a hundred and forty scholars, seventy-five of whom only enjoy the benefit of instruction in their own language. Admitting that in the island of Penang there should be, among the Malays, males and females, to the number of five hundred instructed to read, and that the same proportion as

that above-mentioned, be observed in teaching Malay, there will not be found on the island three hundred persons among the youth so instructed, capable of reading books written in their own tongue. In a population so considerable as that of

the Malay youth of Penang, this would indeed be a small proportion. If this induction be fair, it shows very forcibly the necessity of making vigorous efforts to establish schools in which their own language shall be chiefly taught.

POLICY OF GREAT BRITAIN TOWARDS CHINA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir: One of the leading advantages of your very useful miscellany, arises from a concentration of important subjects, bearing reference to the welfare of our Oriental Possessions, so highly material to the stability of the British Empire. If subjects brought forward produce discussion, so much the better; as this collision of ideas will tend to elicit and establish, ultimately, truths which may at first appear dubious, or requiring the confirmation resulting from facts and arguments. Such, for instance, is the present controversy on the most eligible mode of terminating the cremation of Hindoo widows. Your correspondent, Mr. Kendall, has furnished, at least, a well-written paper on this very interesting subject, and has hinted at a farther communication. Your well-informed and intelligent contributor, under the signature of B. W., has viewed this distressing practice in a manner which may be serviceable to Mr. Kendall, in enabling him to view the case under other aspects, in his future communications. For my own part, being referred to *so pointedly* by Mr. Kendall, I have only to remark, without animadverting on his misconstructions, that I do not see it necessary to alter any one of my opinions, in consequence of that gentleman's statements.

From this brief notice of a subject exciting the deepest sympathies of our nature, and laying a strong hold on moral feelings, I pass on to a sort of profit and loss and stock-exchange-business, claiming immediate atten-

tion, however, as intimately connected with our comfort and happiness, at any rate, in the present state of existence.

If recent intelligence is to be relied on, we appear to have been expelled from China by an arbitrary mandate, unsanctioned by any known law of nations, and not founded on any practice hitherto prevalent among civilized states. If the pseudo-Celestial Empire is not to be reckoned of this description, the procedure for procuring satisfaction for this, and former insults, becomes still more justifiable, to teach cunning and half-informed barbarians the legitimate conduct regulating the intercourse of enlightened states. The Chinese are a selfish, jealous, and a cruel, unfeeling people; equally devoid of generosity of sentiment, and liberality of conduct. They were long deemed to be scientific; but the reverse is made out clearly to be the fact, as fully ascertained by the competent observers who accompanied our insulted embassies. In their own estimation, they are in every excellence, the first, if not the only nation worthy of mention, on the face of the earth. No principle of honour is prevalent among them, as the bamboo and the whip are applied from the highest to the lowest in the scale of society. Of British superiority they have, at length, become convinced; and hate us in proportion to the strength of their conviction. With a painfully forbearing and a distressing precaution, we have been under the necessity of submitting to the injustice

and caprices of this boastful and vain-glorious, but cowardly people; and the measure of unmerited forbearance and vexation seems to be nearly full.

The Company's servants, from an experience of the fickleness and pride of the Chinese character, have managed them with tolerable success; but it may not be altogether prudent to bring in contact with this malevolent people British ships of war, not used to temporizing, and habituated to act, in all cases, with promptitude and decision.

We have held our factories in China sufficiently long to have established a prescriptive right of possession; and nothing could deprive us of this right, but a manifest infringement of the laws of the country, or an invasion of the property of the natives. Whether the crew of the frigate, or the natives, were the original aggressors in the unfortunate quarrel, is not made out from any impartial evidence as yet adduced. It is evident that the respective parties ought to have been tried by their relative laws, in the presence of each other, when the truth would have appeared, and would, in fair justice, have been followed up by the punishment of the guilty. This only eligible procedure must have been, no doubt, proposed; but Chinese justice, or rather injustice, required, that the supposed British culprits should be given up to undergo, as usual, a mock trial, followed by instant execution. This infamous proposal being rejected, with the abhorrence it amply merited, we have been forced, if accounts be true, in order to avoid the vindictive malice of a revengeful people, to dismantle our factories; to save as much as could be saved of the public property; to embark under the imputation of criminals, and to sail for Europe, to report proceedings which cannot remain unredressed, without a stain on the national honour. Ruinous as are the consequences to the interests of the East-India Company, the direct insult

is offered to the dignity of the British nation.

Seeing that our tame embassies have been repeatedly (but more especially the last) treated with marked contempt, no hope or expectation of full and satisfactory redress and indemnification can arise from any attempt of this description, unless this arrogant nation shall be convinced that more powerful and efficacious means are prepared to enforce just demands, and to satisfy insulted honour.

The embassy ought to *proceed by land from Bengal*, accompanied by men of science and *coup d'œil* capable of mapping the route, and of making observations of practical utility, in the event of the necessity of their future application, to humble the pride of the Celestial Empire. Conscious of wrong, an embassy might be rejected: be it so; but let the consequences be decidedly announced, and the Chinese would succumb and cringe, with a meanness equal to their former insolence.

Tea-drinkers need not be alarmed, as the Chinese will sell the same quantity as before, but with this difference, that the Americans, and foreign nations, will be the purchasers in lieu of the Company. The revenue of above three millions, which the article now yields, will be made up, as much as possible, by duty on it in bulk, and tax on retail. The Americans will purchase from this country what is given in exchange for the tea; but the shock given to a trade turned from its usual channels, will be productive of smuggling to a vast extent. The profits of this trade have hitherto furnished the dividends on India stock. We expected a bonus from the crore and a half of surplus-territorial revenue, which must now take another direction. This most unfortunate transaction is ruinous to the prospects of the shipping-interest, and to those of all concerned in the China trade. The more the subject is considered, the more strongly appears the absolute

necessity of taking vigorous, effectual, and powerful measures to restore our establishments in China, beyond all chance of being in future exposed to sustain so signal a calamity. I repeat it: it is the national honour and credit that are at stake; and it is the British nation which is imperiously called on to vindicate its insulted character.

I do not pretend to have taken such an accurate view of the subject as those are enabled to do who have better information; but as an extensive proprietor of India Stock, I feel it right to state what occurs to me, leaving it to your more intelligent correspondents to rectify what may be erroneous in my estimate of a case of such serious import; and which, if not desperate, calls for prompt, decisive and energetic measures.

JOHN MACDONALD.

Devonshire, June 10, 1822.

P.S. There is every reason to suppose that the Tea tree, or rather shrub, would flourish in many parts of our Eastern Provinces. The experiment ought to be made on an extensive scale, in order to render us independent of the Chinese, in due time, for the supply of so indispensable an article.

The nutmeg and clove have thriven on Sumatra, beyond the most sanguine expectation. The late Mr. Broff, an able and excellent man, when Governor on that Island, sagaciously conjectured, that under the same parallel of latitude, these valuable spices would succeed in a similar climate. He had a plentiful supply of plants brought to Bencoolen, in vessels prepared for the purpose. *Complete success arose*; and thus the market price has been much reduced.

ON THE PROPOSED ALTERATION IN THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: I am one of those persons who have no direct interest in, or connection with, the various commercial questions which employ the attention of the Legislature at this time, and awaken the hopes and apprehensions of the mercantile world; and for that reason I believe myself to be tolerably free from a bias, which cannot fail to lessen the value of many opinions promulged respecting the measures now in progress, for obviating the difficulties which embarrass our external trade. It would indeed be absurd to expect credit for perfect freedom from prejudice: our faculties are so much under the influence of secret impulses and feelings, the sources of which it would be sometimes impossible to trace, that men occasionally discover evidence of the most determined prejudice, although it is difficult to detect any motive that could draw them on one side of the question in dispute or the other.

The entire subversion of the old jealous system upon which our commercial policy has for so many years been supported, and the erection of a more liberal one, simpler in its details, and better suited, as it is imagined, to the present enlightened condition of society, are calculated to operate upon the fears of those especially (constituting the largest portion of the trading community), who regard every species of innovation with jealousy and alarm. You must be aware that I refer to the proposed repeal and modification of our navigation and warehousing laws; and the relief intended to be afforded to commerce by diminishing the restraints upon the introduction of foreign merchandize, and the exportation of our home manufactures. As the bill for the repeal of the navigation laws will not immediately affect the regulations under which East-India commodities are imported, a discussion of the cha-

nacter and tendency of that measure would probably be uninteresting to your readers; but I shall beg leave to make a few reflections upon it, because, although at present the East-India trade is excepted, the principle of the measure is designed to be generally applied as soon as circumstances will admit.

That restrictions and impediments are in general injurious to commerce cannot be disputed by any one at all versed either theoretically or practically in its nature. The operations of the mercantile community, when left to itself, seem to be characterized, like the instinct of animals, by a directness and certainty in proceeding to a desired object; and the ingenuity of theorists who labour for the advantage of the commercial system, is often as much misapplied as it would be in rendering assistance to the ant or the spider. Self-interest, so far from deranging the system, provides a regulating principle more unerring in its effects than could be devised by human contrivance. Nothing (as it has been observed) more raises astonishment than the manner in which the great market of this metropolis is supplied with food for its immense population. The system seems so perfectly contrived to guard against scarcity and redundancy, that it might be imagined to have cost the Government much labour and expense to perfect it; whereas this admirable system consists entirely in leaving the parties concerned in it to themselves, and not vexing them with legislative enactments. If then the devising of regulations for the guidance of traffic is hurtful in the abstract, how much more prejudicial must it be to the trade of a country to be governed by a complicated mass of rules, which few even of those whose province it is to carry them into execution, possess a thorough knowledge of, or indeed clearly comprehend. Such, it must be confessed, is our present code of navigation and revenue law.

The consolidation and simplifying of these regulations cannot therefore be otherwise than desirable to persons engaged in foreign trade; but when it is proposed to carry reform to a radical point, and to abrogate those laws under which our shipping and navigation have grown up and flourished, it is extremely natural for those whose interests are nearly concerned in the measure, to require beforehand the most ample and satisfactory evidence that the benefits to flow from it are certain, or that it is called for by absolute necessity. It is reasonable to ask why those very restrictions, to which we have hitherto ascribed our naval and commercial eminence, should now be regarded by us as impediments; and whether foreigners are at the present period less able or less willing to attempt maintaining a rivalry with the British merchant? The answer to this inquiry exhibits the state of our trade in such a deplorable point of view, that I cannot believe it is not founded upon false or delusive information: it is nothing less, in short, than this, that our commerce is departing from us, and we can hope to retain even a portion of it only by giving up, or at least greatly relaxing, our jealous prohibitory system.

Mr. John Hall, a powerful advocate (both from his talent and experience) of the new system, observes, in a pamphlet published by him on this subject, that "the principal objections which have been offered to a departure from the acts of navigation, appear to rest upon an opinion that foreign shipping is much cheaper than British; and the danger to be apprehended from a circuitous conveyance being substituted for a direct one; or, in other words, that foreign shipping would convey the produce of distant countries to European ports, and our navigation therefore be confined to the short voyages." The alarm arising from the latter ground he represents as ideal; and with respect to the former, he endeavours to show that our

impression as to the comparative cheapness of foreign ship-building is erroneous, from the estimates being calculated according to the rate of tonnage of the vessels, which in the foreign ship represents her actual burthen, but in the British ship only the registered tonnage, which from our mode of admeasurement is, in some instances, only two-thirds of its capacity: so that, in fact, a British-built ship of a hundred and fifty tons register, which costs at the rate of £12 per ton, is really as cheaply constructed (and more securely), as a foreign vessel of that size at the rate of £8 per ton. But this statement, though probably correct, is by no means sufficient to relieve British ship-owners of their fears; for in an account laid before a Parliamentary Committee of the cost of building three ships of five hundred and fourteen tons in England, Sweden or Norway, and Prussia, the rate in the first-named country is stated at £17. 15s. 3d. per ton, in the latter at £9. 19s. 4d. per ton, and in Norway or Sweden at £8. 18s. 11½d. per ton; which, admitting Mr. Hall's hypothesis, leaves a serious balance in favour of the foreigner, besides the diminished expense of his stores and victuals. But the question is capable of another solution: what are the comparative freights? The answer to this query will perhaps, despite of theory, show that the alarm of our ship-owners is not entirely groundless.

The subject I have adverted to is treated in a very clear and compendious manner in the speech of Mr. Wallace before the Committee of the Commons on the Navigation Laws, 25th June 1821; and in so far as the new laws will free our commercial code from its present intricacy, and relieve trade from divers unreasonable burthens and embarrassments, great gratitude is due to those who have been instrumental in bringing them forward.

There can be little doubt that it is the object of those with whom this liberal system originated, to get rid, in

process of time, of every barrier to enterprise, and all exclusive commercial privileges whatsoever. It seems indeed to be the inevitable consequence of the new system; because whilst any restrictions subsist, a great injustice will be inflicted upon those who sustain a temporary inconvenience by the change. Moreover, all losses and disorders will be attributed to the existing restrictions, and traders will be dissatisfied until all the dregs of the old system be thoroughly purged away. The opponents of the East-India Company's exclusive privileges will hence acquire an accession of strength and numbers; and the probability is, that as soon as the Legislature can, with any regard to justice, withdraw from the Company the benefits now guaranteed to them by charter, the trade to India and China will be as unrestrained as to any other portion of the globe.

The policy of such a measure has been so often and so thoroughly discussed, the advantages promised in the one hand, and the dangers threatened on the other, from a free trade with the East, have been dwelt upon so frequently, that it is sufficient to say, that the opponents of the Company assail them with arguments in a great measure derived from theory, and built upon assumption; whilst the advocates of a restricted China trade appeal to the positive advantages which have resulted from it, and depict the serious consequences which would proceed from unsuccessful experiment. It is singular, that, at this moment, a practical illustration of the evils prognosticated as the certain effects of an extended intercourse with the Chinese Empire, should be furnished by the recent dispute between the crew of a British man of war and the inhabitants of a village near Canton, which has altogether suspended our commercial transactions with the country. The supply of a needful article of subsistence has been interdicted, the Company's interests are

involved in serious danger, and the lives of their servants placed in jeopardy, through an event in which they had no concern, either directly or remotely, occasioned by the resort to China of persons over whom the Company have no control, yet for whose conduct they are held responsible by the Chinese Government.

It is remarkable, that the period chosen for the introduction of measures giving freer scope to trade, and when all arguments against such measures derived from injury sustained by certain interests are disregarded, should witness the imposition of a severe, and in some respects prohibitory duty upon East-India sugar, in order to protect the interests of West-India proprietors. There seems to be a palpable inconsistency in this proceeding; for the reasons assigned for the duty bear the same impress as those which, when urged in behalf of the East-India Company, invariably meet with aversion and contempt. It is not attempted to be denied, that the Company's concerns would be materially prejudiced by throwing open the China trade; but the measure would, it is alleged, be beneficial to the community. Now what is offered in favour of the protecting duties by the West-India proprietors? Briefly this, namely, that they are requisite, to prevent the country from being supplied with sugar by other means at a cheaper rate than they can afford it. To substantiate their claims to such a protection, some of their advocates have adverted to the greater antiquity of the West-India than the East-India trade, which argument would be worth little, if the object were to defend a long-enjoyed right, not to vindicate a title to new privileges. They state further, that the duty on East-India sugar operates only to restrain the consumption of the article here, not to obstruct its re-exportation; but still its value, as an importable commodity, is lessened thereby, although it is one of the few articles of dead

weight which can be brought from India. It would by no means be difficult to pursue the subject further, and show how contradictory to that free and liberal principle, which is now so much insisted on, is any preference manifested in the imposition of duties to particular interests.

It would, Sir, I am conscious, be presumptuous in me to pronounce a decided opinion upon the measures I have adverted to. You may perhaps collect that I am averse to innovation in our commercial policy; but I am no enemy to it, merely as such; though I confess a sort of partiality for what, it is acknowledged, has heretofore been productive of benefit; and wish to be sure, if I can, of getting the two birds in the bush, before I part with that in my hand. One thing appears to me not only equitable, but highly expedient; namely, that the system of disfranchisement should not be partial, but universal, and that every kind of monopoly or claim to exclusive rights should be abolished throughout the country. At all events, the East-India Company should not be meddled with, until the Legislature has extinguished various other exclusive privileges, which stand upon no other footing than ancient authority, or long established custom. Why should municipal rights be suffered to confer benefits in trade on some individuals, from which others are debarred? Why should citizens of London enjoy franchises, some of which are not generally known, or they would surely be curtailed, giving them undue preference as creditors? To carry the argument farther, why, when attempts are made to abolish the odious monopoly which checks the trade in *beer*, should persons, in grave assemblies, be allowed to speak of vested interests, and loss of property through the extermination of a system not merely unsanctioned, but discountenanced by law? Why should the privileges of a trading company of li-

beral character, which for more than two hundred years has struggled with all the difficulties attending a distant traffic, and has at length secured that trade to the country, and with it a splendid empire, be more an object of odium and hostility, than the monopolists (for such they are) of *coals*, of *flour*, of even *milk*; the abolition of whose unauthorized practices would effect a certain substantial benefit to the community, especially to the poorer portion of it? When every species of unjust restraint has ceased to press upon our internal and external traffic, it would be more equitable than at present to demand of the East-India Company a relinquishment of those privileges, which seem to be essential to their existence as a trading corporation.

The project of establishing in the United Kingdom a grand commercial depôt or emporium, whither the productions of the world may be sent, and where merchants of every nation may purchase, sell, or interchange commodities, cannot, according to my apprehension, be accomplished without the following *desiderata*: first, a reduction of our enormous duties on imports, and the adoption of a less

severe mode of collecting them; secondly, a very considerable diminution of our dock charges and shipping dues, under the various denominations of pilotage, ballastage, light-house charges, Trinity duties, &c., as well as the abolition of all compulsory regulations in respect to the place of warehousing particular goods; thirdly, an entire simplification of our revenue law, removing or reconciling the conflicting practice of the Excise and Customs, so that merchants abroad may readily acquire a knowledge of the regulations applicable to merchandize, without being forced, as at present, to engage, previous to conveying their goods hither, in a correspondence with agents in this country, who are themselves obliged to depend upon the often uncertain information of other persons. These objects being attained, commerce would naturally be attracted here by the wealth and probity of our merchants, the good faith of the Government, and the free spirit of our excellent constitution.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

A. B.

June 15, 1822.

BRIDGE ERECTED OVER THE EASTERN BRANCH OF THE CAUVERY, BY A NATIVE.

(Originally communicated to the Asiatic Journal.)

THE Island called Sevasammoodra is remarkable for the much admired falls of the Cauvery: it was formerly a place of very great importance; the ruins of a town, a fortress, and a palace, and more particularly of two fine stone bridges over each branch of the river, are still to be traced there. According to traditionary accounts, some centuries have elapsed since the town was destroyed, and the bridges broken down; and although Sevasammoodra is considered a place of great sanctity, both by Hindoos and Mussul-

mans, and is an object of attention to European travellers, no attempt was made to redeem it from the state of savage desolation into which it had fallen, until the grant of the island by Government gave a spur to individual enterprize, which has been crowned with complete and most extraordinary success.

A bridge has been erected across the eastern branch of the river, a thousand feet in length, thirteen in breadth, and twenty-three in height; it is supported on four hundred pillars of

stone, which form a hundred and thirteen arches: many of the pillars, which are from eight to seventeen feet in length*, are let into the rock to the depth of five feet. Attempts were made to bring the stone pillars of the original bridge into use; but from the effect of fire, they were found to crumble to pieces in the hands of the workmen, and it became necessary to carry almost every block of stone from a considerable distance to the site of the bridge. The river has considerably enlarged its bed since the original bridge was built, which consisted of eighty-seven arches. The new bridge was commenced on the 1st March 1819, and completed on the 31st March 1821, within the short space of two years.

This really magnificent structure is the work of a single individual; it was planned by him, and built entirely at his own expense, not only without assistance, but in defiance of general opinion, which had pronounced the projector to be little better than a madman.

As this is in a great measure a work of charity, the author of it is disinclined to declare what it cost. It is within the knowledge of the writer that the "Wellesley Bridge," at Seringapatam, which is not more than two-thirds the length of the new bridge, with all the facilities afforded to the work, by its vicinity to the populous town of Seringapatam, and by the resources which were brought into play at the command of a despotic Government, cost the Mysore treasury from seventy to eighty thousand pagodas.

The bridge at Sevasammoodra is built in a jungle, at a distance from every populous place, and it was necessary to bring all the labourers employed in the work from Mysore, a distance of forty miles.

Not a single bridge has been built by the British Government over the river Cauvery, which runs for a distance of nearly two hundred miles through the centre of their Southern Provinces, and the only safe passage over it, at all seasons of the year, is by the bridges which lead from the Mysore dominions, over the Island of Seringapatam, into the Mysore dominions again.

A glance at the map will shew how much trade and military movements would be benefited by the erection of a bridge forty or fifty miles to the south and east of Seringapatam. The direct route for commerce, and for troops, would then be from Hyderabad to Bellary, Bangalore, Malavelly, across the Cauvery to Sityal, either through the Cauveripooram or Guzzlehutty pass to Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnavelly and Quilon, &c. It is computed that a distance of from forty to fifty miles at least, would be saved to troops marching from Quilon, Tinnavelly, upon Mangalore and Bellary, by taking this road. It would always be the shortest and most eligible road for troops moving from Trichinopoly to Seringapatam, the distance being less, and the Cauveripooram pass capable of being made much easier for the passage of guns, &c. than the Guzzlehutty; and it would secure a passage across the river at all seasons to troops destined from Trichinopoly to Bangalore and Bellary, without taking them much out of their direct route.

The name of this meritorious individual is Ramasawmy Moodely. He was brought up by Colonel Wilkes, and was employed under him for twenty-four years: he is now an inhabitant of Mysore. The idea of the work originated with him when he visited the Island of Sevasammoodra with Col. Wilkes, in the year 1805.

* From the water mark.

EARLY TRAVELLERS—MOCQUET.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir: A good deal of amusement is, in my opinion, derived from the perusal of old books of travels. To mark the surprise which attended the first discovery of places and objects which habit has familiarized; and to observe the web of deceit in which the traveller often involves his narrative, either through vanity, or a desire to levy a tax upon the simplicity of his readers, are productive of no small entertainment; whilst the useful is blended with the amusing, as we note the manners and characters of the people under review, and contrast them with their present condition.

The reproach of credulity and falsehood which attaches to early travellers, however just in most cases, should not always dispose us to discredit what they report merely because it may not have been confirmed by later authorities. No traveller has laboured under a greater share of this reproach than Marco Polo, called by his countrymen, on account of his alleged extravagances, Signor Marco Millione; yet some of these fables have been discovered to be facts, with a little colouring and exaggeration, which circumstances might well be considered to excuse. A correspondent, signing himself *Quinctilianus*, in your Journal for May, has referred to the fabrications met with in Tavernier's Travels, and quoted a passage where the author states he was assured in India that "sugar kept for thirty years became poison." Perhaps it may mitigate that gentleman's censure to state, that the traveller's informant very probably spoke not of the article extracted from the sugar cane, but the concrete saccharine substance found in the bamboo. Humboldt says that the juice of the bamboo-cane in South America (Tabasheer, as it is termed), kept for five months, exhales a strong fetid animal smell; and that Dr. Pa-

trick Russel observed the same property in the *salt* of the Asiatic bamboo. Now this peculiar article may, for aught we know, acquire, by longer keeping, a putrescent quality, which may be equal in effect to strong poison.

The foregoing remarks may serve as preface to an account I beg leave to send you of the travels and voyages of John Mocquet, who, "according to the desire he had of a long time to travel about the world, had a mind to begin with Africa, having occasionally found a ship bound for Lybia," in the month of October 1601, and who afterwards visited the East-Indies.

The narrative of this traveller is so exquisite a specimen of the style called the marvellous, that, were not the details oftentimes outrageously indelicate, its largest portion would fall under the first division mentioned in the beginning of my letter, namely, the *amusing*. It must be remembered, in extenuation of his want of sincerity, that John Mocquet was not only an early traveller, but a courtier, and a Frenchman.

It appears he was "keeper of the cabinet of rarities" at the Thuilleries, to King Henry the Great; and he speaks of frequent conversations with that Prince on the subject of his travels (particularly on one day when he dined with the King, "who had taken physic, and was in his morning gown in his closet"), who, he says, "was mighty well pleased, inquiring of me several things, to which I answered him in the best manner I could."

In relating his several voyages by sea, one circumstance is remarkable, namely, the lawless proceedings on that element, occasioned perhaps as much by the want of a great preponderating naval power, as by any other cause. Piratical cruisers, chiefly of the Dutch and English nations, seem to have swarmed every where; and

our traveller's vessel was often in conflict with them. Having taken a lading in the river of Seville, of "salt and scutcheNeal, such as a scarlet is dyed withall," with thirty thousand crowns in silver, they descried, on re-commencing their voyage, "two great ships with their pataches making full sail upon them, and they prepared presently to receive them, ordering their net-decks, and running out their guns, in number twelve, with their pattereroes and muskets, hoisting their sails, and handling their yards." The vessels proved to be English; and after severely mauling them, the crews boarded the vessel, saying, "it was not their intention to do any harm to the French, that being expressly forbidden them by their mistress:" they, however, rummaged the ship, but found nothing but the salt. "If they had met with our money," says Mocquet, "we should have been in bad condition, for they had given us a trick of their trade. They had resolved to fall upon us in the morning, and had drank to one another, and eaten all the little refreshment they had, hoping to have more of us; but God, by his mercy, delivered us from them."

Arriving in South America, he went ashore in the "land of Yapoco," where he beheld the Indians strike fire with two pieces of wood, whereof he made experiment before King Henry at Fontainebleau in 1605; he describes their hammocks, or hanging beds, and the wine, "or drink of fruits which inebriates like beer or citre, made by chewing a certain root, and boiling it." Of the Indians called Caripous he says,

They do not love melancholy and green persons; and if you make sport with them in jest, it must be in laughing. I clapped them sometimes upon the back with my hand in jest, but they would always return again the like in laughing. They are very hardy and warlike, courteous and liberal, and have very cheerful looks.

The Caribes are not so, for they would give us, as the saying is, not so much as a patatte (patato); this is a root like a tur-

nip, but longer, and of a red and yellow colour: it is of a very good taste, and they eat it boiled or roasted upon the coals; but if it is often eat of, it is very disrelishing and windy.

He describes the Cassava or Cassada bread very accurately. Of the ceremonies used in inducting the chiefs of Yapoco into office, he gives a whimsical account. A man designed for chief or captain is belaboured with a great switch, "so that the body is all over black and bloody, and blisters rise as big as one's finger;" then he is broiled over a fire until he swoons away with the heat and smoke: he is brought to himself by "plenty of water being cast upon him," and is then qualified to eat *flesh*. Some time after he undergoes another process of belabouring, &c., which fits him to eat *fish*, and he is admitted forthwith to office. Mocquet speaks here of an Indian, "son of the King of Trinidad," who served them for interpreter, as having been carried off "through subtilty," by an Englishman, named "Millord-Ralle," probably no other than the renowned Sir Walter Raleigh.

In his intercourse with the Moors in Morocco, he became acquainted with an Alcaide, named Abdassis, who gave him an account of the wars of Africa, and particularly of the battle in which Don Sebastian, King of Portugal, fell; at which period the relater was a young man. He said the Christians lost the victory through their disorderly pursuit of the Moors, who fled, but afterwards rallied and routed them. Abdassis also complained of the conduct of the King of Morocco, Muley Boufairs, who does not appear to have been either cruel or lascivious, but "all his delight was in *comer consciuous auquam*, that is," he says, "in eating of a certain confection made up into sugar plums." His sweet palate lost him his kingdom: he was deposed, and fled away to Mount Atlas about the month of November 1606, "according as our Noster-damus had pre-

dicted in his centuries, as I have been shewed since."

Mocquet arrived at Goa in May 1609, and the first wonder he saw there was "a bird no bigger than a linnet, which never stirred from the sea, and never went on land; but when the female laid her eggs, she mounts up out of sight, and so lays her eggs one at a time, as she mounts up; after, this egg comes down tossing in the air, which is very hot in that country: before it falls into the sea 'tis hatch'd; after which the sea nourisheth it; which," he observes, "I found to be very wonderful and rare in nature." He speaks of the custom of the women in India burning themselves with their dead husbands' bodies; but he cannot relate the fact without the following appendage: "'Tis remarkable that the body of the woman hath such an oyley property, that one body will serve like oil or grease to consume the bodies of five or six men." This will perhaps afford a clue to discovering the origin of the practice.

The manners of the Portuguese he represents as scandalous; and if half what he reports of them be true, the natives of India have ample cause to bless the change which has placed them under the mild dominion of the British. It was common, he says, for "the Portugals," when they wanted an article, to go into the shop of a native, issue their orders, and when "the poor gentile" carried the commodity home, instead of paying for it, to put him off with some excuse, and afterwards swear they owed him nothing.

They go in the night with their *carapusses*, which are dresses for the head, after the manner of a coat, plucking up and down the vizard when they please; and about supper time go away to such houses where they know there is something to take, knocking at the door if 'tis shut, and enter if they find it open, their faces hid, asking for the master of the house, they demand of him to lend them 2 or 300 cheraphins, otherways they will kill him, and so carry away the best things in the house.

A Portugal gentleman related to me how he had been thus robb'd by that sort of people, as he was going to supper; for his slave having opened the door upon their telling him they had a word or two to say to his master, entering in by force, and leaving one at the door, took at the first bout all the plate which was upon the table, demanding of him 200 cheraphins if he had a mind to have them again, which he gave them, and so they went away. If the justice goes to take them, they have great bags of cannon-powder, with matches tied about them, threatening to throw them amongst those who offer to approach the door.

Their cruelties and enormities of every kind provoked to resentment all the nations from Arabia to Japan, and when opportunity offered, to retaliation. "The King of Siam," Mocquet says, "when he can catch any Portugals, puts them stark naked in frying pans of copper upon the fire, and thus roasts them by little and little."

He relates among other stories respecting the kingdom of Siam, the following particulars of a famine in Pegu:

It was a Chinese, named Joan-Pay, secretary to Don Andre Furtado, who related to me all these histories, to which I will add what was told me in those countries of the kingdom of Pegu, next to that of Siam, where had happened some years since the most strange and prodigious thing in the world: some sorcerers and witches so ordered the matter with the King of Pegu, that he took such a hatred against his subjects, that he was resolved utterly to root out and extirpate them; to bring this to pass, he expressly commanded that none on pain of death should either plough or sow the land for the space of two or three years. The ground having thus continued incultivated for some years, without reaping any thing, there fell out such scarcity and necessity amongst these poor people of Pegu, that having consumed all their victuals, and all other things fit to be eaten, they were forced, after the manner of the Anthropophages, to eat one-another; and, what was most prodigious and terrible, and never before heard of, to keep publick shambles of the flesh of those they could catch about the fields, the strongest killing and massacring their companions to have a share of them; inasmuch that they went to hunt after men as some savage beasts, and made parties and assemblies for this end. During this horrible famine, the people of the kingdoms round about being advertised of this extreame necessity, equip-

ped a quantity of vessels laden with rice and other victuals, which they brought to Pegu, and sold it there for what they pleased: amongst the rest, there was a merchant of Goa, who arriving there with a boat laden with rice, as he went from house to house to put off his merchandise, taking for payment money, slaves, or other things they could give him; he happened upon a house where they had not wherewithal to buy so much as a measure of rice, and yet ready to die with rage and hunger, but they shewed this merchant an exceeding beautiful woman, whom her brethren and sisters had a mind to sell for a slave for certain measures of rice; the merchant offered two measures, or bushels, and they would have three, remonstrating, that if they killed this girl, the flesh would last them and nourish them much longer than his rice; at last, when they could not agree, the merchant went his way, but no sooner was he gone than they killed this young woman, and cut her to pieces: but the merchant being not a little enamoured with this maid, and besides having compassion of her, mightily desired to save her life, soon returned again to give them for her what they demanded; but he was mightily astonished and sorry when they shewed him the young woman in pieces, telling him that not thinking he would return, they did it to satisfy hunger. Such was the end of this Peguan damsel; and many others had the same fate. This merchant related this tragedy to one of my friends, who passed from Portugal to the East-Indies in the Galion of Good Jesus.

With regard to the want of success attending the religious missions of the Portuguese, Mocquet says, "I have found out in the Indies, that the whoredoms, ambition, avarice, and greediness of the Portugals, has been one of the chiefest causes why the Indians become not Christians so easily: this is the reason why the people of the Portugal churches, who are in those parts, mightily desire some French, Dutch, or Scots to be with them, because these people lead a life less impure and scandalous; which is the thing that most chiefly maintains and upholds religion in that part of the world."

Speaking afterwards of China, he says, that at Canton, "one of the greatest cities in all China, where they go through a great river, much bigger than the Sene at Roan, and is joynd with the sea," are three or four thou-

sand boats, wherein a great number of birds of the river retire, leaving them in the morning to go into the fields. "When night comes, the Chinese sound a little horn, which is heard at a great distance, and then these ducks return every one to his boat, where they have their nests, and hatch their young ones." He adds "a man who shall have a boat garnished with these ducks is rich." I have no doubt that these ducks, which the traveller supposed to be intended to "roast for sale," were the fishing cormorants (*Pelicanus sinensis*), which are employed in great numbers in China, and trained to dive for fish. These birds, not much larger than the common duck, seize and hold fast fishes equal to their own weight. Several thousand boats and bamboo rafts were observed to be occupied in this mode of fishing by Lord Macartney's suite.

The mention of roast ducks seems to have reminded the traveller of an instance of "the guile and deceits of the Chineses:"—"A Portugal told me at Goa, that going from Macao to Canton he had been cozened by a Chinese after this manner; for having bought a roasted duck at a cook's shop, seeing it look well, and appearing to be very fat, he carried it with him on board his vessel to eat it; but when he had put his knife within it to cut it up, he found nothing but the skin which was upon some paper, ingeniously fitted up with little sticks, which made the body of the duck." They also made, it seems, "gammons of hogs for sale to those who belong to the sea, especially the Portugals," filled with black earth, and rubbed over with fat, so that it seemed the flesh itself; selling the said gammons by weight. One might suspect that this practice gave rise to the vulgar substitute for the verb to *cheat*, i. e. to *gammon*. Some of the tricks of these people upon the Portuguese were fairly deserved. An instance I shall insert, not only for the ingenuity of the

contrivance, but on account of its resemblance to that which Shakespeare has employed to punish that amusing compound of fat, fun and wickedness, Sir John Falstaff.

In the Isle of Macao, where the Chinese and Portugals inhabit together, there was a Portugal merchant very rich, who being in love with a Chinese woman that was married, used all the solicitation and courtship he could to oblige her to condescend to his will, but not being able to bring his designs to pass, he continued to importune her, insomuch that she declared it all to her husband, who prudently told her that she should permit him to come at an hour appointed, and that he would make shew of going abroad, and then presently return and would knock at the door. Having thus agreed betwixt them, it was put in execution, and the Portugal had assignation of the lady, who failed not to come at the time appointed, not a little joyful of this good fortune at last; but no sooner was our gentleman entered the house, the door shut, than the husband knocks at the door, at which the good wife, seeming to be mightily astonished, prayed the Portugal to hide himself in an open tub or

porcelain fat, and having caused him to enter therein, and locked it fast, opened the door to her husband, who without making shew of any thing, let him there soak till the next morning, when he ordered this tub to be carried to the market, or *lailan*, as they call it, saying that there was some of the finest sort of porcelain therein to sell, and that there was so many courges, or dozen, and carried a sample thereof in his hand. When he had agreed with some one for the price, they opened the fat; and then appeared the poor Portugal, ashamed and almost starved, and every one mightily astonished to see him there in that condition, and the Chinese himself pretending great wonder therent, and the Portugal had his belly full of jeering and hissing at, without any other harm.

Should these *collectanea* be acceptable to you, I may at a future opportunity transmit other remarks upon some ancient travellers to the East, not less veracious than Monsieur Mocquet.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

DAVIS NON CEDITS.

ABSTRACT OF A BILL TO CONSOLIDATE AND AMEND THE SEVERAL LAWS NOW IN FORCE WITH RESPECT TO TRADE FROM AND TO PLACES WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE CHARTER OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY, AND FOR MAKING FURTHER PROVISION WITH RESPECT TO SUCH TRADE.

1. So much of the Act 53 Geo. III. c. 155, as authorizes his Majesty's subjects to carry on trade within the limits of the Company's charter, with all the provisions contained therein for the regulation of such trade, and for the disposition in the United Kingdom of all articles manufactured of silk, hair, or cotton wool, or any mixture thereof; and the whole of the acts 54 Geo. III. c. 34, 57 Geo. III. c. 36, and 1 and 2 Geo. IV. c. 65, repealed.

2, 3. Any of his Majesty's subjects, as well as the Company, may carry on trade in vessels legally navigated or trading under the Act 55 Geo. III. c. 116, in any goods (except tea) between places belonging either to his Majesty, or to any prince, state, or country in amity with his Majesty,

and all places whatsoever situate within the limits of the Company's charter, except China.

4. Military stores not to be carried out but by the East-India Company, or with their special license.

5. No vessel not belonging to the Company to proceed from any place without the limits of the Company's charter, to any place on the continent of Asia between the River Indus and the town of Malacca, until after such vessel shall have been admitted to entry at one of the principal settlements of the Company, without a special license from the Court of Directors.

6. Upon any application made to the said Court of Directors for a license specially authorizing any vessel to proceed to any place upon the con-

tinient of Asia, from the River Indus to the said town of Malacca inclusive, or in any island under the Company's government north of the equator, except the said Company's principal settlements, or to their factory of Bencoolen or its dependencies, the said Court shall within days either comply therewith, or transmit the same to the Board of Control, with any representation the Court may think proper to make upon the subject; and the Board of Control may direct the Court to issue such license, recording in the books of the Board the special reasons for the same.

7. None of the restrictions hereby imposed to extend to vessels going to or from New Holland.

8. The restrictions contained in the Act 53 Geo. III. c. 155, on vessels engaging in the southern whale fisheries, repealed.

9. Goods imported under authority of this Act into Malta, Gibraltar, or any possession of his Majesty in the West-Indies or America, from any place within the limits of the Company's charter, may be re-exported to the United Kingdom.

10. No vessel engaged in trade under authority of this Act, not belonging to the Company, to clear out from any place belonging to his Majesty, or to any prince, state or country in amity with his Majesty, where any consul or vice-consul of his Majesty shall be resident, for any place within certain limits, until the master or commander shall have exhibited upon oath a list of the names, capacities and descriptions of all persons on board such vessels, and of all arms put on board the same; and the said commander shall, on being admitted to entry at any such place within the limits aforesaid, exhibit upon oath a list of the names, &c. of all persons then on board, or who shall have been on board, and of all arms, and the times and places at which the persons may have died or left the ship, or the arms been disposed of.

11. This Act not to affect the powers vested in his Majesty in Council, with regard to the Cape of Good Hope and the Mauritius, nor the duties imposed by the Act 54 Geo. III. c. 36, nor those imposed by 54 Geo. III. c. 103, nor the regulations contained in those Acts, or in 55 Geo. III. c. 10, or in 59 Geo. III. c. 33, nor the duties and regulations of the Act 59 Geo. III. c. 52, or of the Act 1 and 2 Geo. IV. c. 106.

12. None of the provisions of 55 Geo. III. c. 155, repealed, concerning the resort of persons to the East-Indies.

13. Nothing in this Act to repeal or affect the provisions for restraining the clandestine or illicit trade with the East-Indies, contrary to the true intent and meaning of 53 Geo. III. c. 155, or of this Act.

14. Any commander or other officer of a vessel knowingly and wilfully taking persons on board illegally, or conniving thereat, to forfeit a certain penalty, half of which to belong to the Company, and half to the informer.

15. Nothing in this Act to affect the provisions of 54 Geo. III. c. 134, relative to Asiatic sailors.

16. No vessel sailing under authority of this Act from any place within the limits of the Company's charter, and not destined to any port in the United Kingdom, to take on board any Lascars or Asiatic seamen. Provided always, that if a sufficient number of British seamen cannot be procured, a vessel may be licensed to sail with a portion of Lascars or Asiatics, subject to the rules and regulations to be made by the Governor General in Council at Fort William for their maintenance and accommodation, and their conveyance back within a reasonable time; the owner, captain or master of a vessel so licensed to give the security directed by the Act 54 Geo. III. c. 134.

INDIA TRADE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: The Sir Godfrey Webster is upon the point of sailing for Bengal, laden with *Newcastle Coals*. This appears to be a proof of the flourishing state of our Indian commerce, and a powerful reason for affording a participation in this branch of trade to

our unemployed colliers. When I reflect upon the high class and character of our old Indiamen; their Commanders, crews and equipment, I can only exclaim: "How are the mighty fallen!"

I am, Sir, yours, &c. WALLSEND.

COORUMBER AND CHOLA, OR CHOLLA KINGS OF THE CARNATIC.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: There is, I apprehend, a faulty construction in a sentence, which is also a paragraph, of the invaluable statement of the Collections, Drawings, &c. of the late Colonel Mackenzie, printed in your number for April last, by means of which some difficulty is introduced, as to the order of early historical events in the Carnatic.

Speaking of his "materials for a sketch of the early dynasties and sovereigns of these countries [of India], previous to the Christian era, and era of Sallivah," the Colonel enumerates, as the third class of such dynasties and sovereigns, "the ancient *Coorumber* Kings, and pastoral, hunting, or Nomadic tribes, who occupied this country [meaning, apparently, the country whose "capital was Amrawutty on the Kistna;" or, the Carnatic], previous to the introduction of the doctrine of the Vêdes by the Chola Kings: to them, several antiquities, buildings, sculptures, establishments, and coins, of late brought to notice, are supposed to belong. [See the *Asiatic Journal*, vol. XIII, page 315.]

The impossibility that "buildings," "sculptures," "coins," &c. can have belonged to the "*pastoral, hunting*," (or, to speak more chronologically, the *hunting, pastoral*;) or Nomadic tribes, and the testimony borne, in another part of the paper, to the civilization of the "*Coorumber* sovereigns," will induce us to dissolve the junction, effected in the text, between that dynasty and the Nomadic tribes, as well as to reverse the order in which

they are placed; and to understand Colonel Mackenzie as thus describing the early successive possessors of the Carnatic:

1. "The pastoral, hunting, or Nomadic tribes;"
2. "The ancient *Coorumber* Kings," to whom "several antiquities," &c. "are supposed to belong;" and,
3. "The *Chola* Kings," who introduced "the doctrine of the Vêdes."

Thus, the proper place of the Nomadic tribes, the proprietorship of the "several antiquities, coins," &c., and the introduction, by the "*Chola* Kings," of the doctrines of the Vêdes, seem to be points clearly disposed of: but the difficulty does not end here; for if, from page 315, we proceed to page 317, we find the chronological precedence, of either the "*Coorumber*" or the "*Chola* Kings" altogether brought into doubt. In this latter page, Col. Mackenzie describes, (1) a Collection relating to the "History, Antiquities, and Institutions of the empire of the Carnatic, or Carnata (called Narsinga erroneously by early European writers), under its several dynasties of Ballalls, Wodiars, Coorumbers, Tellangas [Tellangas], and other Princes; and (2) Ditto, ditto, of the dynasties that reigned in the South, with more or less extent, and power, and territory, previous to the former, under the several names of *Cholla*, *Pandia*, &c."—Thus, at page 317, the reign of the "*Cholla*," or "*Chola* Kings," is said to have been previous to that of the "*Coorumber* Kings;" while, at

page 315, the "Coorumber Kings" are made to have preceded the "Chollas;" for, if the "Cholla Kings" "reigned" "previous" to the "Coorumber Kings," then the "Coorumber Kings" cannot have occupied the Carnatic "previous" to the introduction of the doctrine of the Vêdes by the Cholla Kings." It is true that the "Coorumber Kings" are said to have reigned in the North of the Carnatic, and the "Cholla Kings" in the South; but, unless they reigned coetaneously, the one must have preceded the other; and the question is, which was the *first*, and which the *second*? Shall we follow what is said by Colonel Mackenzie at page 315; or, rather, what is said by the same writer at page 317? In point of fact, it is no where pretended that these two dynasties reigned coetaneously, though the seats of their power were severally in the north and south; but first the one, and then the other, possessed the dominion of the Carnatic.

It is matter of common notoriety, that prior to the date of the researches of Colonel Mackenzie, the history of India before the Mohammedan conquest, was an entire blank; and the Court of Directors, in their General Letter of February, 1810, marked B, in the article before me (page 323), speak of "real history and chronology as having hitherto been desiderata in the literature of India;" these facts will be my apology, for calling the attention of your readers to the slips, if any, in the productions of so great a giant in literary labour as the late Colonel Mackenzie, and secure me from the charge of entering upon any idle criticism of what has fallen from his pen. The blank that is to be filled up, should be filled up with accuracy.

The priority, in the mean time, of the "Coorumber," or of the "Cholla Kings," is a point of some interest in the religious history of India, if, as stated at page 315, and not elsewhere contradicted, it was the "Cholla Kings" who introduced into the Carnatic "the doctrine of the Vêdes." At page 317, the history, &c. of the *Coorumber*

bers is represented as derived from documents belonging to a space of time between the years of Christ 80 and 1600. Now, if the "Chollas" introduced the doctrines of the Vêdes *before* the year 80, the antiquity of those doctrines in the South of India is placed upon a very different footing from that which it can claim, if (as asserted at page 315) the "Cholla Kings" did not reign till *after* the Coorumbers, &c.; that is, *after* the year 1600. Both the Coorumbers and Chollas were civilized nations, with the use of letters (page 316); and, therefore, if the former, with the Ballalls, &c. (also lettered) preceded the Chollas and the Vêdes, we have a long period of civilization in the South of India anterior to that irruption of Brahmins from the North, of which Colonel Mackenzie speaks at page 318; whereas, if the order is reversed, the introduction of the Vêdes took place with the first beginnings of civilization; or, at least, Colonel Mackenzie's researches give us nothing more ancient in the South than the Vêdes, except, the occupation of the country by Nomadic tribes. It is to be observed, as throwing fresh obscurity upon these data, that if the Pagoda at Purwuttum, near the south bank of the Kistna, visited by Colonel Mackenzie in 1794, was really dedicated to Siva, and if its erection may really be referred to a date now eight or nine centuries past, then the prevalence of "the doctrines of the Vêdes," in the South of India, is established in the very midst of the period circumscribed by the years of Christ 80 and 1600, either *before* or *after* which those doctrines are said, by Colonel Mackenzie, to have been introduced by the "Cholla Kings." My inquiries, therefore, centre in two points: Did the "Cholla Kings" really introduce the doctrines of the Vêdes into the Carnatic? and, Did the "Cholla Kings" precede the "Coorumber Kings," or the "Coorumber Kings," the "Cholla Kings?"

I am, Sir, &c.

June 5.

E. A. KENDALL.

East-India College at Haileybury.

EXAMINATION, May 30, 1822.

On Thursday, the 30th May, a Deputation of the Court of Directors proceeded to the East-India College, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the result of the general Examination of the Students at the close of the term.

The Deputation, on their arrival at the College, alighted at the Principal's lodge, where they were received by him and all the Professors, and the Oriental Visitor.

Soon afterwards, being joined by the Right Hon. C. W. Wynn, Dr. Phillimore, and Mr. Freemantle, with Sir John Malcolm, and several other visitors, they proceeded to the Hall, where the following proceedings took place:

The list of Students who had gained prizes and other honourable distinctions was read; and a list of those who were highly distinguished; also lists of the best Persian and Deva-Nagaree writers.

Mr. Robert Cotton Money delivered an English essay: the subject, "The characteristic difference between European and Asiatic Literature, and the several causes from which they result."

The Students read and translated in the Persian, Arabic, Hindustani, Bengallee, and Sanscrit languages.

Prizes were delivered according to the following list:—

List of Students who obtained Medals, Prizes of Books, and other honorary distinctions, at the Public Examination, May 1822.

Students in their fourth term.

J. Thomason, medal in mathematics, ditto in law, Persian, prize in political economy, ditto in Arabic, and with great credit in other departments.

Robert C. Money, medal in classics, ditto in Sanscrit, prize in Hindustani for an English essay, and with great credit in other departments.

Matthew J. Tierney, prize in Bengali, and with great credit in other departments.

Hugh Fraser, prize in political economy, and highly distinguished in other departments.

R. G. Chambers, prize in drawing, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Students in their third term.

John Walker, prize in mathematics, Sanscrit, Hindustani, and with great credit in other departments.

John J. Harvey, prize in political economy, law, Bengali, and highly distinguished in other departments.

R. W. Barlow, prize in Persian, Arabic, drawing, and highly distinguished in other departments.

George R. Paul, prize in classics, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Hugh V. Hathorn, prize in Bengali

writing, Persian writing, and with great credit in other departments.

Students in their second term.

Lancelot Wilkinson, prize in mathematics, Persian, Hindustani, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Edward Currie, prize in classics, law, and highly distinguished in other departments.

D. B. Morrieson, prize in history, Bengali, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Henry Morris, prize in Sanscrit, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Students in their first term.

Richard Hall, prize in classics, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Geo. A. Malcolm, prize in Hindustani, and with great credit in other departments.

Alexander J. Cherry, prize in Sanscrit, English composition, and highly distinguished in other departments.

William Ogilvy, prize in mathematics, and with great credit in other departments.

James W. Alexander, prize in Persian.

Francis H. Robinson, prize in Bengali, and with great credit in other departments.

H. F. Dumergue, prize in Deva-Nagaree writing.

C. W. Truscott, prize in drawing, and with great credit in other departments.

The following Students were highly distinguished:

Mr. Onslow,
— Fullerton,
— De Lancey,
— Grant,
— Hare,
— Burnett,
— Campbell,
— Gordon,
— R. Walker.

And the following passed with great credit:

Mr. Erskine,
— Taylor,
— Steven,
— Kennaway,
— Wells,
— Neave,
— Dunbar,
— Montgomery,
— Beale,
— Torrens.

Best Persian writers.

1. Hathorn,
2. Hare,
3. Harvey,
4. Dumergue,
5. H. Lawrell,
6. Tyler.

Best Deva-Nagaree writers.

1. Dumergue,
2. Truscott,
3. Alexander,

4. Chambers,
5. Crawford,
6. Montgomery,
7. Morris,
8. Wilkinson,
9. J. Walker,
10. Money.

Best Bengallee writers.

1. Hathorn,
2. R. Walker,
3. Beale,
4. Ellis,
5. Gordon,
6. Hall,
7. J. Lawrell,
8. Ogilvy,
9. Robinson,
10. Taylor,
11. Torrens,
12. Tyler.

The rank of the Students leaving College was then read, according to which they will take precedence in the Service, upon their arrival in India; and that "such rank was to take effect only in the event of the Students proceeding to India within six months after they were so ranked, or by the first regular ship that may be dispatched to the Presidency to which the Student is appointed, after the expiration of the said six months;" and that "should any Student delay so to proceed, he should only take rank among the Students classed at the examination previous to his departure, and should be placed at the end of that class in which rank was originally assigned to him."

Rank of Students leaving College, as settled by the College Council, according to which they will take precedence in the Hon. Company's Service in India.

BENGAL.

- 1st Class.—1. Mr. Thomason.
2d Class.—2. — Tierney,
3. — Fraser,
4. — Deedes.

MADRAS.

- 3d Class.—1. Mr. Thompson.

BOMBAY.

- 1st Class.—1. Mr. Money.
2d Class.—2. — Chambers,
3. — Onslow,
4. — H. B. Morris,
5. — Fullerton.
3d Class.—6. — Prescott,
7. — Richardson,
8. — Ricketts.

The Chairman then addressed the Students:

He remarked, that a very pleasing duty had devolved upon him, to express the approbation with which the deputation of the Court of Directors received the report of the result of the late examination.

The prizes awarded by the College Council, were proofs that a great propor-

tion of the Students had attained a high proficiency, and displayed talents from which the most valuable services in India might be anticipated; it was also a source of additional gratification, that their attainments had been accompanied by a manly propriety of conduct, and he trusted that the bright example would be generally diffused among their fellows.

He earnestly exhorted both those who were leaving, and those who had to remain at the College, to pursue with unremitted ardour the cultivation of the various branches of study which formed the course of instruction at the Institution. He reminded those who were about to depart for India, that ere long they would be called upon to fill high and important stations; that no career of public life afforded higher prospects of honour and reward, than the service of the Company; that their advancement would not depend upon influence and intrigue, but must be the consequence of meritorious conduct. It was this, he trusted, would bring them speedily back to their country and relatives.

As an incentive to the exertion of their utmost endeavours, he drew their attention to the fact, that at the present moment two of the Governments in India were administered by Company's servants.* He also alluded to the universal tribute of affection which, in some late instances, had been paid by the natives to certain distinguished individuals, where whole districts had come forward to testify their gratitude for the benefits which they had experienced while committed to their charge; and he earnestly hoped, that many of those before him would, in like manner, "read their history in a nation's eyes."

He finally assured them, that the Court of Directors anxiously looked forward to the exertion of their best faculties in the discharge of the important duties which would devolve upon them; and that in proportion to the magnitude and responsibility of those duties, so he trusted would be their reward.

He then announced the term was closed, and bade them, in the name of the Court, affectionately farewell.

Wednesday the 17th, and Wednesday the 24th July are the days appointed for receiving petitions from Candidates for admission into College, for the term, which commences on the 27th instant.

* The Governments of Madras and Bombay.

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.

ASSAY REPORT, shewing the Mint Standards of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and England, and the Weight, Purity, and intrinsic Value, by Assay, of all the Coins, either current in the Hon. Company's Territories under the Presidency of Bombay, or imported as Bullion.—Aug. 4, 1821.

NAMES OF COINS.	ASSAY.			Value of 100 in Bombay Currency.	REMARKS.
	Weight.	Touch.	Pure Metal.		
	Grn. dec.	Per ct. Dec.	Grn. dec.	Rs. dec.	
Gold.					
Bombay Mohur	179.00	92.00	164.68	1500.000	Mint } In the Coins of these Mints, 1 part of Gold represents 15 of Silver. Standard.
Calcutta do. new	204.71	91.66	187.65	1705.2223	
Madras do. do.	180.00	91.66	165.00	1502.914	} — In the English Coins, 1 part of Gold represents 14.281 dec. of Silver. Current in Persian Gulf.
English Guinea	129.50	91.66	118.70	1081.187	
Venetian or Seguin	53.00	99.25	52.60	479.011	Do. do. do. Do. do. do.
Gubber or Dutch Ducat	53.25	98.25	52.31	476.500	
Joanese or Portuguese Dollar	220.75	91.50	201.98	1829.805	} Imported as Bullion. Principally from Rio Janeiro. Current in the Persian and Arabian Gulfs.
Persian Toman	73.50	97.25	71.47	651.06	
					Poona Treasury Base.
New Elaice Pagoda.	52.85	84.00	44.39	404.390	Rs. Q. r. } This Coin was struck by Kiahun Raj Waddar Rajah of Mysore, in the Mint at Mysore. It is chiefly current in the Mysore and the Southern Districts of the Carnatic.
Old do. do.	52.62	84.38	44.40	404.423	
Bhol do. do.	52.69	84.50	44.32	405.50	} This Coin was struck by Rajah Boodee Bussapa at Biddunoor about 100 years ago. Current in the Southern Mahratta country.
Bhoopuddle .. do.	52.77	85.00	44.85	408.585	
Bahandry .. do.	52.72	84.50	44.54	405.768	} This Coin denominated Bhoolpuddee, or head of the Idol, is of the same coinage with the stamp, a little different.
Funokee .. do.	52.80	84.63	44.68	407.037	
					} This Coin was struck by the Sultan about 50 or 60 years ago at Seringapatam. The above six Coins are usually received into the Poona Treasury from the districts of Ilansee, Biddunoor, Koda Bunkapoor, Savanoor, Gudduck, Dummull, Kanchulla, Andoor, Kanigull and Nowlagund, &c.
Guddapuddee .. do.	50.97	76.38	38.93	354.625	
Fudduck .. do.	50.77	76.38	38.77	353.234	} These Coins were struck by Esajee Ram, Munsedar of the Paisawa, about 60 years ago at Darivar and Nurgood, but the coinage has been discontinued for the last 25 years.
Kudvanjee .. do.	50.75	76.38	38.76	353.095	
Haltee Sica .. do.	50.90	76.38	38.87	354.139	} Rs. Q. r. } This Coin was struck by the Sultan about 30 years ago. The above six Coins are usually received into the Poona Treasury from the districts of Ilansee, Biddunoor, Koda Bunkapoor, Savanoor, Gudduck, Dummull, Kanchulla, Andoor, Kanigull and Nowlagund, &c.
Halapuddee .. do.	50.85	76.38	38.86	353.600	

These Coins have little or no currency in this Province, but as they are circulated in the Camp Bazar to a small extent, they are inserted in the list.	1000	381	404.632	44.42	84.13	52.80	Ragam Ekaire do.
This Coin was struck during the government of Hyder, in the Mint at Bangalore. It has no very general circulation, but is occasionally received from individuals in payment of revenue.	0.00	325	945.003	37.87	75.00	50.50	Bhatoree do.
These Coins have little currency in these Provinces. Their exchange has now been fixed with reference to the rates of the Bellaree Treasury, and to their estimated value by the Sheriffs.	0.50	903	901.359	22.105	84.63	26.12	Tumancien, do. 1/2
	0.00	375	405.563	44.50	84.25	52.82	Bangaloree do.
	2.00	357	369.431	40.55	78.75	51.50	Mahomed Shaie do.
	2.00	337	358.313	39.33	76.38	51.50	Ventrapputkee do.
	3.00	343	358.273	39.33	77.50	50.75	Herponhiloe do.
			406.496	44.02	84.38	52.89	Pavan Tharokee do.
			410.186	45.03	85.13	52.90	Nagar Tharokee do.
			411.543	45.18	85.25	53.85	Gharava Tharokee do.
			408.555	44.83	84.75	52.90	Ilhut Badce do.
			416.853	45.76	84.75	54.00	Baba Tapes do.
			408.500	44.29	84.38	52.50	Joona Elaye do.
			407.92	44.78	84.50	53.00	Navee Ekee do.
			31.278	3.43	59.00	5.82	Centeroy Fanams do.
			31.012	3.40	58.00	5.87	Sultana Fanams do.
Received for Assay from the Collector in the Doab. Current in the Southern Mahratta country.							Struck.
							Bombay Rupee
							Calcutta do.
							Madras do.
							English Crown
							Spanish Dollar
							German Crown
							+ Ankoos or Chinsoree Rupee.
							+ Chandore do.
							+ Thoora do.
							+ Jeereputka do.
							+ Belapoores do.
							Batoree do.

* These Rates of Exchange were established previous to the Assay which was made in the year 1810, and may have been since corrected.

+ These Coins, in the course of circulation, frequently receive numerous marks or chips, and when thus disfigured are called *chaps*, and bear a discount, greater or less according to circumstances.

NAMES OF COINS.	ASSAY.			Value of 100 to Bombay Currency.	REMARKS.
	Weight.	Touch.	Pure Metal.		
SILVER.					
Three Sica	172.00	91.50	157.38	95.567	{ Coined formerly at Poonah, and is esteemed better than the Ankoosce Rupees by one per Cent.*
Hallee Sica	174.75	96.25	168.19	102.128	— Coined at Poonah for mercantile purposes.
Waubgaum	172.55	91.50	157.88	95.872	— Coined at Waubgaum; bears a discount with the Ankoosce Rupees of eight annas per Cent.*
Purkee	178.88	94.25	168.59	102.376	{ Current in Candish. Coined by Scindia, and is perhaps the same coin as assayed under the name of Behanpoor Sica.
Chambagoondce	171.00	84.75	144.92	88.000	{ Coined at Chammergoondce, and bears a discount with the established Ankoosce of two per Cent.*
Mullarshe or Baguloota	172.3	89.00	153.34	93.118	— Coined at Baguloota; current in the Deah, Malwan, &c.
Shapoorce	174.00	87.00	151.38	91.924	— Coined at Shapoor, and produces 102 Ankoosce per $\frac{1}{2}$ at Poonah.*
Kittoor Shapoorce	174.00	86.25	150.07	91.013	{ This coin was struck originally at Kittoor, this mint has continued the coinage during the last 25 years; it is current in the district of Bettikerra, Belgam and Padshapoor.
Ougien	173.00	90.25	156.13	94.000	{ Coined at Ougien and Chullemalshwar; passes in Poonah at a premium of two per cent. for Ankoosce Rupees; * current throughout Malwa.
Indore	174.50	92.50	161.41	96.000	— Coined at Indore; current throughout Malwa.
Govind Buksh	171.16	78.00	133.50	81.066	— Coined at Aurungabad; is issued in payment to the troops at 120 for 100 Company's Rupees.
Nagpore	166.73	86.5	144.92	87.575	— Coined at Nagpore, and is inferior at Poonah to the Ankoosce Rupee by four per cent.*
Broach	177.5	87.52	153.52	94.440	— The only currency at Broach; current also at Surat, Kaira, &c. &c.
Old Broach	177.06	94.25	166.88	101.335	— Coined formerly at Broach, now disappearing.
Cambay	179.50	81.88	146.97	89.247	— Current in the Nabob's Districts, Kaira, &c.
Babazye	177.00	84.88	150.75	91.540	
Walkerye	177.39	87.75	155.65	94.532	
Ashazye	176.50	86.5	152.68	92.705	
Mukunzye	176.62	87.5	154.54	93.842	
Wullahzye	175.56	85.00	150.07	91.217	
Ahmedabad Sica	179.92	84.00	151.13	91.772	{ Coined formerly at Ahmedabad.
New	180.75	85.00	153.63	93.292	— Present currency there; current also at Anjar and throughout Cutch.
Hallee	174.77	96.25	168.21	102.147	— Coined at Ahmedabad, current within the walls of the city only.
Cutch Kowrie	72.15	60.75	43.83	26.615	— Coined at Anjar, current throughout Cutch.
Porebunder	74.50	69.75	51.96	31.553	— Do. at Porebunder.
Persian	152.12	94.50	150.36	91.309	— Imported as Bullion; current in the Persian Gulf.
New Persian	141.3	94.50	134.52	81.083	— Do. do.
Gos	168.50	86.00	144.91	87.995	— Do. do.

Mysore or New Halker do....	173.56	94.25	163.58	99.390	— Coined formerly at Mysore, now disappearing.
Mulkapoor	173.2	71.75	124.27	75.461	— Coined at Mulkapoor, and bears a discount of 12 per cent. with the Ankoosee.*
Meritch Hookaree	172.6	84.00	144.98	88.039	— Coined at Meritch, bears a discount in Poona of five per cent.*
Narraimpet	172.5	80.50	138.86	84.321	— A species of Hyderabad Rupee coined at Narraimpet, but little known at Poona; rate uncertain, from 9 to 12 per cent. discount.
Timbourne	171.3	85.50	146.46	88.936	— Ditto, coined at Timbourne by the late Sadaser Monkaiser; is inferior to the proper Ankoosee Rupee.
Waye Sicea	171.8	89.50	153.76	92.760	— Ditto, coined at Waye, and bears at discount in Poona of one per cent.*
Junkundee	175.00	92.00	161.00	97.765	— Coined at Junkundee, and passes at a discount of 2 per cent.*
Berhanpoore	178.8	94.75	169.41	102.87	— Coined by Scindiah in Candish.
Phoolshere	171.7	91.50	157.10	95.597	— A species of Ankoosee Rupee, coined at Phoolshere, but inferior to the regular Ankoosee by 8 ann. per cent.*
Pertabghur	170.40	87.25	148.67	90.278	— Coined at Pertabghur, a species of Ankoosee Rupee, but 19 per cent. inferior to it.*
Emaunee	175.00	95.50	167.12	101.484	— The Emaunee coin was struck by the Sultan, but is not current in this province, and is seldom received by the Sherifs or Subcoahs.
Rajah Pondicherry	176.16	94.75	166.91	101.354	— This coin was struck at Mysore during Poornya's administration; it is current, but not generally, in the Hannoe Biddanoor district.
Punlee old	170.60	65.00	107.47	65.264	— This coin was struck by Karweekur Maharaj at Famallee about 50 or 60 years ago, the Mint still continues, the coin has very little currency in these districts.
Nepancee Perkanee	173.00	75.75	131.00	79.548	— This coin was by Siddowjee Row Nalk Nembalkur at Nepancee about 15 years ago; it is current in the districts of Paddiapoor and that vicinity.
Semboos	172.75	79.75	137.76	83.058	— Current in the Southern Mahratta country.
Moodhole	173.00	57.50	99.47	60.405	— This coin was struck by Malajee Row Modhalkur about 30 years ago; it has a very limited circulation.
Old Semboos	174.00	89.75	156.16	94.829	— This coin was struck by the Bhosla family of Sawantawdy about 200 years ago. It is but little current.
Toragul Nalkantee	170.00	62.00	105.4	64.00	— This coin was struck by Bhalasahb of Toregull Synakhurga (about 50 years ago). It is but little current, not very generally.
Tokoshaie	173.16	94.00	162.77	98.84	— Current in the Ahmednuggur districts.
Jyemuggree	172.68	90.00	155.41	94.37	
Mannashie	169.50	90.00	152.55	92.634	
Delhi	174.50	97.65	170.57	103.578	
Perkanee Newest	177.9	88.75	157.88	95.875	— Coined in the Sawant state; received for Assay from the Political Agent there.
Spanish Independent Dollars ..	420.5	89.50	376.34	228.592	— Coined at Chili in 1817, by the Independents.

By order of the Honourable the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH, Sec. to Government.

BOMBAY ASSAY OFFICE, 4th August 1821.

(Errors excepted)

* These Rates of Exchange were established previous to the Assay which was made in the year 1819, and may have been since corrected.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Oct. 12, 1821.

A MEETING of the Asiatic Society was held at the Society's apartments in Chowringhee, the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, President, in the chair.

Monsieur Antoine Leonard de Chezy, member of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, and Professor of the Sanscrit language in the Royal College of France, was elected an Honorary Member of the Society.

A letter was read from Baron Hammer of Vienna, transmitting the last number of the sixth volume of the *Mines de l'Orient*, together with the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th numbers of the *Vienna Review*.

The 36th, 37th, and 38th volumes of the Transactions of the Society of Arts, &c. were received from Arthur Aikin, Esq., the Secretary to that Institution.

The skulls of an elephant and an alligator were presented to the Museum by G. Berley, Esq., of the Civil Service, through the medium of Major J. W. Taylor, Professor of Hindoostanee in the College of Fort William.

A letter was read from the Secretary to the American Philosophical Society, transmitting a volume of Historical Transactions, published by the historical branch of that Institution.

Mr. Gibbons presented to the Museum forty-one specimens of Minerals from Nepal. Mr. Gibbons also presented, in the name of Mr. Bolleau, several rupees, being specimens of the new coinage of the Rajah of Tipperah, struck in the year 1743 of the Sukabuda æra.

From Capt. Bidwell several coins from Egypt were received. Of silver, five of the Ptolemies; and of copper, eight of Diocletian, four of Maximilian, one of Carus, and two of Carinus; of gold, one of Arcadius. Also, three porcelain, and two metallic Egyptian images, six or eight inches long, and a piece of Egyptian bread.

Capt. W. Bruce, resident at Bushire, presented some curious ancient coins, thirty-four in number, collected by himself in Babylon and Mossoul in Turkish Arabia. Two of them are of the Arsacides, probably the first, and several of the Cæsars.

A letter was read from Dr. Gibson, communicating the death of the Lucknow *lunar nature* described in our last report, and transmitting the subject for anatomical examination by the Society; but the dissolved state in which it arrived precludes the possibility of deriving, from dissection, any satisfactory information of its peculiar structure. Although when in life the two bodies appeared to be influenced by distinct feelings, as whilst one cried the other often slept, they are said to have died (on the 5th of August) at the same instant. They

seem to have improved in health and looks, up to nearly the period of their death.

A short statistical notice of the *Lurka-Koles*, in the district of Singbhoon, was laid before the Society by Capt. Jackson, of the Qr. Master-General's department. To this notice was annexed a brief historical memoir in the Persian language, which ascribes, evidently without authority or probability, the origin of the Koles to an apostate son of one of the Emperors of Delhi; but neither his name, nor at what period his apostasy occurred, are mentioned. He is said to have had a tract of land assigned him in Gondwana, and to have settled at Gurra Mundela, where intermarrying with the daughters of Hill Chiefs, he had seven sons, from whom again descended the seven tribes called collectively Chooars, but severally, Lurka, Ourawan, Kataria, Bhumaj, Masoolatall, Gooeri, and Shikari, from their progenitors, who were so named. The first being also the son of a *Kole* woman, gave the appellation *Lurka-Kole* to his posterity. These several tribes were all Deharrins, that is, neither of the Hindoo nor of the Mussulman persuasion. Their chiefs finally settled at De-o-ghur, and the whole of this absurd story may perhaps arise out of the circumstance of the *Gound* Chief of that fortress having been taken by one of *Aurangzeb's* generals, and carried prisoner to Delhi, where he had his lands returned to him on embracing the Mahommedan faith. (Hamilton, 2, 7.)

The descendants of the nameless apostate are then said to have spread themselves through the hills and jungly regions of Gondwana, and the *Lurka-Koles* fixed themselves at Jespore, whence a party of sixty conveyed, as palankeen bearers, the six daughters of the Rajah upon their marriage with the sons and nephews of Arjun Singh, Rajah of Singbhoon. They were invited to remain, and the Rajah gave them sixty districts in the pergunnah of Jaggernathpore, on condition of personal service when required. They accepted the proposal, occupied the districts, which they peopled with their own families, and from which they expelled the original possessors, retaining in each village a cow-keeper, a barber, a potter, and a blacksmith. As they multiplied and grew in power, they became dangerous and troublesome inmates, and in a short time succeeded in appropriating to themselves the entire territory of Singbhoon.

This narrative is of little importance. It may be founded on the traditions of the people; but the traditions of so barbarous a race cannot be of a very accurate nature, nor of remote origin. The *Lurka-Koles* may have been intruders in the Singbhoon district, and usurped the lands at no very distant period from a few Hindoo settlers. It is very probable also that they are them-

selves a branch of the great Goand family which forms the population of the *Vindhya* chain. The *Koles* indeed seem to be widely spread, as they are found in the hills immediately to the westward of Chunar, or about the Kimoor Ghaut. (*Asiatic Researches*, 7, 60.)

The *Goands* can scarcely be considered as Hindoos, as they eat every kind of flesh. They have some rude superstitions amongst them, borrowed perhaps from their neighbours, and worship *Banea* or *Banca Devo*, to whom they offer fowls, goats, fruit, rice, grain, spirits, and, in short, whatever the country affords. They distil a sort of spirituous liquor called *Handia*, and are much addicted to intoxication. They are very expert in the chase, and kill game with bows and arrows: these also are their chief implements of war, in addition to the hatchet and sword. When they meditate any act of aggression, the chiefs of the villages, after fasting for a day, take in the evening two fowls, which they designate as their own and the opposite party. These are put into a hole near the idol, and left buried during the night. In the morning the fowls are taken from their sepulchre, and the fortune of the contest is foretold, according to the bird which has survived the night's inhumation. Should their own representative have perished, the hostile purpose is abandoned, or suspended. All disputes amongst themselves are decided by the chiefs of the village, who seldom award a severer punishment than the cost of feasting the acquitted, or victorious party. Their marriages do not take place before the fourteenth or fifteenth year, and seem to be attended with a singular ceremony. It is said that the bride is brought home in the evening, when in an assembly of the people the bridegroom applies the frontal mark made with vermilion, throws a garland of flowers round her neck, and then retires and conceals himself in the thickets. The relatives of the bride arm themselves and go in quest of him, and if he is found during the night, the marriage is void; if not discovered, he appears in the morning, takes the bride by the hand, removes the veil from her face, and they dance together in the centre of a ring, formed by the assistants, who also dance round them. The ceremony is thus completed, and the rest of the day is devoted to festivity and mirth. The *Lurka-Koles* burn their dead in front of their dwellings, bury the ashes, and burn a light on the grave for the space of one month: they then erect a stone upon the spot. Their little traffic consists chiefly of an exchange of pulse, mustard, sesamum, and ghee, for salt and coarse cloths from the neighbouring pergunnahs. The estimated population of the district of Singhbhum, gives a total of 32,822 males, and 63,405 females.

Major-General Hardwicke presented, in the name of Capt. W. S. Whish, a brief account of the inscriptions (Persian and Sanscrit) on a marble slab, found at Sirsah in 1818, referring to the 12th century of the Christian era, accompanied by a full-sized representation of them, in which the figures denoting years are fac-similes.

Sirsah is situated about 62 miles N. W. of Hissar, and was formerly a principal town in the Bhattie provinces. In August 1818, when the force under Major-General Arnold encamped there, it was all in ruins. The fort is situated on a hill, and contains a few hovels with flat mud roofs: its outer wall is almost down. The slab in question was found amongst the rubbish of decayed buildings, and was the only piece of marble seen there. Its dimensions are four feet four inches, by two feet three inches, and four inches thick, and specifies that the building commemorated was constructed in the reign of Mahomed II., who, according to our Indian history, reigned from 1184 to 1205.

In one of the numbers of the *Indische Bibliothek*, published at Bonn, by Augustus Von Schlegel, and transmitted by him to the Society, there is an essay on the progress of Oriental Literature, written by the editor, which, though not belonging immediately to the proceedings of the Society now under consideration, is intimately connected with its pursuits, and on that account deserving of remark in this place. The author has not been backward in depreciating the efforts of the English, nor in magnifying the zeal and learning of his countrymen in the philology of the East; but we shall lay before our readers an able analysis of Schlegel's dissertation, prepared and read by Mr. H. H. Wilson, the secretary, at the last meeting, which will fully shew its tendency and merits. It is as follows:

"The name of Augustus Schlegel, the author and conductor of the '*Indische Bibliothek*,' occupies deservedly a distinguished place in the literature of the present day. By his universal acquirements and comprehensive genius, he has identified himself with the intellectual interests of every age and clime; and by his powers, as a linguist and a critic, has qualified himself to sit in judgment on the most eminent productions of every cultivated tongue. In this capacity he has hitherto chiefly been celebrated in Europe, and he is especially known to us as the most eloquent, and perhaps the most able commentator that has ever offered homage to the genius of Shakspeare; he now appears as the zealous cultivator of Oriental studies, with what success remains to be ascertained, but in the mean time it cannot be doubted that his opinions will be widely diffused, and will exercise a powerful influence on the minds of his contempo-

rarities: it may not therefore be uninteresting to English readers to be made acquainted with the sentiments he has expressed on the cultivation of Sanscrit literature, by those who have been, or are still numbered amongst the members of the literary community of India; and it will be no diminution of this interest, that the view which he has taken is far from flattering.

"The *'Indische Bibliothek'* opens with an Essay on the actual state of Indian Philology. This essay was originally published in 1819, in the Annual Register of the Prussian University of the Rhine, and seems to have excited much interest on the Continent, having already been twice translated into French, and published in the literary journals of France: its length and diffuseness render its translation on the present occasion objectionable, and it will be sufficient for our purpose to translate those passages only which relate to the cultivation of Sanscrit literature by English labourers.

"The peculiar situation of the German nation has hitherto prevented them from directing to the study of Indian letters that diligence and talent, which have placed them, in every other branch of knowledge, upon a level with their most distinguished neighbours: the English, on the contrary, have been enabled, by the superior advantages of their position, to obtain an almost exclusive access to the literary treasures of India; and political considerations have induced them to avail themselves of the opportunities thus placed within their reach. The impulse was first given by two men of pre-eminent talents, and in Warren Hastings and Sir William Jones, the statesman and philosopher, were fortunately associated to direct the energies of their countrymen to the means best fitted to extend the reputation and power of Great Britain in the East.

"In order to perpetuate the duration of an empire more extensive than that of the Mogul, to which they have succeeded, the English have turned their provident attention to the opinions and habits of their subjects, to the administration of such laws as are held sacred in the East, and to the direct and personal exercise of the authority which they have assumed to attain these objects; and to avoid being misled or deceived by interested or ignorant interpretation, it was indispensably necessary that they should qualify themselves to hear and answer, to communicate freely and independently with those subject to their power, and entitled to their protection, and to promulgate their orders and laws in a form that should be understood by those to whom they were addressed; in a word, it was necessary that they should acquire the mastery of the native languages. These are of a mixed

character, composed in general of Arabic, Persian, or other additions, in a greater or less degree, to a Sanscrit base, and therefore demand a various and laborious course of study for their acquirement: to facilitate their acquisition the press has been employed, and colleges have been founded, both in India and in Europe.

"The study of Oriental literature is therefore to the English, rather the means than the end, the instrument of their policy, rather than the amusement or occupation of their intellect. To the Germans such an inducement is unknown, but they can well content themselves with the excitements that antiquity, philology, and philosophy administer, and can find an attraction of infinite interest in the investigation of new and unvisited regions of research. Long and intimate resort have rendered them familiar with the least frequented haunts of learning, and they will need but little extraneous excitement to plunge boldly into the precious mines of knowledge which Sanscrit literature holds out to our expectation, whether the light it throws upon the most ancient compositions of every tongue and people, and upon the origin of the human race, be considered, or whether our curiosity be restricted to the rich creations of the Indian mythology, the elegant imaginings of its poetry, or the deep and luminous speculations with which its philosophy is stored.

"The means of obtaining access to a collection of intellectual labours containing unquestionably more valuable materials than the lamented Library of Osymandias, and enshrining more important truths than the hieroglyphics of Egypt conceal, are now in some measure offered to the acceptance of every European nation, by the publications of the few English cultivators of this extensive field: what they have hitherto effected, however, has been far from proportionate to what they possessed the means of executing, and leaves, even in the elements of the inquiry, much to be yet performed. The European community is, in fact, with regard to Hindu literature, in the relation in which it stood to the works of classical antiquity, when they first become the objects of literary curiosity; the means are defective, the guides incompetent, the same difficulties obstruct the eager progress of the student, and they are only to be overcome by a like display of energy and perseverance.

"The English have published four grammars of the Sanscrit language. Those of Foster and Colebrooke are unfinished, and the latter may be suffered to remain so, as in consequence probably of the imperfections of Hindu typography, at the period at which it was published, the rules occupy so much space as to leave none for examples and illustrations. The grammar

of Carey is more valuable in this respect, but is inconvenient from its extent, and defective in its partial adoption of the European and native systems, following occasionally one and occasionally the other. Wilkins has succeeded in converting the algebra of Hindu into the plainer arithmetic of European grammar, and his work is the best; at the same time his terminology or system of affixes is not always happily selected, and he omits many things of primary importance; upon the whole, however, the work is commodious and useful, and has the not insignificant advantage of being easily procurable in Europe. Besides these publications, three original works on grammar have been printed: the *Sutras* of Panini, the *Siddhanta* Caumudi, and the *Mugdha* Bodha. These books are, however, utterly useless to the European student: the methods they follow are very singular and peculiar, and the style in which they are written is exceedingly difficult. No means have been employed to remedy these defects, and to render them intelligible, as no translation nor even occasional explanation in some known language accompanies them, it will be long before they can become available, without the aid of native instructors.

After grammars, the books required by a student are dictionaries, and in this respect we are even worse off than in the former; the only work of the kind yet published is the *Amara Cosha*, a vocabulary, with an alphabetical index, and marginal translation by Colebrooke. The necessity of consulting in this publication two or more places for the meanings of a word, renders it inconvenient in use; and its limited extent, its arbitrary arrangement, and omission of all the roots of the language, make it of but little intrinsic value: the work is also very scarce. The original text of the *Amara Cosha* and three other Sanscrit vocabularies has also been printed in Calcutta, but as they are not illustrated by comment or explanation, they are of no more practical value than the original grammars already noticed. A dictionary, by Wilson, has been announced, but the copies of it have not reached Europe; the first three hundred pages of it I have however had an opportunity of inspecting, and am satisfied that this work will still leave much to be desired. The arrangement of the words not following the ramification of the derivatives from the roots is by no means satisfactory; and what should we think of a Greek or Latin dictionary, which omitted the greater part of the compound verbs? The etymological part of this dictionary, however, derived from original authorities, and constructed according to the native systems, is of very great value.

From this account of the elementary works yet published, it is evident that the

great want of Sanscrit study in the west is yet to be supplied, and for this purpose three books especially are urgently required: a selection of easy and pleasing passages, with a literal translation, critical scholia, and grammatical analysis; a concise, but comprehensive grammar, and a more than merely alphabetical glossary. In printing the text, the words should be carefully separated, or at least discriminated by some such marks as those adopted in the Serampore edition of the *Hitopadesa*, and the language of the translation should invariably be Latin.

Of those translations which the English have published in their own language, very few of them have been illustrated by any critical comment or learned elucidation, either in the form of preliminary discussion or occasional annotation; the translations are also in general open to unimadversion. The translation of the *Hitopadesa* by Wilkins, abounds in the most extraordinary mistakes: the date of the work (1787) may perhaps form its apology. As far as I have compared it with the original, I am not able to speak in more favourable terms of the same writer's version of the *Bhagavat Gita*. The translation of the *Ramayana*, as far as published, is not free from faults, and is by no means close; the language has no pretensions to elegance or taste, and many important passages in the text are passed over without the explanation or comment that they require; the form of the work is also objectionable, on account of its being so loosely printed. It is likely to occupy ten thick quarto volumes, when it might be easily compressed into at least half the number of the octavo size. I have had no opportunity of comparing Sir William Jones's translations of the *Hitopadesa*, *Saccontala*, *Gita Govinda*, and *Loves of Menu*, with the originals, but I entertain no doubt of their superior merit. Sir William Jones was possessed of great philological acquirements, and was animated by a proper sense of the value of the ancient treasures of Hindoo lore: his high public situation, too, no doubt secured him the best assistance, and the most able Brahmans that could be obtained; his translation of *Menu* at least recommends itself by the merits of its style. I have equally wanted an opportunity of comparing the translations of Colebrooke, from works on law and mathematics, with the originals, but they are no doubt executed in a masterly manner, as is every thing from his hand. In the text of the *Megha Duta*, Wilson has made a very acceptable present to the admirers of Hindu poetry, and his annotations exhibit taste and reading, as well as convey information on points of mythology, geography, and national manners. The free translation in rhyme, will be however of no service to students of the Sanscrit language. The native

press has been actively employed during the last few years, and a variety of original works have been printed. As they have been left solely to the superintendence of native scholars, generally wanting even the trifling accompaniment of an English title-page, and as those individuals were unacquainted with any method preferable to the order and appearance of their manuscripts, they have not been able of course to introduce any practical improvement upon the autographs, to which they have been accustomed; faithful adherence to the originals has, indeed, prevailed to such an extent, that some of the books have been printed exactly of the form of the long narrow leaves of which the manuscripts consist.

* With regard to the natural history and Geography of India, the manners of the people and their modern history, the English have been zealously industrious, this is the bright side of the picture. It cannot be denied, however, that with respect to the monuments of art, the French displayed, during their temporary occupation of Egypt, more assiduity, science and learning, than the English have exhibited during their long and undisturbed possession of Hindustan. No work of a public character has ever been attempted, and the performances of private individuals in this line are in general rather calculated to please the eye than to disseminate information. Some ideas of ancient Hindu architecture may be gathered from the prints of Daniel; but of Indian sculpture, few specimens have been published, and those have been evidently designed without the least regard to characteristic expression. In sight even of Bombay, one of the chief seats of the English Empire, lies the island of Salsette, and yet we know nothing of its cavern temple, but by vague verbal description: no one has ever taken the trouble to describe it on copper. In fact, literary or scientific zeal appears to be unknown to the English in India, and the spirit once called into animation by Sir William Jones seems to have now become extinct. We have no new works to expect, we understand, from the old scholars, whose names are rendered illustrious by the '*Asiatic Researches*;' and it does not appear that any younger talents have arisen to supply their place. This vast field is therefore now abandoned to German diligence and learning, and every thing conspires to rouse them to its cultivation. Royal munificence has supplied them with the requisite materials of Oriental typography; and although their application may for a while be limited or imperfect, they will soon be brought into effective operation. A man of whom his paternal land may well be proud, Alexander von Humboldt, has long projected a journey through India to Tibet. By the

encouragement and aid of the Royal Government, ample means will be placed at his disposal; and although the works of nature wear in his eyes the form the most attractive, yet his taste is too comprehensive, his knowledge too vast, for him to pass by without regarding the sacred vestiges of antiquity; to him then may we be indebted for an accession to our literary wealth, and the rudiments at least of an Indian museum amongst a German people. In the mean time much is to be achieved; with the implements in our reach, and the names of Bopp,* and Chery† already afford incitement and example. Shall then the English be longer suffered to retain a monopoly of Sanscrit literature? No; let them, if they please, keep their cinnamon and spices to themselves, but the treasures of intellect are the common right of the whole civilized world.

“Such are the sentiments of Augustus Schlegel, and such his estimate of the literary efforts of our countrymen. Some of his remarks may perhaps be just; many of them, however, may be called in question: some are undoubtedly grounded on error or misapprehension, and few of them seem to have been dictated by a considerate judgment or liberal spirit. We may indeed suspect that policy has prompted much of his opening essay, and that Schlegel has purposely undervalued the past labours of the English, in order the more effectually to stimulate his countrymen to emulative exertion. It is to be wished that he may succeed, and that the patient perseverance and scholastic profundity for which the Germans have always been celebrated, may be directed to the discovery of those treasures which the literature of India unquestionably contains. There can be no feeling amongst our countrymen hostile to the attempt; the prize is open to the competition of the whole world; but it is to be hoped that we have spirit enough amongst us not to resign it without a struggle. It will indeed be little to the credit of the national character, should the cultivation of Sanscrit literature be advantageously transferred from these regions, where it is indigenous, and where all the means of culture are at hand, to the uncongenial fields of Bonn and Paris, where it can only be forced into productiveness by the superior skill and energy of the cultivator.”

* Mr. Bopp is a native of Bavaria, sent to England at the expense of the King of that country for the purpose of studying Sanscrit. With the assistance of Mr. Wilkins especially, he has acquired a proficiency in the language, and has given very able proofs of his successful application in a '*Comparison of Sanscrit and Greek Conjugation*,' and a literal translation in the Latin language of the *Nalopakhyaṇa*, an episode in the *Mahabharata*.

† Moos, Chery, the gentleman who was elected an Honorary Member of the Asiatic Society, at the meeting of the 15th October 1821.

Dec. 13, 1821.

A meeting of the Members of the Asiatic Society took place at the Society's apartments, in Chouringhee, the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings in the chair.

Mr. Hough and Mr. Rutherford, proposed at the last meeting, were balloted for and duly elected members of the Society.

The meeting then proceeded to elect Vice-Presidents and the Committee of Papers for the ensuing year.

Vice-Presidents: The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Sir E. H. East, Major-General Hardwicke, Mr. W. B. Bayley.

Committee of Papers: Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Bentley, Rev. Dr. Carey, Mr. Calder, Mr. G. J. Gordon, Capt. Hodgson, Capt. Lockett, Rev. J. Parson, Mr. Courtney Smith.

The Secretary reported the completion of the fourteenth volume of the *Researches*, and submitted applications for the printing of the 15th volume, when the meeting resolved that it should be printed at the Serampore Press, on English paper, and in an improved form.

A letter was read from Mr. Smythe, of Caen in Normandy, presenting a fac-simile of a Coofic inscription.

There have been preserved in the Cathedral of Bayeux, from time immemorial, certain sacerdotal garments of great antiquity, which the traditions of that church attribute to Bishop Regnobot, who flourished in the sixth century, and has been canonized. These relics are kept in an ivory casket, covered with silver-gilt ornaments of that kind usually termed arabesque. But the remarkable circumstance attached to this article is an Oriental inscription in the front, surrounding the key-hole, protected and concealed by an escutcheon hanging to the lid from a hinge, and shutting down over the lock. This inscription does not appear to have been understood among the learned in France, and was the subject of a literary imposture, hazarded by Peis de la Croix, in 1714. When this inscription was shewn to Mr. Smythe, he recognized without much difficulty that it was in the Arabic language, and in the Coofic character, but not being able to read more than the first word, he sent it to Von Hammer, of Vienna, who decyphered the whole, and rendered it as follows: *In the name of God, clement and merciful. He has sent his goodness and grace before him* (literally between his feet.) It is supposed that the casket must have been the donation of some Norman or Anglo-Norman Crusader, to the mother church of his native country.

When this communication was read at the meeting, one of the members present doubted the accuracy of the translation, said to have been made by the learned

Von Hammer, and has since favoured us with the following remarks:—

"Mr. Hammer seems not to have properly deciphered the last line of the original Coofic Arabic. The true reading is as follows:

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
لرحمته كامله ونعمه شامله

"Which may be literally translated thus:

"*In the name of the most merciful God, verily his mercy is great and his beneficence universal.*"

"I cannot conceive how Mr. Hammer made out from the inscription: 'has sent his goodness and grace before him' (literally between his feet.) I rather think that the phrase 'between his feet,' (which however is not in the original) cannot be rendered 'before him.' I certainly never saw it thus rendered, but it is very common in Arabic to say بين يديه literally

between his hands, for before him. At all events there is nothing like either of these phrases in the original Arabic."

Major-General Hardwicke presented for the Museum a tooth of the Narwhal, an animal native of the Polar Seas, in the name of Capt. Lumsden of the Artillery, recently returned from England. This tooth was obtained from the late navigators to the northern parts of Davis' Straits.

Capt. J. Bryant presented, in the name of Capt. Peach, the head of the Ethiopian hog, *Sus Ethiopius*, a variety found in Southern Africa, from the Congo to near the Cape of Good Hope. It is a fierce and dangerous animal: it is distinguished by two lobes or wattles under the eyes. The specimen is a very fine one, and a valuable addition to the Museum.

The 22d and 23d numbers of the *Mémoires de l'Indoustan* were received from the compiler, Mons. Langlès, of Paris.

One volume of Stuart's antiquities of Athens was presented by Mr. Gibbons.

A curious edition of the Rules for Drawing the Human Figure, by the celebrated Albert Durer, was presented to the Society by Major-General Hardwicke, in the name of Mr. William Thomas, Surgeon, lately attached to the artillery. The work was printed in 1508.

A letter and communications were read from Messrs. Diard and Du Vaneel, describing three species of *Uruus*: one of the *asi. Terotic*, one of a *Lucerte*, and one of *Linnae*, with drawings.

An Essay on the extraction of the Roots of Integers, as practised by the Arabs, by John Tyler, Esq., was forwarded by the Hon. J. Adam, and laid before the Society.

An Account of Bootan, by Krishna K'hunt Bhoos, who was deputed, by order

of Government, into the country of the *Deo Rajah* in 1815-6, and translated by David Scott, Esq., of the Civil Service, was forwarded by Mr. Swinton, Secretary to Government in the Political Department. This local description of a territory hitherto little known is extremely curious in many respects. *Bootan* is bounded by the Company's dominions on the south, on the east by *Assam*, on the north by the *Lhassa* territories, and on the west by the *Lepha* country. We shall only briefly advert to a few points characteristic of the manners of the people of *Bootan*.

In war, the *Booteas* have matchlocks, but they are of little use, as they cannot hit a mark with ball. They are afraid to fire one off with more than two fingers of powder, and when they load more heavily they tie the piece to a tree and discharge it from a distance. They fight well with a knife. When a man is killed in battle, both parties rush forward and struggle for the dead body: those who succeed in getting it, take out the liver and eat it with butter and sugar; they also mix the fat and blood with turpentine, and making candles of it, burn them before the shrine of the deity. The bones of persons killed in war are also used for making musical pipes, and of the skulls they make beads, and also keep them set in silver for sipping water, at the time of the performance of religious ceremonies.

The *Booteas* do not fight in an open manner, but fire at one another from a distance, and attack at night, or lie in ambuscade. They wear iron caps and coats of mail of iron, or quilted jackets; they are armed with four or five knives in case of accidents, and they carry bows and arrows: before engaging they drink plentifully of fermented liquor.

It is said that the *Gylongs*, or *Booteas* * Monks, are not allowed to sleep, or even to lie down; night and day persons of the order continually keep watch over them armed with long whips, which they apply to the shoulders of any one that is seen to nod. The *Gylongs*, called *Lube*, bathe separately from the others. There are also convents of women, who wear yellow clothes, and make vows of chastity.

Bootan produces abundance of *Tangan* horses, blankets, walnuts, musk, chow cowtails, oranges, and *munjieth*, which the inhabitants sell at *Rungpore*, and thence take back woollen cloths, puttoos, indigo, sandal, red-sandal, *assafetida*, nutmegs, cloves, muskies, and coarse cotton cloths, of which they use a part in *Bootan* and send a part to *Lhassa*.

The *Booteas* worship images. The chief maxim of religious faith amongst them is that of sparing the life of all animals. The fish in the rivers they do not allow any one to kill, and the vermin that infest their heads and clothes they catch

and throw away; bugs they treat in the same manner, and never put any kind of living creature to death. Their marriages are contracts by agreement of the parties, and no ceremonies are observed at their celebration. For the most part the husbands live in the houses of their wives, the latter seldom going to their husbands' houses. A rich man may keep as many wives as he can maintain, and when poor, three or four brothers club together and keep one wife amongst them. The children of such a connection call the eldest brother father, and the others uncles.

The bodies of the deceased are burned; the ashes collected and carried home, and in the morning they are placed in a brass pot and covered with silk, and attended by a procession carried to the river, when the contents are thrown into the water, and the pot and silk presented to the *Gylongs*, or priests.

Krishna Bhose, the Hindoo writer, states, that in *Bootan* lightning does not descend from the clouds, as in *Bengal*, but rises from the earth, which, he says, is universally reported to be the case by the inhabitants. In *Bootan* it never thunders, nor do the clouds ever appear of a black colour, but merely resemble mist; the rain which falls is also exceedingly fine. The *Bootan* territory is entirely mountainous, except on the south, south-west, and eastern parts, where there is level land.

The three first parts of an account of Hindoo Sects, by Mr. H. H. Wilson, the secretary, was laid before the meeting by the author.

An early division of the Hindoo system, and one conformable to all Polytheism, separated the practical and popular belief, from the speculative or philosophical doctrines, whilst the common people addressed their hopes and fears to stocks and stones. The worship of the populace being devoted to different divinities, the followers of the several gods naturally separated into different associations, and the adorers of *Brahma*, *Vishnu*, and *Sera*, or other phantoms of their faith, became distinct and insulated bodies in the general aggregate. The conflict of opinions on subjects on which human reason has never yet agreed, led to similar differences in the philosophical class, and resolved itself into the six *Darsanas*, or schools of philosophy. Mr. Wilson has collected the information contained in this essay from works in the Sanscrit and Persian languages, and in a great measure from oral inquiry at *Benares*, the seat of Brahminical learning and superstition. It is full of curious matter relative to the founders of the different sects, but too extensive in its details to admit of more particular notice in this limited report.

Capt. Lockett presented a copy of Mr. Rich's Second Memoir on *Babylon*, which

contains the correspondence between the ancient descriptions of Babylon, and the remains still visible on the site, as suggested by the remarks of Major Rennell, published in the *Archæologia*.

An Essay on a uniform Orthography for the Indian languages of North America, as published in the *Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*, by John Pickering, of Salem, was forwarded by the Rev. W. Ward in the name of the author.

A large collection of Chinese books was presented by Mr. W. B. Bayley, in the name of Mr. Crommelin, who has lately returned from China. The catalogue is as follows:—

1. *San-tai too hooi*. The universe delineated, containing a view of the heavenly bodies, the earth, distinguished persons, the four seasons, various buildings in China, the various arts, the various parts of the human body, the various articles of dress, customs and ceremonies, precious stones, ancient inscriptions, birds and beasts, trees and plants; in 116 volumes. The whole illustrated with wood-cuts nearly 200 years old. A scarce work even in China.—2. *Poh koo too*. A collection of Chinese cuts, exhibiting ancient vases and vessels of various kinds, 26 volumes.—3. *Koo yoh too*. A collection of Chinese cuts, exhibiting a great variety of ancient carved stones, 8 volumes.—4. *Lee Shee*. A collection of ancient inscriptions and figures in stone, 9 volumes.—5. *San hai king*. A collection of imaginary animals, supposed to inhabit the mountains and seas, 4 volumes.—6. *Sou chin kee*. An exhibition of gods, deified heroes, and saints, 3 vols.—7. *Hua P'ho*. A work on the art of Drawing, 5 vols.—8. *Hua Chuan*. Drawings of various beasts, birds, plants, &c., 5 vols.—9. *Shoh chu chui*. On the art of writing, and sketching flowers, &c., 12 vols.—10. *Puh-mey-too*. A hundred Drawings of beautiful Women, 4 vols.—11. *Lee-nyen chuan*. Memoirs of illustrious Chinese women.—12. *Woo-shwang-poo*. A Treatise on Drawing, 1 vol.—13. *Un-ya-too*. Plates of various kinds, intended to illustrate the ancient classics.

The Rev. Dr. Marshman, who has furnished this catalogue, considers the collection to be extremely valuable.

In addition to these, Mr. Crommelin presented two volumes of Dr. Morrison's Chinese Dictionary, a copy of his Grammar, and of a View of China, for philological purposes.

A short account of the origin and nature of the Portuguese Government of Macao, was also communicated by Mr. Crommelin.

We observe from this paper, that the inhabitants of Macao amounted, in 1810, to 4,049; and in 1813, to 4,053. The statement in 1810, was taken by order of

the Bishop, by the respective parish ministers; and that of 1813, is from the Government Secretary's Office. In neither are included the military, clergy, and friars. The bulk of this scanty population consists of seafaring people and merchants, and of many paupers whose trade is begging. The slaves are either Malays or Caffries; the former are principally imported from Timor, the latter from Mozambique by way of Goa. Macao is entirely dependent on China. A yearly ground-rent is paid by the Portuguese, and neither ships, houses, nor churches can be built or repaired without the previous license of the Chinese Government. — *Government Gazette*.

MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Madras Literary Society held a special General Meeting at the College Hall, on Saturday the 1st inst. (December), for the purpose of receiving from the Committee of Management a Report on the state of the funds at the death of their lamented Secretary, the late Peter Scott, M.D., and of electing a successor to that gentleman.

The Report having satisfactorily exhibited the state of the funds, the Meeting proceeded to the election of a Secretary, when Lieut. Mountford, Assistant Surveyor General, was unanimously chosen to fill the vacant office.

The following Members were stated to have been admitted since the last meeting: The Hon. Sir Charles Edward Grey; H. Chamier, Esq.; H. Cotes, Esq.; E. Lake, Esq.; A. E. Angelo, Esq., and Major Hanson, to which number were added, John Macleod, M.D., and T. S. Fanning, Esq.

The Society having had no local President since the departure of their highly respected founder, Sir John Newbolt, who previously to his quitting the Presidency had been chosen Honorary Perpetual President, the Meeting resolved to solicit of the Hon. Sir Charles Edward Grey, that he would honour them by the acceptance of that office, and a deputation of members, accompanied by the Secretary, were requested to wait upon Sir Charles Grey to communicate the Society's wishes.

The following interesting papers, partly on new subjects, and partly in continuation of former valuable communications, by a member residing in the interior, to whose learning and ingenuity the Society are already indebted for several essays of great merit, were laid before the Meeting:

1. Paper and Supplement on the Musical Chord, and the vibration of tense strings.

2. Summary of the Rise and Progress of Theology in India.

3. Second part of an Essay on the Hindu quadrature of the circle.

4. Supplement to the paper on the origin of the Hindu Zodiac.

It was resolved at the Meeting that a Report should be prepared of the proceedings of the Society, from its foundation to the present period, to be published with such papers of interest as the Society has been favoured with; and that the managing committee do immediately take measures to have the whole put in a form proper for submission to the next General Meeting.

We learn that Sir Charles Grey has been pleased to accept the office of President of the Society.—*Madras Gov. Gazette.*

BOMBAY LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Anniversary Meeting of the Literary Society of Bombay was held at their Rooms on the 26th Nov., when the following Office-bearers and Committees were elected for the ensuing year:

President.

The Hon. M. Elphinstone.

Vice-Presidents.

His Exc. Lieut. General the Honourable Sir C. Colville.

The Hon. Sir William D. Evans, Kt.; Olyett Woodhouse, Esq.

The Venerable Archdeacon George Barnes, D.D.

Secretary.

Major Vans Kennedy.

Committee of Papers.

The President and Vice-Presidents, William Erskine, Esq.;

John Taylor, M.D.;

Richard Woodhouse, Esq.;

William Milburn, Esq.

Major Kennedy, *Sec.*

Committee for the Superintendence of the Library, Museum, and Accounts.

The Venerable the Archdeacon, *President*;

William Erskine, Esq.;

John Taylor, M.D.;

John Wedderburn, Esq.;

James Farish, Esq.;

Benjamin Noton, Esq.;

Capt. Miller.

Major Kennedy, *Secretary.*

It may be generally acceptable to the members of the Society to be informed that the following papers were transmitted to London in August last, in order to be published as the third volume of the Society's Transactions.

Remarks on the state of Persia from the battle of Arbela in A.C. 331, to the rise of Ardashir Babegan, in A.D. 226, by Major Vans Kennedy.

Account of a bed of native Sub-Carbonate of Soda, found in Malwa by Capt. John Stewart.

Notes respecting the principal remains in the ruined city of Bejapoor, by Capt. W. H. Sykes.

An account of the living God at the village of Chinchoor, near Poona, by Capt. W. H. Sykes.

On the institution and ceremonies of the Hindoo Festival of the Dusserah, with a short account of the Kurradee Brahmins, by Major-General Sir John Malcolm.

Papers relating to the Earthquake which occurred in India in 1819, by Capt. McMurdo, Capt. Ellwood, Major Ballantyne, Mr. McAdam and Mr. Stewart.

Remarks on the 6th and 7th chapters of Mills' History of British India, respecting the religion and manners of the Hindoos, by Major Vans Kennedy.

Account of the present state of the township of Lony, in illustration of the institutions, resources, &c. of the Mah-ratta cultivators, by Thomas Coats, Esq.

An account of the caves of Ellora, by Capt. W. H. Sykes, with 14 drawings.

Drawings and description of the Pandoo Coolies in Malabar, by J. Babington, Esq.

A statistical account of the Pergunna of Janboosier, by Thomas Marshall, Esq.

Fac-Simile and Translation of a Grant for a village in the Concan, by a Rajah who reigned at Panalla in the twelfth century, by Capt. James Grant.

Remarks on the character of Muham-med, suggested by Voltaire's tragedy of Mahomet, by Major Vans Kennedy.

An account of a journey from Katif on the Persian Gulph to Yambou on the Red Sea, by Capt. G. F. Sadlier, H.M.'s 47th regt., with a map of the route.

Observations of the Remains of the Boudhists in India, by William Erskine, Esq.

Geological notes on the strata between Malwa and Guzerat, by Capt. J. Stewart.

Biographical Sketch of Capt. McMurdo, by Mr. McAdam.

The papers contained in second volume were transmitted to London for publication in May 1819, and it is therefore peculiarly gratifying to observe that, in so short a period, the Society have been favoured with so many communications of such variety and interest. It may hence be hoped that the members and other gentlemen will continue to enable the Society to publish their transactions at short intervals, and to render them the valuable repository of much amusing and useful information.

Since the printing of the last catalogue the library has been very considerably increased by the donation of several valuable works, and by the regular receipt of new publications. The arrival of the next ships from England, will also furnish it with a

large and choice selection of books, which will render it complete in classical literature, and in all the principal works in English, French, Italian, and Spanish, on moral philosophy and metaphysics, history, and the belles lettres.

The Museum has been likewise presented with several rare and curious donations, particularly with a valuable collection of Syrian, Parthian, Sassanian, Roman, Greek, and Arabian coins, by Captain Bruce, Resident at Bushire; and by Capt. Grant, of the H. C. Marine, with several singular leaden coins, apparently containing inscriptions in the Nagari character, which were found in some ruins near Somnab. One of Mawe's largest cabinets of minerals may be expected from England by the first ship.

The erection of the Town Hall will soon furnish the Society with rooms excellently adapted for the meetings, and for the reception of their Museum, and their extensive and continually increasing library. The Society may therefore congratulate themselves that the object of their institution has been fully obtained; and that, while they contribute in no inconsiderable degree by their transactions to extend a knowledge of the ancient and present state of Western Asia, they still further promote a love of literature and the means of research by the establishment of an ample library, to which the most free and liberal access is permitted.—*Bombay Cour.*

MALAY LANGUAGE.

Mr. Robinson, now of Bencoolen, in a late letter to Dr. Carey, thus mentions his views of the Malay, and his labours in reference to the cultivation of this language:

"I have lately prepared three school books for the press. One of them is a Spelling-book, and most difficult of all to compose upon the plan which I have adopted, an account of the great intricacy of the Malay orthography. You know, perhaps, that the Malay has affixes in the manner of the Arabic and Hebrew; and these affixes are continually causing the long vowels to change their places; and very often the long vowel of the root must be quite rejected, and another long vowel introduced in its place, in another syllable. When a word has several affixes, and each affix requires the long vowel to change its place, or another long vowel to be substituted for it, the difficulty of writing correctly is exceedingly augmented. Few Malay scholars have paid much attention to this subject. I have it in mind to write a paper on Malay orthography, which, should it appear in print, would perhaps lead others to consider the subject, and to offer their remarks in return."—*Cal. Jour.*

PROSPECTUS OF A BENGALLEE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, TO BE CONDUCTED BY NATIVES.

(Printed and circulated in Bengally and English.)

It having been particularly suggested and recommended to us by the friends of knowledge, improvement, and literature, to establish an entertaining and instructive Bengally Weekly Newspaper, we, in conformity with their very acceptable and meritorious suggestions, have gladly undertaken the duty of publishing the proposed Newspaper, to be denominated "Sungbaud Cowmuddy," or "The Moon of Intelligence," and respectfully beg leave to enumerate the subjects, which will be treated of in the said publication, viz.

Religious, moral, and political matters, domestic occurrences, foreign as well as local intelligence, including original communications on various hitherto unpublished interesting local topics, &c., will be published in the Sungbaud Cowmuddy on every Tuesday morning.

To enable us to defray the expences, which will necessarily be attendant on an undertaking of this nature, we humbly solicit the support and patronage of all who feel themselves interested in the intellectual and moral improvement of our countrymen, and confidently hope that they will, with their usual liberality and munificence, condescend to gratify our most anxious wishes, by contributing to our paper a monthly subscription of 2 Rs., in acknowledgment of which act of their benignity and encouragement, we pledge ourselves to make use of our utmost efforts and exertions to render our paper as useful, instructive, and entertaining as it can possibly be.—*Cal. Jour.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

STAR TABLES for 1823 (No. II.), for more readily ascertaining the Latitude and Longitude at Sea in the Twilight and during the Night; with perpetual and other useful Tables, which, with those of 1822, will be serviceable for many years. By Capt. T. LYM. royal 8vo. 10s. sewed.

FAREWELL LETTERS to a few Friends in Britain and America, on returning to Bengal in 1821. By William Ward, of Serampore. Third edition, 12mo. 6s. boards.

ORIENTAL LITERATURE, applied to the illustration of the Sacred Scriptures. By the Rev. S. BURDER, A.M. 2 vols. 8vo., 11 10s.

From the Indian Press.

Rogántaka Sāra, or Materia Medica Hindica, 2vo.

A Translation into Bengalee of the PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, Part I.

The Dig-Durshun, or Indian Youth's Magazine, vol. 1st, containing 12 Numbers.

Debate at the East-India House.

East-India House, May 29, 1822.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held, at the Company's House, in Leadenhall Street, for the purpose of laying before the Proprietors a Resolution to which the Court of Directors had unanimously agreed, thanking the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings for his eminent services as Governor General of India.

Minutes of the General Court of the 20th March and 10th ultimo were read.

An account of superannuations granted to Officers of the Company in England, under the Act of the 53d Geo. III. cap. 155, sec. 93, was laid before the Proprietors agreeably to the By Law, cap. 10, sec. 11.

Certain papers which have been presented to Parliament since the last General Court, were laid before the Proprietors agreeably to the By Law, cap. 1, sec. 4.

The Chairman acquainted the Court, that it is ordained that the By Laws shall be read in the first General Court, after every annual election, whereupon the By Laws were read accordingly.

The Chairman acquainted the Court, that it had been convened for the special purpose of laying before the Proprietors an unanimous resolution of the Court of Directors of thanks to the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings.

The said Resolution was read, being as follows:

"At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 15th May 1822:

"Resolved unanimously, That this Court, highly appreciating the signal merits and services of the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and Governor General of India, are anxious to place on the records of the East-India Company their expression of deep regret that family circumstances have led to a declaration, on the part of that distinguished Nobleman, of his wish to be relieved from the duties of his exalted station.

"And this Court, being desirous that the sense they entertain of the conduct and services of the Marquis of Hastings should be promulgated previously to his departure for Europe, have further

"Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K. G. and G. C. B., for the unremitting real and eminent ability with which,

"during a period of nearly nine years, he has administered the government of British India, with such high credit to himself, and advantage to the interest of the East-India Company."

The Chairman then rose and said, the business which the Proprietors were assembled to consider was one that required but very little introduction on his part: the merits of the Noble Person whom they had that day met to thank were acknowledged, on all hands, to be of the most exalted and signal character, and therefore he was persuaded that the Court of Proprietors would concur in the deliberate sentiments which the Court of Directors had recorded of those merits. It was usual on these occasions to state to the Proprietors the preliminary vote, to which the Court of Directors had agreed, and it sometimes happened that that vote was proposed to the Court of Proprietors for their adoption. But that course would not now be taken, as it was considered more gratifying to the Proprietors themselves, as well as more complimentary to the Noble Individual in question, to leave it entirely to the Court to take such steps as might appear best calculated to attain the object they all had in view. (*Hear, hear!*) The object of the vote which the Court of Directors had come to, was not to praise any particular act of this noble person's administration, but to place on the records of the Company their opinion of his general conduct, during a period of nine years. On that account, they had not deemed it necessary to produce any papers, for the history of the Noble Marquis was to be found in every document which had been transmitted from India for several years past. (*Hear, hear!*) The Noble Marquis had formerly received, in two instances, votes of thanks from that Court; and, on a third occasion, the strong feeling of regard which the Proprietors entertained towards him, in consequence of his various services, were further expressed by a pecuniary grant. The two first votes were for particular services—the one for the Nepaulese war, the other for the war against the Mahrattas and Pindarees, both of which contests had been brought to a successful and glorious conclusion. In both instances, the papers relative to those important transactions had been laid before the Proprietors. In the third instance, the Court had come to a munificent vote of money; and on that occasion it was not considered necessary to produce any documents, because the reward was granted for services already well known and duly appreciated. (*Hear, hear!*) The present

resolution might then be considered a summary of his Lordship's administration: it might be viewed as a tribute of praise paid to the Noble Marquis, previous to his departure from that country, which he had for nine years governed so ably; and he hoped the General Court would, on the motion of some Hon. Proprietor, unanimously agree to a similar tribute of respect. (*Hear, hear!*) The result of his Lordship's administration was to be seen in the general pacification of India; in the flourishing state of the Company's finances; and in the total absence of any thing which appeared likely to disturb the existing tranquillity. (*Hear, hear!*) Only that morning he had received from his Lordship a very clear *exposé* of the finances of India. (*Hear, hear!*) And, in truth, it appeared from the last financial letter that there was a surplus revenue of nearly a crore and a half of rupees. (*Hear, hear!*) He was happy to say that he had received a letter of a very recent date, not from the Noble Marquis himself, but from an old and intelligent servant in one of the governments, in which it was stated, that there was hardly the most remote probability of the renewal of war. The general diffusion of knowledge, and the general good-will which prevailed throughout the country, to the British Government, had removed every apprehension of war. India now enjoyed profound peace, and that, which should always accompany peace (though, such was the lot of human nature, they were not constantly united) content and prosperity. In the midst of India, all was tranquil and prosperous. (*Hear, hear!*) He had next to observe, that the Noble Marquis had achieved a very great saving to the East-India Company, in a financial operation, by the removal of the payment of interest on a very large loan, from the Home Treasury to the Treasury of Bengal. Many persons had certainly suffered by this measure; but circumstances rendered it necessary and the consequent saving had placed the Home Treasury in a state of great comparative affluence. The loan of 1811 had been transferred to that of 1821; the interest of the loan of 1811, which was payable by the Home Treasury at the rate of 2s. 6d. for the sicra rupee, was, by the transfer, now paid in India, by a rupee not worth more than 2s.; by which a saving of not less than 150 or £200,000 per annum was effected. At the same time he must be allowed to state, that when the Court felt it necessary to make this change, it was not with a view to any profit of this kind. The measure was taken up by them on grounds of general policy. The profit was certainly a considerable advantage, but still that was not the object which the Court contemplated; their design was to relieve the

Home Treasury from an operation which it was not able to bear; but he thought, as a great saving had been effected, it was a matter of fair congratulation to the Company, and a transaction highly honourable to the Noble Marquis, who by a single stroke of his wand, had, like a powerful magician, brought the business to an immediate conclusion, so that in a few months, nay in a few weeks, the Home Treasury was relieved from the payment of interest to the amount of £1,000,000 sterling per annum. (*Hear, hear!*) This would, in the end, operate very beneficially; it could not be immediately reduced to money, but still it must be considered as money's worth. When the Company were under some alarm, on account of the number of drafts that were suddenly made on them, occasioned by the change of commercial circumstances, which rendered the payments of those drafts very desirable, the Noble Marquis adopted the most prompt and decisive measures. In former years those bills did not exceed 3 or £400,000; but they amounted in the year to which he alluded, to £1,800,000. Feeling it necessary that the Company's Treasury should not suffer by so extensive a claim, application was made to the Bengal Government, to set them right in this difficulty. No sooner did the Noble Marquis receive the letter of the Court of Directors, than, with a magic like rapidity, he shipped a million of money on board the Company's vessels. (*Hear, hear!*) These were transactions of a pecuniary kind, and consequently of less importance in the eyes of thinking men, than those efforts which were attended by a great moral effect. (*Hear, hear!*) But if they looked to the effect of the government of the Noble Marquis on the moral character of India, they would find the result of such a nature as must call forth the highest and most lasting praise. (*Hear, hear!*) Having during a period of nearly nine years conducted the affairs of the Company with unabated zeal, and with almost unexampled ability, it did appear to the Court of Directors nothing more than proper that they should express their warm gratitude to the Noble Marquis. (*Hear, hear!*) Their purpose was a clear and plain one; there was no contingency in the vote; it was a positive vote of regret for the loss of his services. (*Hear, hear!*) He had, he felt, very imperfectly stated the sentiments which actuated the Court of Directors on this occasion: he was, he knew, very unequal to make a set and formal speech, but he trusted he had said enough to shew, that the act of the Court of Directors was nothing more than a just and well merited tribute of gratitude to the Marquis of Hastings, for his many and valuable services. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. R. Jackson requested that the three

resolutions of the Court of Proprietors, of the 11th of December 1816, the 3d of February 1819, and the 31st of March 1819, should be read. The first of these was a resolution of thanks to the Marquis of Hastings, for his successful termination of the war against the Nepaulse; the second was a resolution of thanks to the Noble Marquis for his discomfiture and dispersion of the Pindarree Mahratta Confederacy; and the last was a resolution "at the end of two glorious and successful wars," granting him a pecuniary reward for his eminent services.

Mr. Jackson then proceeded to address the Court. He had, he said, deemed it necessary to have those resolutions read, because it was of material consequence that the light in which the Proprietors had heretofore viewed the conduct of the Marquis of Hastings should be brought distinctly before the Court. The address which had been made in opening the business, by the Hon. Chairman, must satisfy every man who heard it, that the Proprietors were this day assembled on no ordinary occasion. That Hon. Gent. had, in an unassuming tone, and in a few short but comprehensive sentences, pronounced so high a panegyric on the Noble Marquis, as would have totally unfitted him (Mr. Jackson) for the task which he had assigned to himself, if, at the same time, the Hon. Chairman had not come forward with that liberal invitation which was so creditable to himself, and which proved how justly he appreciated the sentiments of the Proprietors. Well knowing, from their past conduct, how high and generous their feelings were towards the Noble Person in question, the Hon. Chairman had best consulted those feelings, by inviting the Court, as he had done, to indulge in their own mode of expressing that gratitude which it was impossible for any person acquainted with the effects which the Noble Marquis's administration had produced on the state of India, not to entertain. Every man, possessing a knowledge of what had occurred since Lord Hastings took upon himself the arduous situation of Governor-general and Commander-in-chief, must consider it his duty on the present occasion to lay his hand on his heart, and to declare to his fellow-countrymen what he thought of the important services which had been achieved by that great man. In treating this subject, he would not, if he could avoid it, detain the Court by any great length of address; but he felt that it was important to bring back, as it were, the recollection of the Proprietors to those splendid epochs when they had formerly assembled to take into consideration, the services of their Governor-general. This was the fourth time they had met for a similar purpose,—for the grateful purpose of recording the

high sense they entertained of the administration of that illustrious individual. But, as many gentlemen were now in that room who perhaps were not present when the former resolutions were agreed to, he thought it was due to the Noble Marquis to refer to those previous parts of his conduct before he came to the present motion, which took in a period of some years subsequent to the last manifestation of their acknowledgements and regard. Great as was the character which the Court had justly attributed to the achievements of the Governor-general, those who know him were by no means surprised that he had acquitted himself so well. He had entered into their service an accomplished soldier, and a schooled statesman. No man, conversant with the history of the American Revolution, could doubt that, if the Noble Marquis were urged to carry on a well-justified war, he would prosecute it to a happy termination; for all knew from that history that, as a soldier, he was brave, skilful, gallant, and humane. And those who, like himself, had had opportunities in early life of contemplating him as a senator, must have been well aware, before he left this country to take upon him the government in India, of the high and efficient qualifications of the man they were sending out to rule that great empire. Still, however sanguine might have been the expectations raised by his exalted character, he had not failed, in any degree, to realize those expectations. Those who were acquainted with his proceedings, knew, that no sooner had he consented to take the reins of the Indian government, than he endeavoured, night and day, to qualify himself for the important task; by a constant course of study. On his voyage to India he lost no time in acquiring useful knowledge; and, immediately on his arrival, he availed himself of every possible means to gather that information which was necessary to an efficient administration, and which had ultimately produced such happy results. After spending some months at Calcutta, in the most anxious and laborious research, he visited the provinces, to fortify himself with still further information; and one of the first fruits of his unceasing exertions was his celebrated minute on the judicial department. That work, which consisted of one hundred and thirty five paragraphs, shewed what labour and perseverance could effect, even in the short space of a year and a half. He, Mr. J., owned that he was lost in admiration when he contemplated that effort—for it was almost impossible to conceive it to be within the scope of human talent, to arrive, in so short a period, at such a minute knowledge of that most complicated of all subjects, the foundation of the native laws, and the principles of their practical jurisprudence.

He particularly mentioned this point, because an Hon. Friend of his in that Court (Mr. Hume) did seem, on a former occasion, to express some dissatisfaction that something more had not been done in the judicial department. He was sure, however, from the knowledge he possessed of his Hon. Friend, that he would not, on an occasion of this kind, when they were assembled to vote thanks to the Marquis of Hastings for his general conduct, proceed to matters of detail, rather than adhere to the general merits and acknowledged talents of that Noble Person. He felt this the more, knowing, as he did, that if his Hon. Friend would appoint a day for the discussion of this particular question, it could be argued more fully and more justly. He, at least, would confine himself in his present address, to those prominent points in the administration of the Marquis of Hastings, relative to which no feeling of doubt or indecision could be entertained; in noticing which, he would now call back the recollection of the Proprietors to the praises they had already recorded, and the thanks they had already bestowed. The first of these occasions was the Nepaulese war. They could not measure the gratitude they owed to the Marquis of Hastings, for the manner in which he conducted and terminated that war, without fairly admitting the difficulties which surrounded the contest. He would not speak of the policy, in his opinion the narrow policy, of those who let the *matériel* of war run down so low, as to impose strong and serious obstacles in the way of the man, who felt himself imperatively called upon to draw the sword in defence of the existence of the Company. He meant to make no charge against those gentlemen, on either side of the bar, who had entertained doubts as to the necessity and propriety of entering into this war. Theirs was a constitutional, a becoming jealousy. It was a jealousy which the Legislature had taught them; and it was fitting that they should be as ready to reprove and censure, as to praise, if the circumstances called for severity of remark. But what must be the feeling, what must be the exultation of those, who, in that Court, supported the policy which had been pursued by the Governor General, to find, when the Nepaulese war was brought under the consideration of the Proprietors, that those gentlemen concurred in declaring that it was a war of necessity—a war undertaken to defend our fields and villages from murder and rapine, and that the sword was not unsheathed until the very last extremity. (*Hear, hear!*) The war did not originate in any project of ambition; the sword was, in fact, drawn at a great disadvantage. The Company's forces had to contend with a race with whom they had never before come

in contact; a bold and hardy mountaineer population, urged on by sentiments of bravery and freedom. For the first time they met an enemy, who seemed to be almost as ready to charge or to repel a charge, as our troops were to make an attack on them. The country, too, was peculiarly favourable to the operations of the Nepaulese: it was altogether mountainous, having very few passes, and those strongly defended both by nature and art. It was not, therefore, surprising, with such an enemy, and scanty means on our part, we should in the first part of the campaign have laboured under disadvantages which led to unpleasant results; but the end of the campaign was gloriously successful, and the Court had felt itself bound to give thanks to the man, who had not only subdued those formidable invaders, but who had also taken away from them the power of future aggression. (*Hear, hear!*) At no very remote period originated the subject of their second vote of thanks; for, amongst the high qualities which distinguished the Noble Marquis, the Court of Directors and Proprietors had acknowledged a very great degree of foresight. The Noble Lord was well aware, knowing the conduct and character of the native Princes, which by this time he had so assiduously and successfully studied, that he could not wage this war against the Nepaulese, without exciting secret hopes and purposes of hostility in other states; and if those states should forbear from active indications of their policy, it would be only from the want of power to act offensively. When, therefore, the Governor General engaged in this warfare with the Nepaulese, he felt it to be necessary that the Company's territory should be defended on every side where aggression was likely to be committed. He wisely provided against that dangerous state of things which his intuitive sagacity led him to believe would probably occur, and if he had not done so, he (Mr. Jackson) feared the history of the Company, at the present moment, would have been most unfortunate. His first point of contact was with the Pindaree force. He need not describe the manner in which their armies were composed, or the horrible warfare with which they carried on, because, on a former occasion, that subject had been fully entered into. It would be sufficient to say, that these predatory hordes consisted of almost countless numbers. Clouds of flying cavalry, myriads of savage barbarians, from the north and the south, from the east and the west, swelled their ranks. This ferocious enemy did not content himself with committing his terrible ravages on those districts that were not immediately under our protection; no, they carried fire, sword, violation, rapine, and plunder, even into the Com-

pany's possessions. Every thing that the human mind could imagine of cruelty and barbarity, accompanied the course and tracked the steps of those ruthless invaders. It was stated in papers which had been laid before the Court, that the first notice of their approach was fire, and sword, and butchery, without limit; no compassion, no mercy was displayed by them; indiscriminate slaughter, without reference to age or sex, marked their career; or if the dagger was suspended with regard to females, it was only until these devils in the human form had committed still greater cruelty. In many instances, the violation of women but shortly preceded the application of the murderer's knife. Females were known to immolate themselves, from the fear of these monsters; whole districts were abandoned on the report of their approach; until at length this predatory force had acquired sufficient strength to establish itself in the heart of Indostan. For some time, the Marquis of Hastings felt his hands, as it were, tied with respect to the mode of punishing and putting down those lawless aggressors. But the representations to the Court of Directors became so frequent and so urgent, that at last, notwithstanding the constitutional jealousy which existed with respect to plunging into new hostilities, and the strong desire (knowing the responsibility which must be incurred, and the severity with which it would be scrutinized) not to encourage war, if war could be avoided, it was determined that those aggressions should be punished. It was felt necessary no longer to suffer so dangerous a state of things; a state of things, under which the protection of our Government had ceased to be considered as an effectual bar against rapine and spoliation; but had, in fact, become the cause and the excuse for plunder and devastation. The great difficulty, however, which the Marquis of Hastings had here to encounter, was emphatically pointed out in the latter part of this second resolution of thanks; for scarcely was there a Mahratta Chief or a Mahratta Prince, who did not secretly connive at the aggression of the Pindarees, or openly assist them; thence it was that the war became so murderous, so injurious, so calamitous, that we had no alternative except the political annihilation of those people, or the being subjected to a degrading and increasing domination, utterly inconsistent with that lofty character, on the maintenance of which our Government depended; a domination, under which no Government could long endure, and which it would have been infamous and disgraceful in any Government to have suffered. (*Hear, hear!*) Thus incited to action, the Company embarked in the war. They had succeeded to the fullest extent. They had avenged the infants

slain, the parents slaughtered, the females violated. They had completely subdued and put down this people; and those who formerly met in that Court to thank the Noble Marquis for the achievement, had abundant testimony of what he had performed, and how he had performed it, in the papers that were then laid before them. He could not take leave of this part of the subject, without again admiring the skill, valour, and energy with which, by extraordinary and combined efforts, the Noble Marquis had overthrown so many and such powerful enemies. It could only be done by virtually surrounding a territory so vast, that the thing appeared almost impossible, until their gazettes announced that it had been accomplished, and that the enemy was no longer formidable; and this the Noble Marquis had not only effected, but confessedly relieved their territories from danger of this description. About the same time some of the native Princes, as had been foreseen, were in open revolt, and brought well-appointed armies into the field, in support of those predatory hordes. Those armies were defeated, and such of the native princes as had only exercised private treachery, were, by a wise course of policy, converted into subsidiaries. However they might admire the skill, foresight, and valour which effected these mighty conclusions, and occasioned occupation of a most extensive country, they must feel doubly proud in the recollection, that the whole was performed without a single departure from the British character, without a single instance of want of humanity, without the imputation of any one moral stain on those who had so successfully wielded the Company's arms. This was something for which to be thankful. After two glorious and successful wars, they now approached the period of peace. At that period he was glad they had arrived; and he was rejoiced to find the triumphs of peace recorded in the resolution of the Directors now before them. The resolutions previously agreed to, were principally for military skill, energy, and success—but now they approached that which the Hon. Chairman had most properly and emphatically denominated the moral part of our duty. Sure he was, that there was not a man in this country who would not, on reading that resolution, feel the same satisfaction as those persons must have experienced who drew it up: and who would not join in the compliment paid by the Hon. Chairman to the great moral effect which had been produced in India by the government of the Marquis of Hastings. Our military success had ended in the cession of a prodigious portion of territory: territory many times larger than Great Britain, the soil productive, and the climate, in many parts, of the most favourable

kind: with this territory, they became possessed of millions of population. Here then was a question for the philosopher, the christian, or the man, namely, have those ceded territories been treated in a manner consonant to the British character, and to that of the person who had so long guided the Company's government? He should be sorry to be understood as rising in that Court, the mere unqualified panegyrist of Lord Hastings; but he stood there, at least, as the bold challenger; and he would aver, that if any person could bring forward a charge against the Governor-General as to the manner in which the ceded provinces had been treated, the present was the time to arraign the Noble Lord; the present was the fit season to urge such mis-government against the resolution which he meant to offer to the Court.—(*Hear, hear!*) He would do homage to the man who fairly brought forward the charge; and, in that case, he would only ask permission of the Court to examine and reply to it.—(*Hear, hear!*) He, however, felt confident that no charge would or could be brought against the Noble Marquis, for his treatment of the ceded provinces. They had, he would contend, been wisely governed. The strongest arm, and the longest sword would conquer—but it was wisdom, and humanity, and moderation, that governed well.—(*Hear, hear!*) Did they demand testimonies of the conduct of the Noble Marquis in this respect? If they did, he would point out, in the territories in question, from the moment they became ours, such progressive improvement, such a speedy introduction of social and moral feelings, as far as we possessed the means of introducing them, as must silence every doubt and apprehension. He would point out to them a government, paternal and patriarchal, the great object of which might be summed up in two short propositions, “to make the people happy, and to convince them that their rulers were just.”—(*Hear, hear!*) It was in this view that he subscribed to the maxim, that theirs was a government of opinion. Let them, however, take the expression fairly. He did not mean a capricious, light, uninformed opinion, or one merely founded on supposition of physical strength; such a government was uncertain in its principles, and frequently intolerable in its practice; it excited alarm and terror in the minds of its subjects, while their opinion of its strength continued, but that opinion ceasing, the charm was broken, and the fabric would be dissolved; for there could not be pointed out, in the history of the world, an instance in which grinding oppression, the offspring of bad government, had lasted for any considerable length of time, without producing discontent and repining in the first place,

and in the end open resistance? Had such been the case with regard to the possessions of the Company? was there any man who had traced the history of India, and considered the immense portion of territory which had become the absolute property of the East-India Company, who did not feel a right to exult in the honourable character of their dominion, instead of deploring the circumstance as an evil to the native population?—(*Hear, hear!*) From those territories the Company derived a considerable income; an income so large, indeed, as to make the debt which the wars recently concluded had occasioned appear comparatively trifling. There was a surplus revenue of a million, and a growing sum besides. He, however, entirely subscribed to the principle laid down by the Hon. Chairman; and not merely that million, but millions on millions, he would reject as worthless and unhallowed, if they were gained at the expense of the peace and happiness of those over whom the Company ruled.—(*Hear, hear!*) or had led to one single act of injustice towards those people, in order to meet our pecuniary or political necessities.—(*Hear, hear!*) He thought that the Noble Marquis had given one pledge, at least, of his favourable leaning towards those ceded countries, and the enlarged principles upon which he meant to govern them, by selecting Mr. Elphinstone, the Governor of Bombay, and General Sir J. Malcolm, to consider of the best mode of treating them. The extraordinary and known skill and talents of those gentlemen had, in that Court, been openly acknowledged and rewarded. These were the two persons whom the Noble Marquis had appointed, to consider of, and report on, the most salutary mode of governing the ceded provinces, consistently with those great and secure maxims of policy which he had previously laid down. Scarcely had three years elapsed since the close of those wars, when their labours were brought to an end. He understood that the *rapport* of Mr. Elphinstone was already in this country, and that Sir John Malcolm had brought home with him his report of the state of those territories which were referred to his consideration. He thought there was no great difficulty in believing, that any exposition coming from such persons must be of the most enlightened character. These documents were not yet published, and, therefore, he could not detail them at that moment; but he spoke on universal report, when he said, that Sir J. Malcolm had proceeded through those provinces without the necessity of fixing a bayonet, or firing a musket. So much had been done by the influence of opinion, in preference to the use of the sword, that, he believed, among the most satisfied of their subjects, were those who had lately

come under their dominion. With respect to the political conduct of other states in India, although some of them were known to have been secretly plotting, it was thought wiser and better to overlook their conduct, and, as was the surest course and the truest policy, to consult the means of consolidating, rather than of irritating the governed. Therefore, the Nizam and other Princes, who had not taken the open path of war, and appealed to the sword, had been converted into or strengthened as subsidiaries, as the best means of mutual safety and security. The happy result was, that all India, at the present moment, was in a state of profound tranquillity; and the renewal of war, though not absolutely impossible, was, in the highest degree, improbable. Those who knew India best, who had the most general knowledge of the subject, were of opinion, that it was scarcely possible for the peace of that country to be interrupted except through our own misconduct, and with such misconduct he hoped they should never be justly reproachable. When, at the close of the late war in India, they met in that Court, with what boundless applause did they not dwell on the conduct of their troops! How earnestly did they thank every part of those gallant forces who had achieved such proud results! If he did not now enlarge on their merits, it did not originate in any want of gratitude. They had formerly, in that place, with one common voice and feeling, endeavoured to do justice to their armies, and to those able Commanders who had so often led them to victory. The noble person, who was the particular object of their approbation this day, had, since that time, been anxiously employed, before he quitted the service, perhaps for ever, in doing every thing that lay in his power for the amelioration of the soldier's condition; and he (Mr. Jackson) was quite sure, that every advantage which could properly be granted to their officers, would be cheerfully conceded to them. But if, in the mean time, amongst the various projects that might be laid before the Executive Body, any plan should be offered which more particularly favoured the junior branches of their military service, he was sure it would be received with the kindest disposition towards them. They were looked up to as the fathers of their young civilians, and to them the service was at once rendered beneficial, by paternal care and salutary regulation. He wished the same kindness, the same feeling, the same endearing relationship to be extended to the younger branches of their army. Such was the nature and constitution of that army, that many years must roll away, before their young officers could taste that which was a soldier's best and dearest

need, advancement in rank and honour. He partook strongly of those feelings, which he believed pervaded the Court, in favour of their young military servants; who, he hoped, would ever be as much considered the children of the Company as their young civilians, or any other branch of their service. He had little more to add, except to remark, that the present situation of the Company was precisely what the Hon. Chairman had stated; and, if he (Mr. Jackson) had treated the subject in more measured phrase than such a history of success might be supposed to require, he had done so, because he wished not to make any impression, save that which was founded on the strong facts that had been laid before the Court. Was it for him to panegyrize the conclusion of the Nepaulese war, their approbation of which the Directors had recorded, and which the Proprietors had so highly praised? Was it for him to enlarge on the extermination of the Pindarrees, when the Court had recorded the history of their outrages, and the glorious termination of their power to do wrong? Was it for him to applaud and consecrate the genius and foresight that could enter into the cabinets, nay, into the very breasts of the Mahratta Princes; that could detect their treachery, profound as it was, and prepare the way for conquest by precaution? Was it for him to go beyond the resolution of the Court of Directors, which stated those facts, and proclaimed that our Indian empire was not only tranquil at present, but perfectly secure from future attacks? It would be unbecoming in him, this day, to attempt, by eloquence, to add to claims like these. As little could he add to the high private character, which, some time ago, the Noble Marquis received in that Court; and sure he was, that a dignified and correct private character must ever produce the best possible effects on such a Government as that of India—and that advantage had been theirs! (*Hear, hear!*) All these points were generally known; and he would sit down in the hope and belief that the feelings of the Proprietors would mark their sense of them in the most cordial manner. But acknowledgment of the merits of the Noble Marquis would not stop there; a grateful public would learn, in other places, what they owed to this great character: and how much the country had profited by his labours. And, in the name of that country, he hoped, that when the Marquis of Hastings came back, with all the experience which he had acquired, with a character so high and transcendent, in which wisdom and virtue were alike conspicuous, that the nation would so justly appreciate his value, as to call him to its councils, and not, as was the case with his Noble

predecessor, allow abilities of the first order to languish in the shades of private life, which, if awakened, and invited into action, would be productive of the greatest public benefit. (*Hear, hear!*) He should now conclude, with a motion, comprising the leading points contained in their former resolutions, in order to establish one perfect whole, and shew the ground of their warm and hearty concurrence in the resolution of the Court of Directors. (*Hear, hear!*) Mr. Jackson then read the following resolution:

“Resolved unanimously, That this Court most cordially concur with the Court of Directors in their estimation of the unmitigated zeal and eminent ability, with which the most Noble the Marquis of Hastings has, during a period of nearly nine years, administered the Government of British India, with such high credit to himself, and advantage to the interests of the East-India Company.

“That this Court, referring to the sentiments expressed by themselves and the Court of Directors, in Dec. 1816, on returning thanks to Lord Hastings for his skilful and successful operations in the war against the Nepalese; to their resolution of the 3d of February 1819, recognizing the wisdom and energy of those measures which extinguished a great predatory power that had established itself in the heart of Hindoostan, whose existence, experience had shewn to be alike incompatible with the security of the Company's possessions, and the general tranquillity of India, applauding at the same time the foresight, promptitude, and vigour with which his Lordship, by a combination of military with political talents, had anticipated and encountered the proceedings of an hostile confederacy among the Mahratta States, defeated their armies, reduced them to submission, and materially lessened their means of future aggression; referring also to the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 16th March 1819, in which they appeal, at the close of two glorious and successful wars, to the records of the East-India Company, for the great services which his Lordship's unwearied assiduity and comprehensive knowledge of the Company's affairs, had enabled him to render to its most important interests: this Court cannot but with the highest satisfaction witness their Executive Authority again coming forward at the termination of a career so useful and brilliant, to express and promulgate their sense of his Lordship's exalted merit, and their deep regret that domestic circumstances should withdraw him from the government of their Asiatic Territories. That this Court strongly participate in that regret, and request the Court of Directors to convey to the Marquis of Hastings, Governor-General and Com-

mander in Chief, their expressions of their unfeigned admiration, gratitude, and applause!”

Mr. Noel.—“Feeling the utmost admiration for the character of the Noble Marquis, and concurring entirely in the sentiments expressed by the Hon. and Learned Mover, I beg leave to second the resolution.”

The Hon. D. Kinnaird said, the time was at length arrived, when the Court of Directors had thought fit to call on the Court of Proprietors to express their opinion on the civil administration of the Marquis of Hastings. They had summoned the Proprietors, on that day, to lay before them the joint expression of their thanks and their regret; or rather, he ought to say, of their grief and their gratitude, for such seemed to be the order and succession of their feelings, as recorded in their resolution. They had summoned the Proprietors, to sympathize in this expression, and they had farther added the expression of their anxiety, that this declaration of their grief and their gratitude should be promulgated in India, before the Marquis of Hastings shall have left its shores. One ground for that anxiety he could fully appreciate and well understand; but how it came to be so strangely introduced between these resolutions, nay, to stand prominent, not only as the preamble, but as the sole reason given for returning their thanks, did, he confessed, puzzle his conjectures. If it arose from belief that the arrival of this expression of their grief and their gratitude on the shores of India was necessary to enable the Noble Marquis to descend with dignity and with grace from that throne, to which his talents and his virtues had given its real strength and its true splendour; if the Court of Directors thought their testimony necessary for such a purpose, then would he say, he hoped without offence, that in his opinion they had greatly miscalculated both their own and their officer's position. If they thought that, at this time of day, the thanks of the Court of Directors could command from their Indian countrymen an indiscriminating praise, which “waited not on the judgment,” they were, he feared, some quarter of a century behind the intelligence and the intellect of the day. Was the moral improvement and elevation of their fellow-subjects in India (the work of their own improved system), unmarked, or overlooked by them on this occasion? He did think, at all events, that the expression of that anxiety on such an occasion, was, to say the least of it, but a very simple part of their proceedings. What must be the interpretation which any individual of the Indian public—what interpretation could even the Marquis of Hastings himself, if he read their resolu-

tion over a second time, put on this expression of their anxiety? Why, it must be considered as an admission that they had heretofore been slow and neglectful to declare their acknowledgment of that ability, which had been acknowledged and applauded in every part of the East. The thanks of the Court, to be effectual, ought to be fitly timed as well as fitly directed, and he conceived, that those who had now so tardily introduced this proposition, were open to the reproach of not having fitly timed it. He had, on more than one occasion, felt it to be his duty to call on the Court of Directors to pass judgment on the civil conduct of their Governor General. It was a judgment for which, on the part of the Noble Marquis, he had a right to call. He had purposely abstained from going farther, than to protest against their extraordinary silence. He was told, on those occasions, that there were no documents on which the Directors could come to a decision. He therefore demanded now, where were those documents? Had they arrived? and, if they had, why were they not produced? He found no allusion made to them in the resolutions of the Court of Directors; but, if they were in existence, why were they not laid before the Court? Why were not the Proprietors apprized of those documents, and of their contents? But, instead of any allusion being made to them, or any evidence or symptom of a calm deliberation, of a mature inquiry, he found nothing but a naked vote, passed too *in terms* on the spur of an occasion. The Directors said, they wished to pass and promulgate this vote *before* the Marquis of Hastings shall have left India. He knew not how that was, but from its terms there were some who might think that, instead of wishing to pass it *before*, they were desirous to pass it *because* he was about to leave India. Certainly the resolution might bear that interpretation; and this he would say, that that man must be a most injudicious, indiscreet, and unbending enemy indeed, who would not lend himself to such a proceeding, at such a moment; because it was an approved maxim of policy to build a bridge of gold, nay, an arch of triumph, for a retreating foe. He, therefore, most deeply regretted that this resolution was laid before the Proprietors only at the present day. Their cold regrets, and their halting thanks, might (if, favoured by the elements) still find the Marquis of Hastings on his Indian throne; but they would be lost in the ardent applause, the clamorous gratitude, and the sincerer sighs of those who had seen with their own eyes, and felt in their own families, the blessings of his paternal government. He had felt it his duty to the Court of Proprietors, a duty which, though painful, he owed to

them, to say thus much, in order to vindicate them from any participation in that extraordinary indifference which appeared to have prevailed in the Court of Directors, towards the merits of the nine years' administration of their Governor General. He thought the Court of Directors were chargeable with this neglect, as being the parties to whom all information on the subject was necessarily communicated. It certainly was no reproach to the Proprietors, if, in the course of what had been pleasantly called a seven years' transition from the blessings of war to the distresses of peace, their minds were directed to the consideration of various subjects, which distracted their attention from what was passing in India. But this excuse did not apply to the Directors; from them they had a right to expect an anxious attention to the interests of the Company, and to the character of their Government; from them, therefore, they had a right to expect a prompt notice of the conduct of the Governor-General. It was, he confessed, with pain that he felt it necessary to introduce such observations, and to make such a preface to the support which he deemed it proper to give to the thanks, however inadequate, which were now offered to the Marquis of Hastings. Those thanks were brought forward, he conceived, most tardily, and in a manner that conveyed little honour on those with whom they originated. The proceedings of the Court of Directors ought to have been calculated to lead, instead of slowly following in the rear of public opinion. It was unquestionably more pleasing to turn to the merits of the Marquis of Hastings, rather than to descant on the indifference which he had shewn to have been manifested towards those merits. It would be entirely unbecoming the occasion, for him to conjecture what were the minute causes which created that strange indifference towards the Noble Marquis. If it were an important duty to punish and correct misconduct, sure he was that it was a duty, equally incumbent on them, in a moral sense, indeed it was an engine of good ten times more powerful in their hands, to take care that upright, honourable, and beneficial government was rewarded with due praise, and was not passed over with cold indifference. He thought the Court of Proprietors could not be justly charged with such indifference; and he protested, in their name, lest the Indian public, their enlightened countrymen, should take up what he considered would be a fatal opinion, namely, that they, the Proprietors, were indifferent to the exemplary good conduct, not merely of the Governor-General, but of all those who were placed in authority in our Indian Empire. The proceedings which had of late years taken place in India,

were destined to make that country, which had in former times been a subject of national reproach, a point to which every Englishman might refer with pride and with pleasure. He might, when contemplating the improved condition of the people, exclaim, "it is British education and British humanity that have effected so much for the happiness of India." (*Hear, hear!*) He hoped in God that the sentiments he expressed would be echoed by the Court of Proprietors, and that they would shew they were keenly alive to the merits and conduct of the authorities who ruled in India. Their constant and superintending vigilance would, he was confident, be found the best stimulus to their continuing to act in the manner they had hitherto done. It would not surely be expected, that, in commenting on the merits of the illustrious person, the cessation of whose government they were met that day to deplore, he should minutely detail all his achievements. He might here be permitted to say, that it would not perhaps be one of the least ill effects produced by the tardiness with which the Directors had bestowed the praise so justly due to the Noble Marquis; it would not be one of the least evils created, by keeping in abeyance and by smothering the merits of the Governor General, until they started up under their feet, and assailed every man, not as a Proprietor only of East-India stock, but in his private station; it would not, he repeated, be one of the least evils attendant on such conduct, that they had not met in that Court the moment they heard he was coming home, in order to give him their thanks for the past, and to express their intreaties that he would continue to administer the government of that country, over which he had so long and so ably presided. He lamented the tardy course that had been pursued for this reason, and he thought it a most substantial ground for objecting to that course. But, let it not be supposed that, with the return of the Noble Marquis, he apprehended the benefits of his government would cease; if he thought so, deep indeed would be his regret. No, his wise policy would be followed: for the time, he was sure, was far distant, when the acts of the Marquis of Hastings would cease to be viewed, each in their several departments, as the object of distinct and separate admiration; as the best example for those whose duty it would be to appreciate his merits, and to accelerate the accomplishment of his views. It could hardly be expected, that he should attempt to arrest the attention of the Court, by recapitulating the various important features of the government of the Noble Marquis, or by endeavouring to trace, through its multifarious and intricate paths, the working of that master spirit, which, to use the words

of the Hon. Chairman, had, as if by magic power, grasped, in a moment, the widest extent, and fathomed the depths of their best and dearest interests. He would not point out particular instances as worthy of particular notice, when he called on the Proprietors to look at, to admire, and to applaud all that had been done by the Noble Marquis. He knew of no testimony, after all, which could so decidedly prove the excellence of a Government, as the flourishing state of the country governed; and, therefore, he called upon the Proprietors to consider and appreciate the state of their Indian empire at that moment. If he were told, that it was difficult to bring it home to their eyes, within such a scope as would enable them to satisfy their judgment, he would appeal to that which was really the best evidence, "universal opinion," on the subject. He would appeal to their fellow-countrymen in India. He would ask them to name the statesman, in whose hands they would confide their property, to whose care they would commit their families, to whose direction they would commit their country, with all its honour and character, in a time of difficulty, of contending elements, and conflicting interests?—they would point to the Marquis of Hastings. He would call upon the army, to select the guide, to direct and to combine their energies, that united the greatest humanity with the highest military prowess; that military prowess, distinguished too by a calmness of judgment which enabled him to turn every circumstance to advantage; that humanity which led him to weep over the least unnecessary shedding of blood? The answer would be, the Marquis of Hastings. He would appeal to the members of their civil institutions in India, to the friends of learning, of science, and of the arts, to those who were the ornaments of social life, to name the presiding and tutelary genius in whose protection they universally confided, who was peculiarly fitted to mark their progress and appreciate their maturity, and he would be answered, with one universal voice, with the name of the Marquis of Hastings. He stated this, fearless of contradiction; and every day would move and more prove, that he did not take a visionary view of the subject. Was he to be asked for a proof of the statesman-like ability of the Marquis of Hastings; was he to be called on to shew that his conduct, as Governor General, was rather a subject of eulogium than of complaint; in such case, he would claim as his own all those recorded grounds on which the Court of Directors, the Court of Proprietors, and the two Houses of Parliament, had thanked the Marquis of Hastings for his military conduct as Commander-in-Chief. He would claim as his own the sentiments delivered in that Court, on the occasion of

those thanks, as the many proofs which now challenged the Company to erect a monument of political fame to his Lordship as Governor General, who, he would venture to predict, would be considered hereafter as the greatest statesman that ever ruled in India. He would claim those sentiments from their own records. He begged to remind the Court, that he, at the time of which he spoke, entertained the same feelings that he now expressed. His was not a querulous tone, taken up on the sudden; he appealed to the recollection of gentlemen, whether, on that occasion, not only himself, but his Hon. Friend near him (Mr. Hume) had not claimed for the Marquis of Hastings, as Governor General, that judgment which, for some strange reason, which he did not choose to investigate, and on which he would offer no conjecture, was at that time withheld from the Noble Marquis. What were the terms in which they had twice offered him their thanks for his military conduct, and in which they had afterwards agreed to a grant of money, which was equivalent to a third vote of thanks? It would be recollected by the Court, that, before any thanks were offered to the Marquis of Hastings, the Court had been called on to vote its approbation of the conduct of Sir D. Ochterlony. It was remarked, at the time, by him and others, that it was a strange thing to come forward with a vote of thanks to an inferior officer, for a solitary act, when the Marquis of Hastings was himself in the field. He and his friends had then stated, that, as a matter of decency, thanks should be previously voted to the Noble Marquis. They were, however, answered, that thanks so voted would take in all the circumstances of the war, and, therefore, they were withheld. Now, he would ask, were the terms in which they had thanked, at a subsequent period, the Marquis of Hastings, for his military conduct, the same which they had adopted in thanking Sir D. Ochterlony for his military achievement? Certainly they were not. The thanks to the Marquis of Hastings ran thus: "That the thanks of this Court be presented to the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Knight of the Garter, for the great and signal wisdom, skill, and energy, so eminently displayed by his Lordship, in planning and conducting the late military operations against the Pindarees, of which the happy result has been the extinction of a predatory power, establishing itself in the heart of the empire, whose existence experience had shown to be alike incompatible with the security of the Company's possessions, and the general tranquillity of India." And then came that piece of hypocritical cant, against which he had entered his solemn protest on that occasion, being perfectly convinced that it was due to the honour of the Court, and to the

feelings of their fellow-subjects in India, to abstain from that sort of sidewind censure, which may perhaps have been formerly deserved by their Governments, but which was now entirely unjust. The subject of India has, thank God, ceased to be what it was formerly, namely, the mere foundation on which parties in this country might build their attacks on each other. That state of things had faded away, before the good sense and improved feeling of the people; and the time had arrived, when they could dare to exercise a fair judgment on the affairs of India, and view our conquests there, without the canting habit of reproach to the country, or to those by whom they had been achieved. But, what did the next paragraph of this vote of thanks set forth? It said, "That this Court, while it deeply regrets any circumstances leading to the extension of the Company's territory, duly appreciates the foresight, promptitude, and vigour, by which the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, by a great combination of political and military talent, dispersed the gathering elements of a hostile confederacy amongst the Mahratta states against the British power in India." These were thanks, he it observed, to the *Commander-in-Chief*, not to the *Governor-General*. And what was the language with which the Chairman introduced the resolution to that Court? He stated, that "The papers which had been laid before the Proprietors afforded proofs the most manifest of the ability, foresight, and wisdom, with which the Noble Marquis had met the exigencies of the times." If these observations applied to mere military skill, he did not understand them. Again, the Hon. Chairman observed, "that the details and dispatches to which he had adverted, furnished ample reason for satisfying every unprejudiced mind of the absolute and decided necessity of the Pindarree war." What, he would ask, had that to do with thanks to a military man, who could not, in that capacity, exercise any opinion as to the justice or necessity of the contest? Here it was quite evident that the Governor General, and not the Commander-in-Chief, was, as he ought to have been, alluded to. The whole of the proceedings connected with the Pindarree war, were described as displaying "consummate ability, skill, energy, and foresight," and then, "O most lame and impotent conclusion!" you vote thanks to the *Commander-in-Chief*! This farce was commented on, at the time, with great justice and propriety, as every way unworthy of the Court. He now came to another instance of political cant, which had been adopted elsewhere by a distinguished public character. He thought it was necessary to speak out on this occasion; and, lest the person to whom he alluded should hereafter stand a chance of being treated as ill

as the Marquis of Hastings had been, he would endeavour to open his eyes, and shew him whom he had to deal with; although he did not doubt but that individual possessed sufficient ingenuity to prevent himself from being subjected to similar treatment. Mr. Canning moved the thanks of the House of Commons to the Marquis of Hastings, and, in doing so, he set out with saying, "This vote, I wish the House to understand, is intended merely as a tribute to the military conduct of the campaign, and not, in any wise, as a sanction of the policy of the war." Who was it that gave the Right Hon. Gent. the cue to hold such language as this? He would answer, the Court of Directors. He charged it on them; and he blamed the Right Hon. Gent. for having followed in their train, and thus assumed the garb of their instrument on such an occasion. For he would shew, from the Right Hon. Gentleman's own speech, that he did not like the task which had been imposed on him, and that his own good sense condemned the course he was taking. The Right Hon. Gent. went on to say: "I do not wish the policy of the war to be discussed on this occasion. The political character of Lord Hastings' late measures forms no part of the question upon which I shall ask the House to decide. In agreeing to the vote to which I trust they will agree this evening, they will dismiss altogether from their consideration the preliminary observations with which I introduce it." What was the meaning of this? Why should the Right Hon. Gent. introduce preliminary observations, which, when they came to decide on the proposition, were to be studiously forgotten? The Right Hon. Gent. next observed: "I approach the subject, Sir, with the greater caution and delicacy, because I know with how much jealousy the House and the country are in the habit of appreciating the triumphs of our arms in India." The late Speaker, he recollected, had declared, upon one occasion, that he was quite shocked, quite horrified, at the exposition of certain corrupt practices in the House of Commons, practices at which their ancestors would have started with indignation. Now the jealousy of the House of Commons, with respect to the "triumphs of our arms in India," he took to be precisely such another figure of speech, literally meaning nothing. That "jealousy" was, in truth, a cant phrase, with which, some thirty or forty years ago, party and political characters, who had no other stock in trade, were in the habit of gambling. At that time India was made the scapegoat, to draw the attention of the people from what was doing at home. But that was no longer the case; and he complained, that while the general intellect of the day was rapidly gaining ground, the Court of Directors

appeared to stand still. If it were otherwise, they surely must have perceived that this affectation of jealousy was nothing but mere political cant, the creature of a period long gone by. It did appear to him most extraordinary, looking at the words used by Mr. Canning, that he should have called on the House to abstain from any decision with respect to the policy pursued by the Marquis of Hastings. His expression was, "I am confident, that, in the present instance (and I verily believe on former occasions, which are gone by) a case is to be made out, as clear for the justice of the British cause, as for the prowess of the British arms." And, having made out that case, he declined calling for a vote on the policy of the war, although he admitted that the justice in which it was commenced was as great as the prowess with which it was conducted. What he most particularly complained of was, that the vote of thanks contained nothing about the justice of the war, which formed a very prominent feature of the Right Hon. Gent.'s speech; so that those who read the former, and who did not see the latter, might be led to a false conclusion. He had eulogized the Noble Marquis more for the justice of the war than even for the able manner in which it was conducted; and the only way in which he could ride out of the difficulty in which he was placed, the only mode by which he could avoid demanding an acknowledgment of the sound policy that had distinguished the administration of the Marquis of Hastings, was by alluding to the jealousy of the House of Commons. There was sufficient to be found in the virtue and talent displayed by their countrymen in India, to uphold their character for justice; and the Company were not to be told, when those honourable men had performed deeds highly beneficial to the country, that the jealousy of the House of Commons was interposed between them and their just reward. The Right Hon. Gent., in moving thanks to the Marquis of Hastings, felt the absurd position in which he was placed most strongly. He could not detail the history of the Pindarree and Mahratta war without acknowledging the statesman-like policy of the Marquis of Hastings, although he called on the House to dismiss from their mind the consideration of that policy. For his part, be (Mr. D. Kinaird) looked upon it to be a war of talent, rather than of military prowess. Statesmanlike ability, wonderful foresight, and decisive energy, formed the principal features of that war. Such a systematic combination of foresight and energy left but little opportunity for fighting, except on a few occasions, where a necessity, which it was impossible for the wisdom of man to guard against, happened to arise. The very circumstance of the Pindarree force

being composed of predatory marauders, without baggage, without artillery, who, in a moment, disappeared in all directions; who, to use a very good figure, by which Mr. Canning had illustrated the subject, were as a globe of quicksilver, which, having dispersed for a moment, under the pressure of the finger, reunited as soon as that pressure was withdrawn; the very nature of that force rendered it extremely difficult to strike a decisive blow at them. Scindia was known to be intriguing with them; he had promised to support them in his territory, and, if necessary, to provide for their retreat. We were bound by treaty not to enter the Rajpoot states for the purpose of intercepting them; and, had we made the attempt, Scindia would no doubt have complained of a violation of our treaties, which he would turn into an excuse for his own treachery. The Marquis of Hastings foresaw all this, and made suitable arrangements to meet every difficulty. He gave Scindia to understand that he was aware of his intrigues, and he compelled that Chief to enter into a new treaty, engaging him to assist the British power against the Pindarrees. Meer Khan, who had also determined to join in hostilities against the Company, was put down with equal promptitude. By one vigorous and decisive effort, the Marquis of Hastings actually obliged him to disband his army, consisting of fifty battalions, and to give up no less than one hundred and fifty pieces of cannon. All this was effected without the knowledge of the Pindarries. They were ignorant that their friends had been detached from them, and when the Noble Marquis took the field against those predatory hordes, he found them inclosed in the net which his wisdom had prepared for them. All this time, not a cannon was fired; all this was effected by the mastery of genius, not by the strength of the sword. What happened beyond this? Why, some of our allies proved treacherous. Now how could that treachery be met and discomfited? That surely must be the work of the Governor-General; to trace the dark designs of faithless allies was not the duty of the Commander-in-Chief. The Marquis of Hastings had ascertained that the Peishwa was treacherous; he knew not, indeed, the moment when the explosion would burst forth, but he was perfectly prepared to send assistance to those who were likely to suffer by it, because he was convinced that it would happen. In these important proceedings, he was undoubtedly assisted by men of talent. He was not a Briareus; he had not a hundred arms to meet every exigency in person in every quarter. His efforts were seconded by men of congenial minds; by individuals, who, as had well been remarked, had, in the performance of the duties that devolved on them, become heroes as well as states-

men. But, was it a reproach that he was served by able men? Ought their talents to detract from his merits? He would, on the contrary, say, that however great the skill displayed by individuals employed in different situations under any particular Government, the total amount of talent was always in proportion to the master-mind that guided the whole machine. (*Hear, hear!*) Such a man as the Marquis of Hastings must be well served, because he would countenance no man that did not serve him well. Mr Canning felt this, when he was going through the history of the war, and detailing, not the mere military prowess by which it was distinguished, but the statesmanlike skill which was displayed in all the proceedings to which it gave birth. It was not a little remarkable, that as truth was the strongest incitement to the exertion of eloquence, so it was that Mr. Canning was most eloquent when describing the matchless bravery of English soldiers; of men, whom he characterized as a band of heroes, rather than an army of their fellow-subjects. Here, indeed, he was eloquent; but he felt himself embarrassed when he came to speak of the Marquis of Hastings. When he touched upon his conduct, in a political point of view, it was not so much to praise him, as to apologise for him. Speaking of the new treaty entered into with Scindia, he said, "whether, in this respect, Scindia acted under the impulse of fear, or was persuaded by arguments addressed to his interest and ambition, the prudence of the Governor-General is equally conspicuous; it detracts nothing from military skill to have been aided by political sagacity." The Right Hon. Gent. should have reversed the sentiment; he should have said, "it detracts nothing from political sagacity to have been aided by military skill." (*Hear, hear!*) The strange apologies which the Right Hon. Gent. had made, for going into the history of the origin of the war, ought to have been withheld, if it were determined not to call for a vote on the policy which had been pursued, and then the rest of the speech would have been proper, since it would have applied to the other officers, as well as to the Commander-in-Chief. Now, with all submission to his Learned Friend, those votes of thanks, with which he had prefaced his resolution for the military conduct of the Marquis of Hastings, if they were really thanks for military services only, had nothing at all to do with the great subjects which were that day under discussion, and which referred to the civil conduct of the noble Marquis. He conceived that the manner in which the question had been brought forward would prove a lasting hint to future Governor-Generals; and he thought it right, therefore, at the present crisis, when a new Governor-General was going

out, that they should shew that a disposition existed, at least in the Court of Proprietors, to reward merit wherever they found it. Perhaps it would be thought much more proper if he had confined himself solely to the praise of the Marquis of Hastings; but he would put it to the Court of Proprietors, whether he had not been speaking for the interests of his fellow-countrymen in India, for the population of that great empire, for the character of English honour, all over the world, when he entered his protest against the cant which had been used in thanking the Noble Marquis. He would not detain the Court with any detail of the military operations that had taken place in India, such a detail appeared to him to be unnecessary, but he entreated the Proprietors (and he wished the Court of Directors had taken the same notice of the subject as Mr. Canning had done in his speech) not to be too ready to condemn aggressions in India, as it was called. While Mr. Canning deprecated aggression, he, looking to the peculiarity of our situation in India, exclaimed, "would to God that we could find, or rather that we could long ago have found, the point, the resting place, at which it was possible to stand! But the finding of that point has not depended on ourselves alone." There was another document, to which he would call the attention of the Court—a document which, if the Court of Directors had duly appreciated the increased intelligence of their countrymen, they would have laid hold of with pride, as containing evidence highly honourable to them: he alluded to the address of the Marquis of Hastings to the people of India, for such, in point of fact, the address to the inhabitants of Calcutta might be considered. That address furnished the Court of Directors with the answer of the English population of India, who were there to judge of the conduct of the Marquis of Hastings; who, no longer cursed with restrictions on the press, had pronounced their judgment, and given their united testimony in favour of the justice of Lord Hastings' policy. As to its success, it was staring in every man's face. The Court of Directors had not, however, availed themselves of that valuable document, aware as they must have been of its existence. That paper detailed the whole course of the Noble Lord's policy. It was a statement plain and forcible, elegant and comprehensive; for the Marquis of Hastings, like Cæsar, was the best historian of his own acts. It was distinguished by clearness, perspicuity, and conclusive reasoning. While the Noble Marquis called it a narrative, it was so supported and sustained by argument, that, taken as a whole, he (Mr. D. Kinnaird) knew of no argument that could possibly be more convincing. This document contained a lively

picture of the conduct pursued by the Marquis of Hastings. He had realized that which by some was supposed to be a chimerical idea, but which others maintained as a favourite doctrine, namely, that public opinion was the foundation of our strength in India. He might be permitted to say, that public opinion was a most powerful instrument. It was not only in Governments well regulated and balanced, where the possibility of its abuse being foreseen, remedies were provided, it was not in such Governments only that its beneficial effects were chiefly felt; but public opinion, in a country not furnished with those checks and safeguards, was all-powerful; and, if not watched, considered, and attended to, might turn round, and in the course of a single night produce a revolution. Such might be the case, if governors were ignorant of its workings, and paid no attention to its existence. The Noble Marquis felt that he ought to appeal to his country; he, therefore, sent home that document, and he (Mr. Kinnaird) thought the Court of Directors had done wrong in not using it. He again called on them to produce, for the information of the Court and of the country, the documents on which they had founded their resolution. He was greatly pleased with the details which the Hon. Chairman had given on the subject of finance, and he perfectly coincided with the Learned Mover, in his view of the financial and political conduct of the Noble Marquis. That he was not indifferent as to the administration of justice in India, was manifest from the minute which, in 1815, the Noble Marquis had drawn up on that subject. He appealed to the records of that House, for conclusive and ample proofs of the extraordinary zeal, the deep anxiety of mind, which the Noble Marquis had brought to the consideration of all the Company's affairs. In each department his exertions challenged admiration. He was not to point out, at that moment, what changes had been made in the administration of justice; the Noble Marquis had long ago stated his opinion on the subject, a fact that could not be denied; and the reproach lay rather with the Court of Directors, if no change had been effected. He, of course, waited for their fiat, before he proceeded to make such a change. Important results, he had no doubt, would ultimately spring up from the labours of the Noble Marquis, that would, hereafter, raise still higher his fame in the minds of all good and beneficent men. Would they, in the early part of the spring, deny the existence of heat, because the fruits and flowers of the earth did not at once start forth in evidence to their senses? No, they would patiently wait for the accustomed progress of vegetation. He thought the spring of Lord Hastings' govern-

ment had been fatally and unhappily cut short; and he hoped no evil influence would blast the fruits which must inevitably, at some future period, be recognized as the produce of his anxious and unceasing toil. Had he not done much for education in India? He had, in all its various branches. He was not standing there to say, that no institutions had been established for the encouragement of learning, before the Marquis of Hastings went out; he could not weigh in a scale, what exactly belonged to one Governor, and what ought to be conceded to another; but, in every department, the Marquis of Hastings had much to claim. In a financial point of view, the government of the Noble Marquis must be considered most fortunate. He believed the day had at length arrived, when they had a revenue at least equal to their expenditure. If he mistook not, there was one fact which superseded all observation on this point. It was, that the actual receipt of revenue, up to the 30th of April, 1821, positively outran the estimate sent to the Court of Directors some time ago. At that period, the realization of the estimate was doubted. Every one cried out "Oh, we must not depend upon this; the Governor General is a sanguine man." Now, he liked a sanguine character. Without a due degree of enthusiasm and of energy, men were apt to degenerate into sloth; and here the Court would see, that the sanguine mind of the Noble Marquis had not miscalculated the resources of India. He held in his hand one other document, which he would take the liberty of reading, because it spoke more, in a short compass, in favour of the system now pursued in India, and was couched in far better language than he could hope to command. He thought, in the whole history of the Marquis of Hastings' Government, there was not a point more pleasing than that to which he was about to draw their attention. He would presently appeal to the words of the Noble Marquis; they recorded the feelings and sentiments of his mind, and the result was a picture so interesting, that it would be almost impossible, after viewing it, to know how sufficiently to love and estimate the character of the man. He had sought, on all occasions, for opportunities to encourage that high sense of honour amongst their servants, which distinguished them from individuals attached to establishments in every part of the world. Amongst them, the devotion of the finest feelings of the heart, and of the finest talents of the mind, to the benefit of their country and of mankind, was realized, to a much greater extent than was known anywhere else. In his address to the young men of the College of Fort William, in July last—young men whose

minds were capable of receiving lasting impressions, and he was sure the precepts of the Noble Marquis would never be forgotten, while their object was to support the glory and greatness of their country—he thus expressed himself: "I repeat that the pre-eminent authority we enjoy, is not the fruit of ambition. Force could never have effected the establishment of our paramountship, though it was necessarily the subsidiary mean through which those native states, who wished to admit our influence, were enabled to surmount the obstacle that checked their inclination. On what foundation then does our supremacy rest? On that opinion of the British character which induced the several states, now leagued under us, to place implicit reliance on our good faith, our justice, and our honourable purpose of fostering their interests. I have stated it on former occasions, but I repeat it now with augmented proof and triumph; never before was there borne so glorious a testimony to the principles of a people. What does history record, that could be an equally pure subject of national pride? British sway in India is upheld by the cordial concurrence and active ministry of the Indian population. Contrast this with what you know to have been the tone of Roman relations towards subdued or intimidated communities. You well remember a description given in a single phrase by a Roman author, which is the amplest exposition of his country's conduct in that respect; for though he puts the charge into the mouth of an enemy, it could not have been so advanced but for an incontestible verisimilitude:—*'Ubi solitudinem faciunt pacem appellant.'* Where have we reared the olive branch, that multitudes have not flocked, and renewed their suspended industry with all the glow of conscious security? Man does not flee from our rule; he seeks it, at the expense of breaking through all the habits and prepossessions which attach him to his native spot. The magistrate of Bareilly has reported, that within the last twelve months there was an addition of above two thousand two hundred and seventy houses to that city. In one district, which the ravages of predatory hands had caused to be left wholly uncultivated, and which indeed had become nearly uninhabited, before the expiration of one year, after we had provided for its safety, there were more than two thousand ploughs at work; and before the completion of the second year, the number employed exceeded five thousand. An eye-witness from our newly-acquired possessions in the vicinity of the Nerbudda, has told me that he saw at some of the small towns, the people busied in levelling the fortifications, which had perhaps for

generations been the protection of the place. On asking the motive, he was answered that they should now want space for an expected increase of inhabitants, besides which, the place would be more healthy from the free current of air; and ramparts were no longer necessary for their security, since they had come under the British Government. I have chosen these instances from parts of the country widely separated. The facts, singly, are not very material; but when taken as samples of an aggregate, they furnish matter of heartfelt reflection." He could only find, in the language of the Marquis of Hastings himself, an adequate mode of describing his character. He was quite satisfied, that no address he could make in that Court, could produce or leave an impression so strong as his own words must create, when pointing out the duties which were expected to be performed by the Company's servants. "A specific pledge of honour (said his Lordship) must be understood as reciprocally existing among all the servants of the Hon. Company, for the humane, the upright, the energetic discharge of their several functions; so that he who may be found failing, should be deemed to have broken his word to his comrade, and to have forfeited every pretension to forbearance. A want of definition as to what is incumbent on you will be no excuse for neglect. The obligations are indeed multifarious; the possible calls on your justice, your sagacity, your firmness, your exertion, your patience, and your kindness, might be impracticable to enumerate; but every man ought to have a short summary of what becomes him. When appeals for your intervention occur, it will be sufficient if each of you say to himself, 'the indigent require a sustaining hand, the distressed require soothing, the perplexed require counsel, the oppressed require countenance, the injured require redress: they who present themselves to me in these predicaments are my fellow-men, and I am a Briton.'" Sentiments like these would do honour to the best of men in the best of times. One point, the conduct of the Marquis of Hastings with respect to the press in India, he had omitted to notice; but he the less regretted the omission, as he observed that there was a Gentleman present (Col. Stanhope) who would handle it much better. He thought that the conduct of the Noble Marquis, in removing the restrictions from the press, entitled him to the gratitude of mankind. He cared not for what had since occurred, when he recollected that the Noble Marquis had deliberately, at the council table, sanctioned the removal of those restrictions. Urged on, perhaps, by women and priests, he might have committed himself with an individual;

but he would appeal from the Marquis of Hastings, thus wrought on, to the Marquis of Hastings at the council table. He had there done an act which his subsequent conduct could not affect, he had granted a boon to the people of India which demanded their warmest gratitude.

Col. Stanhope having risen with Mr. Hume, observed, that he would willingly give way to the Hon. Gent., but since no one would attend to him after having listened to such an orator, he must take advantage of his start. They were met here for the purpose of freely and boldly discussing the conduct of the Marquis of Hastings' government, and passing their judgment on it. Having been acquainted with that Noble Lord from his infancy, having traversed the wide seas with him, and lived long under his roof, and under his government, he should know something of his private and his public character. They had heard, indeed, that eminent men were most admired at a distance: hence, it had become a piece of kingcraft, or of priestcraft, to keep those exalted personages from the public view. Was this wisdom? He knew not; but this he did know, that the Noble Lord was not of that stamp. He was most admired by those who knew him best. There were no hidden vices lurking about his bosom. Neither intimacy, nor passion, nor adversity, nor exaltation, that sad corrupter of the human mind, could lead him from the plain path of duty. He might throw wide open the portals of his heart without reserve, and secure the esteem of the rigid moralist or the stern patriot; his whole ambition was to do good, and his pleasure seemed to emanate from that pure source. With Bolingbroke, he might say, "there are superior pleasures in a busy life, which Caesar never knew; those, I mean, which arise from a faithful discharge of our duty to the Commonwealth. Neither Montaigne in writing his essays, nor Des Cartes in building new worlds, nor Burnet in fancying an antideluvian earth, no, nor Newton in discovering the true laws of nature, and a sublime geometry, felt more intellectual joys than he feels, who bends all the force of his understanding, and directs all his thoughts and actions to the good of mankind."

With respect to Lord Hastings' military administration little need be said. The admirable discipline of our soldiers, directed by a scientific and enterprising commander, naturally lead to conquest. That discipline, however, had been improved by the establishment in all regiments, of interpreters, by Lord Hastings' able commentaries on the proceedings of Courts Martial, and by the scrupulous attention paid to administrative justice; by preventing soldiers and travellers on the march from pressing peasants, and

necessity to confine our legislation to the primary principle of justice. The lapse of half a century, and the operation of that principle, have produced a new state of society, which calls for a more enlarged and liberal policy. The moral duties require encouragement; the arts which adorn and embellish life will follow in ordinary course. It is for the credit of the British name that this beneficial alteration should arise under British sway. To be the source of blessings to the immense population of India, is an ambition worthy of our country. In proportion as we have found intellect sterile here, the obligation is the stronger on us to cultivate it." And a minute, dated Council Chamber, May 4th, 1821: "His Exc. in Council accordingly commands me to inform you, that the Sub-treasurer will be authorized to place at the disposal of the Treasurer of your Society the sum of seven thousand rupees, and to pay to his order monthly the sum of five hundred rupees, commencing from the 1st instant. The above donation and allowance, however, must be subject to the confirmation of the Hon. the Court of Directors." Col. S. had no doubt, from the liberal character of that Hon. Court, that they would confirm the grant. With respect to the extent of education, there were in Calcutta one hundred and eighty-eight schools, at which upwards of four thousand children were educated. He must not omit to mention, that several girls were educated at these seminaries, though widowhood was denounced against any woman who should read the alphabet. They must be aware, no doubt, that schools had been established in Hindostan from time immemorial. In the Hindoo schools, however, they had no books of instruction, but such as treated of their gods, and which inculcated lessons of immorality, superstition, and despotism. Hence a bad education had proved a curse, as a good one must prove a blessing to Hindostan. Thus he had demonstrated that virtuous education, on a large scale, was first promoted by Lord Hastings.

Col. S. would now speak of the free press established by Lord Hastings: an act that must destroy the superstition and despotism of thirty centuries; an act of such importance, that he defied any one to point out that individual who had effected any measure calculated to produce so much benefit to mankind. It had been said, indeed, that Lord Hastings had broken in upon that freedom, by threatening Mr. Buckingham with banishment. He admitted it, and would not condescend to mitigate this act, by commenting on Mr. Buckingham's indiscretions, or by representing them as calculated to ruin the press, or by comparing this threat, these mere words, with the acts of former governments. Besides, were he to speak of Mr.

B.'s errors, he should think it his duty also to mention his great talent and rare merit. Lord Hastings had been censured for bringing a criminal information against Mr. Buckingham, or, in other words, for putting in force a law in Hindostan against Mr. B., to which every man was subject in this boasted land of freedom. Had not Cobbett, Horne Tooke, G. Wakefield, Burdett, and other eminent men, suffered under this law, and was Mr. B. to be free from its influence? He wished to God he was. But what said Sir G. H. East, the Chief Justice? These were his words: "The government of the country, with the advice and sanction of the authorities at home, had established that liberty, and he conceived that a free press, or the liberty of publication without a previous censorship, was calculated to produce much good. The licentiousness of the press had been carried to an alarming excess at home: here it was necessary that it should be a great deal more guarded and cautious; and if this were done, and free discussions were carried on without public danger or injury to individuals, it might be one of the greatest blessings. But if, on the contrary, it was not exercised with temper and discretion, it might become a source of much mischief in a country circumstanced as this is; and be like throwing firebrands where gunpowder lay scattered around us." Col. S. here observed, that the sound of gunpowder in a court of justice was awful indeed: but analyze this powder, and they would find that it was composed of extortion and oppression; and the object of a free press was to destroy this matter. "The surest way," says Bacon, "to prevent seditions, is to take away the matter of them: for if the fuel be laid, it is difficult to say whence the spark shall come that may set it on fire." Suppose, said Col. S., that your governor had become corrupt under despotic sway, and that the legions of Russia were on your frontier with a free press, directed by their cunning, and emitting sparks in all directions, what would be the consequence? Why, that you would be blown into another sphere. Col. S. here observed, that Sir G. H. East, though a high Tory, and though he had been cruelly mauled by the Calcutta press, was an avowed enemy to the censorship. Mark, too, that he had expressed this opinion in a British Court of Justice. Col. S. next referred to the opinion of Mr. Fergusson; he, Col. S., meant the gentleman who was imprisoned for attempting, with Lord Thanes, the rescue of A. O'Connor, and who had constantly been engaged against the government in India. In his pleading in Mr. Buckingham's case, he said: "In the extensive field which the Advocate General had gone over, he had said there were not less than twenty libels, and he

(Mr. Fergusson) did not mean to assert that there might not be libels or rebellious matter in the passages he had in view; he admitted that many of them were indiscreet, imprudent, and even improper publications. That learned gentleman had told their Lordships, that it was three years since the boon of the liberty of the press had been bestowed on India. He would tell them, however, that it was three years since the restrictions formerly illegally imposed on that liberty had been removed by a statesman, and a friend of India, characterized by the liberality and magnanimity of his sentiments, who had thus conferred an inestimable blessing on this country, which would cause him to be remembered with gratitude by future generations; for if there was any one blessing likely to be more productive than another of great and lasting benefit to India, it was certainly that liberty of discussion, through the exercise of which every suggestion for its improvement and the advancement of its interests might be brought into the field of fair and open argument, and, if proved to be advantageous, adopted for the general good. He was ready to admit that the liberty of the press was subject to some evils, although he regarded it as the greatest blessing that could be conferred on society; but he knew of no boon that could be granted, which was capable of producing so many beneficial effects as this, by its bringing into discussion, and to the notice of the Government, an infinite number of subjects connected with the interests of this immense empire over which its sway extended, and with the amelioration of the condition of our Indian subjects. These passages were reported by Buckingham, and recorded in his journal. As an instance of the usefulness of the press, Col. S. would now mention a work lately published by a native named Brissa Mohuna, on the polytheism of the Hindoos, and which was in wide circulation. "This work," said an able critic, "is argumentative in a high degree, interspersed with observations, which for keenness of satire would not have disgraced the pen of Lucian. But there is nothing more cheering than the frequent appeals this Brahmin makes to reason. It is long before mankind bring the errors of their ancestors to the test of reason. When this is done, the work of improvement is fairly begun." The practical effects of the press were strongly marked at the last festival at Jagernaut; there were so few pilgrims present there, that they were unable to drag the car. The Brahmins called in other aid. They then moved the car, but all their fervent eloquence could not persuade any one to be pounded to death under its ponderous wheels. They now talk of removing it to a more central situa-

tion: they may save themselves the trouble, for the press once fairly at work, will drive it forth with a force superior to that of a steam engine.

In the foregoing remarks Col. S. had endeavoured to prove that Lord Hastings had spread wide the seeds of a glorious reformation in Asia, and was entitled to rank in our annals as a *great public benefactor*. It might be said, that it was hazardous, dangerous, to undermine the venerable pillars upon which rested the Hindoo temple of superstition; but if it were dangerous, they must then cast aside all hope of converting them to the simple worship of God: for neither could they destroy Hindoo superstition without discussion, nor could they establish Christianity there, without effecting one of the greatest revolutions that ever took place in the world; a revolution that would change their mode of thinking, their manners and customs, their system of castes, their laws; in short, the whole structure of their society. Here, then, he called upon the enemies of a free press to combat him on the field of argument. He contended that the essence of most religions consisted in morality, and in the worship of one God. He spoke especially of the followers of Zoroaster, of the Hindoo, Mahomedan and Confucian religions; and he asserted that education and a free press could not fail to chasten religion and manners in Hindostan and in the surrounding world. In support of this argument, Lord Kaimes observed, "that the Christian religion could not fail to prevail over Paganism, for improvement of the mental faculties leads by sure degrees, though slow, to the belief of one God."

Let them hope that this great revolution which had been commenced by Lord Hastings, might be followed up by Mr. Canning. If, from a mind stored with knowledge, and replete with wit, could emanate the acts of a gloomy barbarian, involving Asia in ages of darkness, superstition, and despotism, might her historian speak of him with scorn, or might he never reach her shore. But if, as he (Col. S.) believed, Mr. Canning had a heart to feel for her interests, then he should ever be as forward to join his fellow citizens in his praise, as he had been to join them in praise of his great predecessor.

Col. S. had only to state in conclusion, that he highly approved of the resolutions of the Hon. Court of Directors, and of those proposed by the Hon. Proprietor. Col. S. then moved two additional resolutions:

1. "That the thanks of the Court were due to the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, for the lasting benefit which he had conferred on British India, by numerous institutions founded for the instruction

of all ranks and persuasions of people under the British Government in India.

2. "That it was the opinion of that Court, the Marquis of Hastings had conferred a permanent benefit on British India, and the surrounding world, by the abolition of the previous Censorship, and the establishment of a Free Press, limited, as all civil institutions should be, by mild and wholesome laws."

The Resolutions were handed in to the Chair, but as no Member of the Court came forward to second them, they, of course, fell to the ground.

Mr. *Hume* said, he would endeavour, as shortly as he could, to bring back the Court to the subject that was really before it; for he was sure, and he would appeal to the Hon. Gent. himself who had just spoken, whether he had not consumed a large portion of his own time, as well as of the time of the Court, in the discussion of a question which was not under their consideration. He did not mean to say that the topics which the Hon. Gent. had introduced were of an indifferent nature: he felt that they were of great importance; but he appealed to his candour, whether they were met to day to take into consideration the conversion of the Hindoos, or the freedom of the press in India? The Hon. Gent. would perceive, that he passed no opinion on the justice of his observations, he merely thought they were not well-timed on the present occasion; the Court would therefore excuse him, if he paid no attention to a great part of the Hon. Gent.'s speech, which appeared to him to be totally irrelevant. At the same time, if the Hon. Gent. thought proper, at any future period, to bring forward the subject of missions to India, if he thought fit to introduce a discussion on the conduct of those who were sent out there, if he wished to bring under the consideration of the Court the propriety of introducing the Christian religion, and the necessity of maintaining the liberty of the press, he (Mr. *Hume*) should be ready to avow and defend his opinions on those various topics. But he must say, as a friend to the Hon. Gent., that he thought he had not acted prudently, by introducing all this irrelevant matter at the present moment. His Hon. Friend (Mr. D. *Kinnaird*) had fallen into the same error; he had entertained the Court with animadversions on a speech of Mr. *Canning*, which had nothing to do with the present motion, instead of following the course adopted by his Learned Friend (Mr. *Jackson*), whose observations went decidedly to the object which the Court were met to consider. He did not stand forward there as the panegyrist of Mr. *Canning*, or of any other person; but, knowing the facts to which his Hon. Friend had alluded in his speech, he could not, in justice to Mr. *Canning*, refuse the

claim he had, as a public man, to have those facts stated as they really were. He was in the House of Commons at the time Mr. *Canning* moved the resolution of thanks to the Marquis of Hastings, and therefore he had an opportunity of observing, and of weighing all that had passed on that occasion. Now, he had reason to believe, that, so far from Mr. *Canning* having acted in concert with, or at the request of the Court of Directors, for the purpose, as his Hon. Friend had asserted, of treating the Marquis of Hastings slightly or unjustly, he had adopted the course which had been objected to from an entirely different, but perfectly defensible motive. It was but fair towards Mr. *Canning* to state, that, as far as he could gather from that gentleman's words, he deprecated the entering, at that time, into the policy pursued by the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, not from any indisposition towards the Marquis of Hastings, but because he was not in possession of all those documents that were necessary to enable him to judge how far the powers with which the Indian Government had come in contact had broken treaties, or infringed those engagements into which they had entered. It must be seen, that, to have praised, or to have censured the political conduct of the Marquis of Hastings, until the House of Commons had before it such correspondence as would enable it to come to a calm conclusion on the merits of both parties, on the merits of the native powers as well as of the British Government, with respect to the origin of the war, would have been unfair and premature. It struck him, therefore, so far as he could judge, that Mr. *Canning*, in confining the vote of thanks to the military part of the question, did not act from any low or paltry jealousy; he did so, because he was not possessed of such information as the House would require, with respect to the cause of the war; for in that House, as well as in the Court of Proprietors, there was a large portion of persons, who felt that a farther extension of territory was against law, against wisdom, against true policy, and against the principles of justice. (*Hear, hear!*) He thought Mr. *Canning* had, under these circumstances, shewn his judgment and discretion, in beginning his speech by requesting the House not to go into the consideration of the policy adopted by the Marquis of Hastings, but to look upon him, on that occasion, as a military man, at the head of an army, since a time would come when, with respect to his policy, he would be put on his defence, and thanks or blame would be awarded to him, according to his desert. If his Hon. Friend considered the matter a little more, he would find that he had drawn the most inapplicable inferences from the premises he had laid down. He had observed, that

a former speaker of the House of Commons, alluding to certain corruptions in that House, had exclaimed, "that their ancestors would startle with indignation at the mere mention of such transactions;" and the allusion of an existing jealousy in the House of Commons, his Hon. Friend treated as a figure of speech of the same class and description. But could any man, who read the preliminary observations of Mr. Canning with proper attention, come to such a conclusion? He thought his Hon. Friend's statements with respect to Mr. Canning were very incorrect. Surely he could not deny that such a jealousy as that adverted to by Mr. Canning did exist; surely he must know that Parliament had endeavoured to impress it on the Court and on the country. He did not think that Mr. Canning was instigated by any private feeling, neither did he believe that he had acted with any view of keeping out of sight, or withdrawing from public discussion, the conduct of the Marquis of Hastings; he was only anxious, for the reason which he (Mr. Hume) had already given, to confine his motion to the success of the British army. With regard to the subject immediately before the Court, he rather doubted how far his Learned Friend had acted wisely in proposing his resolutions. He understood the usual course was, to submit the resolutions of the Court of Directors to the Proprietors, for their approbation; and he would state why, on this occasion, he wished that course to be pursued. His Hon. Friend (Mr. Kinnaird) had censured the Court of Directors, and Mr. Canning, for not having given an opinion on the policy of the Marquis of Hastings. But he immediately answered this accusation himself, when he asked, "where are the documents proving what the conduct of the Noble Marquis has been?" It was quite clear that they had no such documents before them. He must therefore contend, that the blame his Hon. Friend threw on the Court of Directors, for not calling on the Proprietors to give an opinion on the whole of the conduct, civil and military, of the Marquis of Hastings, in the absence of the necessary documents, was not well-founded. There did not appear to him to be any ground for blame; on the contrary, he conceived that the resolution to which the Court of Directors had agreed, contained as much praise as the Court of Proprietors ought to give, until they were put in possession of satisfactory documents. He took it for granted, that there was some reason for not giving a distinct opinion on the whole course of policy adopted by the Noble Marquis. From the terms of the resolution, it was intended to meet the Noble Marquis in India. Now, he rather thought that it would be better to defer giving a general opinion on his conduct,

until he came to this country. Documents would then be adduced in evidence before them; the result of the Noble Marquis's administration up to the latest moment would be fairly seen; and, thus assisted, they would be able to form a decided opinion on his policy: an opinion the more valuable, because it would be the offspring of mature deliberation. He would ask, what value could be attached to the opinion of four or five hundred gentlemen in that Court, when it was unsupported by any document whatever? His Hon. Friend said, "universal opinion" was a sufficient ground for the Court to act upon. He thought differently. In cases of this kind, something specific should appear before them; but, at all events, his Hon. Friend should have given some proof of the existence of what he called "universal opinion." Now what had his Hon. Friend done? He had read, and commented on, a speech of Mr. Canning. And what more? He had read a declaration of the Marquis of Hastings himself. He would ask, would not any person, when called on to give an opinion, refuse to decide, when he had evidence only on one side of the question, no matter whether that evidence were true or false? Would he not demand evidence also on the other? Supposing this country so situated as to have a rupture with France, or any other nation, would not Parliament call on Ministers, as his Hon. Friend had called on the Directors, for documents, not on one side, but on both sides of the question, that they might decide whether the ground of quarrel was a just one? In the same way, ought not evidence to be laid before the Court, to prove whether the Native Powers or the British Government were to blame in provoking this war? Ought they not to have the whole of the transaction before them? Would any man be content with the mere statement of the Marquis of Hastings? He must say, and he believed many persons agreed with him, that he doubted very much the policy and wisdom of making that answer to the address of the inhabitants of Calcutta. If the sentiments contained in it were to be adopted and recorded, the Noble Marquis ought to have made it a state-paper, that it might be affixed to the official documents of his government. Many of the points contained in the answer to the address, were not even alluded to in the address. It was in fact a general statement, in answer to a private address. If the Noble Marquis had important matter to communicate, he ought to have made that communication in such a manner that it would have been recognized as a state paper, and then it would have been in the power of the Court to call for it; for certainly they ought to be made acquainted with every document, connected with those transactions on which they were required

to give an opinion, that they might be enabled to judge fairly and correctly. He was ready to admit that they knew, by public report, that the conduct of the Marquis of Hastings had been most exemplary. He believed it to be the fact. His unceasing application, at an advanced age, was extraordinary; the zealous manner in which he endeavoured to make himself acquainted with the native languages, the correct mode in which justice was administered, the revenue collected, and the foreign policy of the country regulated, were all subjects of praise. He (Mr. Hume) had been agreeably disappointed by the administration of the Noble Marquis, for he could scarcely imagine that a man of his age, and one, too, who had led a comparatively idle life, could have applied himself, for nine years, to the most complicated business, as he had done. This was a point for which every one who returned from India, gave him credit. They all admitted, that he did every thing in his power to make himself well acquainted with the genius and nature of the Government over which he had been destined to preside. But, he would ask of the gentlemen who composed that Court, whether, generally, they had the same opportunity, which circumstances afforded to him, of conversing on these subjects with gentlemen who had returned from India, so that they could form a just opinion of the conduct of the Noble Marquis? He would say, they had not. He (Mr. Hume), his Hon. Friend (Mr. Kinnaird), and a few other gentlemen in that Court, had, perhaps, an opportunity of hearing the opinions of persons, who had served in India, on the subject of the Noble Marquis's government; but this facility of procuring information was not at all general, and therefore he thought it would not be fair, even to the individual himself, to call on the Proprietors for an opinion, until papers were laid before them. He thought the latter part of his Learned Friend's resolution went a great deal too far, while in the other part of it he conceived that he had not gone far enough; therefore he was extremely sorry that he had not confined himself to the resolution which had been unanimously agreed to by the Court of Directors. His Learned Friend had called for a more extended praise, which would, perhaps, prevent his resolution from being unanimously agreed to. Certainly, so far as he was concerned, he did not approve of it so much as he did that of the Court of Directors. He believed the Noble Marquis had the good of India at heart, and the general opinion of the Civil and Military departments was in his favour. With some few exceptions, they bore testimony to his exemplary conduct; for, if he were an angel, he could not hope to please all: but it would not be fair for them, in viewing his administration, generally, to withhold the praise

it deserved, because, on one or two occasions, an error appeared to have been committed. In Christian charity, those who dwell on such errors, ought to consider how they would themselves act if placed in a similar situation. He would, therefore, allow public feeling and opinion to go a great way in favour of the Noble Marquis, but not sufficiently far to justify the Court in giving an opinion on the whole of his conduct. His Learned Friend had said, that the great wish of the Noble Marquis was, to secure the prosperity of the Indian empire, and to extend the happiness of its inhabitants. (*Hear, hear!*) He believed it to be so; but did not they know that many individuals meant extremely well, and yet were not able to arrive at the favourite object they had in view? In giving an opinion, therefore, which, when once given, could not be recalled, ought they not to have documents to prove the result which the Noble Marquis's efforts had produced? They were not in possession of such information, and consequently they could not come to a general decision on the effect of his proceedings during the whole period of his government. But his Hon. Friend asked, "Is not universal opinion in his favour? Do we not know that he advised a change in the existing mode of administering justice?" He (Mr. Hume) gave him praise and credit for it. It shewed that intelligent men had perceived and represented the defects of the India judicial system, and that the Noble Marquis was anxious to give the subject the most serious consideration; but he wanted to see the results. He wished to know whether the Noble Marquis had accomplished his object? With respect to the Noble Marquis's policy, when they came to consider the whole system of his government, it was fit that they should be in possession of documents to prove that he declared war and he concluded peace with a strict attention to the principles of justice. His Learned Friend, as a proof that his government was paternal, had asked "has not the Noble Marquis made the inhabitants of the ceded districts completely happy and comfortable?" His Learned Friend might know that he had; but, as he (Mr. Hume) had no such knowledge, he again called for documents to substantiate the fact. There was one point, connected with the general question of Indian policy, on which he would say a word or two. In the first place, he had no hesitation in declaring, that he thought the reluctance which was so often expressed, with respect to extension of territory, was perfectly hypocritical. (*Hear, hear!*) The Company had not really quarrelled with acquisition of territory, but they had not candour enough to avow their true feelings. (*Hear, hear!*) If such acquisition were likely to be attended, as he hoped it would be, with the diffusion of peace and happiness amongst millions, which it consigned to their sway,

why should they be afraid to declare that they gloried in an opportunity of doing so much good? (*Hear, hear!*) But, if their object, in acquiring territory, were to oppress the people instead of relieving them, then he would say, that the House of Commons had not done its duty in not enforcing the clause of the 33d of Geo. III. The Company said to their Governors-General, "you must take care not to increase our territories." But when a Governor General had added a province or two to our Indian empire, nothing was said about it, unless when some slight expression of regret was inserted in a resolution. Having a noble, generous, and excellent object in view, that of creating a good Government where a bad one existed, he thought that the policy of such conduct ought to be freely and fairly admitted, since it could so easily be defended. Therefore he would not so fetter the powers of their governors (for, be it remembered, they were liable to be called to a severe account afterwards) as to render them almost afraid to defend the provinces placed under their care, and so to paralyze their efforts, that they would dread the responsibility of freeing themselves from the lawless Governments around them, even when those Governments threatened their safety. In such cases, a twofold motive might be pleaded as a perfect justification for the acquisition of territory; namely, the right of defending yourselves, and the honourable desire of introducing good government where evil government had prevailed. But they ought always to see, when territory was acquired by violence, whether the aggression was committed by our Government, or by the state to whom we had been opposed. Opinion always ran against those who had the greatest power of aggression in their hands; and all history shewed, that those who had the power, very rarely wanted the will to exercise that power, and to set justice aside. He believed that even balance of authority, which ought to be maintained in India, had not always been preserved by their Governors in that country, and therefore he laid in his claim, whenever the policy of India, with reference to the administration of the Marquis of Hastings was discussed, to have full information with respect to the origin of the late wars. As to the Pindarree war, little information was necessary. The conduct of that barbarous people was sufficiently attested to justify the proceedings that were adopted against them. But with respect to the Nepalese, the Nagpore government, Holkar, and Scindia, common justice, and the character of the country, required that the Proprietors should have such documents before them, as would make them acquainted with the complaints or representations of those Governments, in answer to our remonstrances.

It was not sufficient to have the mere statement of an individual, who was closely connected with those transactions, and who, if there were any blame on our part, was the person on whom that blame must fall. He should be glad to know where the man was to be found who would not make out a good case for himself, particularly if he were not challenged, if nothing had reached the public ear to excite suspicion or inquiry? The answer of the Marquis of Hastings was the very last evidence that could be received; indeed it had properly nothing to do with the subject before the Court, and therefore he must dismiss it. The present resolution, then, appeared to rest on the public notoriety of the Governor General's conduct. (*Hear, hear!*) The Court of Directors had already agreed, unanimously, to a vote of approbation; but they, he presumed, must be in possession of documents of which the Court of Proprietors knew nothing; he, therefore, begged to be understood, that, in supporting the motion of the Court of Directors, which was the course he wished to be adopted, they would pursue a plain and clear course, since it was to be inferred that that resolution was founded on documents, and agreed to after due deliberation; but, by voting for the resolution of his Learned Friend, he proceeded partly on his own knowledge, and partly on that confidence which was claimed for the Noble Marquis. At the former Court, when the Noble Marquis received thanks as a military man, he submitted, that it behoved the Court of Directors to consider seriously of the next proposition, for an approval of his conduct, which they might introduce, in order that it might be made more worthy of him than the last. He called on them, if they were convinced his conduct would bear strict investigation, to produce such documents, such conflicting statements, as might have been addressed by the different native powers to the India Government. It would be well for the Noble Lord, and for the character of that great Company, if the whole of those documents were laid before the Court. If any of the Noble Marquis's acts would not bear the public eye, the sooner they were exposed and investigated the better. He, as one of that Company, professing as they did an anxious desire to spread happiness and comfort throughout India, to diffuse education, with all its advantages, amongst their almost countless subjects, regretted extremely that any policy, or any feeling of partiality for an individual, however high in rank, should prevent the Court of Directors from laying before the Proprietors the documents to which he had alluded. It was due to individuals, if they were injured, to receive justice at the hands of the Company; and it was due

to themselves, and to the character of their country (since they had been accused of following the ambitious example of Bonaparte), to award that justice. Some demands that had been made on them, were, he believed, bad; but others, perhaps, deserved a different character. The details of the claims of those who considered themselves injured, ought to be laid before the Proprietors by their Executive Government. If, on the exposition of these facts, it should appear that the Noble Marquis had conducted himself with that fairness and impartiality which became his situation, and which he trusted he had done, the vote consequent on that investigation would be most valuable, because it would, in the course of the discussion, be open to all objections; and if there were cavillers, as perhaps there would be, the more honour would redound to the Marquis of Hastings, the more satisfaction to his friends, and the greater credit to the Court, for its free discussion and ultimate sanction. He had no knowledge of what the Noble Marquis had done in his judicial capacity; by the places subjugated they knew what he had done in his military character, but they were not acquainted with the motives which caused it to be done, or the manner in which it was executed. With respect to the minute of the Noble Marquis, on the administration of justice, it pointed out all the evils that existed in the system; evils beyond any that were known in this, or he believed in any other country. The Hon. Chairman had given a very flattering account of the state of the revenue, which induced him to make a few observations, in order to see whether they ought to give all that credit to the Noble Marquis, in a pecuniary point of view which the Hon. Chairman had claimed for him. He could not, considering the documents which he had access to, give the Noble Marquis praise on that score, at the same time that he was ready to place confidence in those who possessed more recent accounts. By referring to official papers, he found, that, in the year 1813, the debt amounted to £29,965,000; in 1821, it had advanced to £38,199,000; being an increase of £9,234,000 sterling. He would next look to what had been and what was the amount of revenue; non constat that an increase of debt might not have been met by an increase of revenue, from the new sources that had been opened to the Company. In 1813, the total amount of revenue was £17,267,000, leaving a net surplus revenue in India, over and above the payment of the interest of the debt, and the civil and military charges, of £1,832,000. In 1819, the revenue had increased from 17,000,000 to £19,000,000, but the expense bore no kind of proportion. But what was the general result? It was, that, in the year

1819, there was not only not a surplus revenue of £1,832,000, but there was an actual net charge of £265,000, which, added to the surplus they had in 1813, made an actual difference, or deterioration in the revenue to the amount of £2,097,000. Such was the result, up to April 1819, founded on official documents. Deducting the interest of the debt, and all charges, they were not so well off in 1819 as they were in 1813. He did not mean to say, that this could not be accounted for, but they ought not to suffer themselves to be led away by mere statements, unsupported by actual documents.

Mr. Lawder.—The year 1819 was a year of war, 1813 a year of peace.

Mr. Hume did not mean to enter into any detail respecting this increase of charge; he merely pointed out the results, for the information of the Court. As far as he could see, it was impossible for him to speak of an improvement in the revenue; returns might, however, arrive in a few days, more satisfactory than the last. The account for the last year, as laid before Parliament, shewed an absolute defalcation. Sufficient, however, had been said, to induce him to concur in that part of the resolution which related to the revenue, it being understood that he did so in the full confidence that the statement which the Hon. Chairman had made to the Court would be fully borne out by the accounts, when they were produced. With respect to the conduct of the Noble Marquis, in relation to the liberty of the press, which had called forth so many eulogies, he gave the Noble Marquis full credit for what he had done. He never read, in any public speech, or public document, sentiments that did more honour to British feeling, than were to be found in the answer of the Noble Marquis to the Madras address, on the subject of the liberty of the press. His Lordship thus expressed himself: "My removal of restrictions from the press has been mentioned in laudatory language. I might easily have adopted that procedure without any length of cautious consideration, from my habit of regarding the freedom of publication as a natural right of my fellow-subjects, to be narrowed only by special and urgent cause assigned. The seeing no direct necessity for those invidious shackles, might have sufficed to make me break them; I know myself, however, to have been guided in the step by a positive and well-weighed policy. If our motives of action are worthy, it must be wise to render them intelligible throughout an empire, our hold on which is opinion. Further, it is salutary for supreme authority, even when its intentions are most pure, to look to the control of public scrutiny; while, conscious of rectitude, that authority can lose nothing of its strength by its expo-

sure to general comment; on the contrary, it acquires incalculable addition of force. That Government which has nothing to disguise, wields the most powerful instrument that can appertain to sovereign rule. It carries with it the united reliance and effort of the whole mass of the governed; and let the triumph of our beloved country, in its awful contest with tyrant-ridden France, speak the value of a spirit, to be found only in men accustomed to indulge and express their honest sentiments." Such were the sentiments of the Noble Marquis on the liberty of the press. He spoke of it, not with reference to the government of India alone, but with reference to every government that could lay claim to the principles of freedom; and he considered it a most valuable document, as it recorded the wise and liberal views of the Noble Marquis on this important subject. He regretted, however, that, in the case of Mr. Buckingham, the Noble Marquis had been induced to threaten that he would exert, against that individual, the authority which, as Governor General, was placed in his hands; it was contrary to the fine feelings which usually actuated him, and it must have been some partial and temporary forgetfulness of that feeling, which occasioned the correspondence that had occurred in Mr. Buckingham's case. He could not agree with the Hon. Proprietor (Col. Stanhope), when he said that the indiscretions of Mr. Buckingham excused the conduct of the Marquis of Hastings. (*No! no! from Col. Stanhope.*) The Hon. Proprietor had asked, whether the Noble Marquis was more to blame for taking those legal steps, which were open to every individual, than any other person would be? He (Mr. Hume) would answer "No." On the contrary, if any thing injurious were written against the Government, it was his duty to have adopted legal steps. He would ever be found the supporter of the liberty of the press, but he would not be the advocate of its licentiousness. Public opinion, expressed by public writing, was an almighty, by the operation of which, sooner or later, truth would be extracted; but, for that purpose, it was necessary that discussion should be general, not partial. The previous correspondence, in the case of Mr. Buckingham, he disapproved of; it shewed, as he might be allowed to express it, the *malus animus*, to open such a correspondence, instead of at once directing the proper authorities to commence legal proceedings. But he did not think that the indiscretion which he had committed ought to be excused, as the Hon. Proprietor (Col. Stanhope) contended, on account of Mr. Buckingham's conduct. (*No! no! from Col. Stanhope.*) He was sure the Marquis of Hastings was sorry, from

his heart, that he had so committed himself; if he could judge from the honourable sentiments which the Noble Marquis had so deliberately expressed, he could not entertain a doubt that, when he calmly reflected on his conduct, no man would be more ready to regret the course he had taken, than he himself would be. But it was right, that, as in this great country, the law should in all cases supersede arbitrary authority; therefore he condemned the making use of any threats. And here it would not be improper to observe, that the hostility which was manifested before the proceedings at law took place, was very little to the credit of their civil officers. His Hon. Friend (Mr. D. Kinnaird) had praised, with much truth and propriety, the talents and virtues of their civil servants; generally. He (Mr. Hume) had frequently borne his testimony to their merits; but, he regretted to say, that some of their civil servants at Calcutta had lent themselves as parties to the establishing of an abominable paper, called *The John Bull*, for the purpose of putting down Mr. Buckingham; but in that object they had completely failed. It was unworthy of public men to have recourse to such base means. He would have the press free and unfettered, leaving its licentiousness to be dealt with by the law, convinced as he was that no public man need be afraid of its operation. Hoping that such conduct as that which, in the first instance, was made use of towards Mr. Buckingham, would never be repeated, he considered it as but a speck on the general merits of the Marquis of Hastings; a speck too diminutive to divert their attention from the glorious career he had run. He trusted that his successor, benefiting by the few errors into which he had fallen, would take care to avoid them; and happy he was to say, that fewer errors could be alleged against the Noble Marquis, than against any former Governor-General. Was it not a consolation to those who were anxious for the prosperity of India, anxious for individual comfort and happiness, as well as for the general prosperity, to see the system of government improving as it proceeded? Less blame could be attached to the last nine years of government, than to the government of any period that had preceded it, and this very fact was sufficient to authorize the Court to concur in the resolution of the Court of Directors. Some of the words in his Learned Friend's resolution went, he thought, beyond the proper point; but as unanimity in that Court was important, he would not oppose the motion. He agreed in the main body of the resolution, because he thought the Noble Marquis deserved their thanks for the manner in which he had performed his various and most arduous duties; he thought, indeed, that he deserved the thanks of the

country, and he hoped he would receive them.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird said, the Court would feel that, when a gentleman was misrepresented, he was bound to explain what he really did say. He begged, therefore, in answer to what had fallen from his Hon. Friend (Mr. Hume), to call to the recollection of the Court, that he attributed no motive whatever to the late President of the Board of Control, for the course he had pursued in Parliament; he had stated the mere fact of the extraordinary coincidence between the proceeding in Parliament, and the proceeding in the Court of Directors. In both cases, a speech was made laudatory of the statesmanlike qualities of the Governor General, and in both cases the vote was limited to military events. He had made no imputation of any communication between the Board of Control and the Court of Directors; he had only complained of their proceeding, as it were, *pari passu*, and making use of the prevailing hypocritical cant of the day, on the subject of Eastern conquests. He stated this; he attributed no ill motive; and he thought, as an Englishman, it was his duty to state these facts.

Col. Stanhope, in reply to Mr. Hume, said, that that Hon. Proprietor had misrepresented him, by stating that he had approved of Lord Hastings having threatened Mr. Buckingham. He (Col. Stanhope) would not entrust arbitrary power to any man; no, not even to a Cato. He had most expressly stated, that he entirely disapproved of that threatening. As to the other accusation that the Hon. Proprietor had made against Lord Hastings, relative to the liberty of the press, he would confute him in the words of Mr. Buckingham, who, in his journal of April, 1821, says, "whatever may be well authenticated to us, we will gladly notice, persuaded that the Government are as desirous of that use being made of the press, as the community can be: for this is one of the few governments in the world, where the interests of the governors and governed are one and the same; and where not only the maxim is avowed in theory, but, as far as exertion can effect it, is reduced to practice."

Mr. Lowndes had heard, with great pleasure, the speech of the Hon. Proprietor (Col. Stanhope), because it had given him useful information with respect to India, and particularly as to the extreme ignorance of the people. He doubted, however, whether the introduction of the press amongst them would be beneficial. The liberty of the press, he feared, did not much increase the virtues of the heart, and it might have the effect of eradicating those good qualities, which the Indian population possessed, in a very high degree, beyond the comprehension of many who called

themselves Christians, and of substituting vices in their room. He always understood that a more benevolent race of people did not exist than the people of India; and why should they introduce amongst them that which might give them a wrong bias, when nature guided them to a right one? Those people knew what was most conducive to their happiness; and, though less learned, they were more contented than those who enjoyed the liberty of the press; they were more contented in following the dictates of nature, than others were, who pursued the fallacies of art. Well had the poet said:

"And reason raise o'er instinct as you can,
In this 'tis God directs, in that 'tis man."

Would they wish to occupy the place, in the bosom of the Gentoos, which was now the seat of virtue, by filling it with European vices? The freedom of the press in Europe, for the last thirty years, had not improved the morals of the people: why then should it be introduced in India? He could conceive no reason for complaining against the Marquis of Hastings for his conduct towards Mr. Buckingham. Had that individual resided in France, when a certain modern *Richard the Third* bore despotic sway there, instead of sending him to trial as the Noble Marquis had done, he would have exclaimed:

"Off with his head, so much for Buckingham!"

(*Great laughter*); and they must all admit that no better way could be devised for preventing argument, than by cutting off a man's head. (*Laughter.*) He was happy to hear the eulogies that had been pronounced on the Noble Marquis, for his mild sway and amiable humanity. He felt particular pleasure at the statement of the Hon. Proprietor (Col. Stanhope), who informed them that the Noble Marquis would not suffer the villages to be plundered, because it proved that he watched over the interests of the poor as well as of the rich. With how much delight did they dwell on such a character as this, and with what horror did they reflect on the conduct of many, who, in their time—

"Cried havoc! and let slip the dogs of war!"

Or rather the blood-hounds of war, without mercy or humanity, to plunder and devastate peaceable countries. Pillage was, at that period, the order of the day, and those who loved it, seemed to say to their followers, "I know you will follow me to the devil, and I'll go there as fast as I can." (*Laughter.*) He who had occasioned all this was dead; he hoped he had passed through purgatory, and paid all the penalties of his crimes. (*Order, order!*) He was astonished that the same person could eulogize this man as well as the Marquis of Hastings, for no two characters in the world were ever less alike.

It gave him great pleasure to hear that there was little or no party-feeling in India; he hoped it would continue in that state, for party-feeling was a dangerous thing. It was that feeling which led some gentlemen so far to contradict themselves, that they praised, in one breath, two men who were opposed to each other in every possible point of view. When he saw individuals acting in this manner, he was inclined to inquire, which they admired most, the devil or the angel? He had had the good sense not to follow the stream of Jacobinism (for he could not avoid alluding to it), and therefore it was that he had not fallen into such inconsistencies. For twenty years he had stood in that Court, on the pedestal of independence, and his mind had suffered no change. Here he must take the liberty to state, that the Directors themselves were originally inimical to the war in India;—they seemed to think that the Noble Marquis had involved India in a war which he should have avoided; and, therefore, he thought, gentlemen ought to pause a little before they ate their own words; they ought to have some documents before them, to prove why the Court of Directors had changed their conduct so much, as to praise that individual now whom they had blamed before. The success of the war did not alter the case; because, if it were originally wrong to enter into the contest, its result could have no effect in making that right which had been deprecated as improper. In that case, even though successful, the projector of the war ought to be censured, since, in its progress, many lives had been lost. They ought to know the why and wherefore, which induced and supported the present proposition. It was rather curious, that one or two of those gentlemen who praised the conduct of the Noble Marquis to-day, had, upon a former occasion, accused him with the murder of the Killedar of Talneir. (Cries of *No, no!*) Sir T. Hislop was the officer whose conduct was called in question, but (continued Mr. Lowndes) "*qui fecit per alium, fecit per se.*" (Laughter.) He must contend, that when they accused the Marquis's military servant of murder, they did, in some degree, implicate the Noble Marquis himself, though it turned out to be a false accusation. He thought they ought to pause a little on this occasion: they ought not to come to a sudden determination. That the Noble Marquis would pass gloriously through the ordeal of their examination he had no doubt, and therefore he conceived such an examination ought to take place. They ought not to decide that a piece of metal was gold until they had put it into the crucible. They might as well, if that were allowed, put dross, and dirt, and base metal, before an individual, and tell him it was gold. He

would not, however, give any fastidious opposition to the motion; he would not attempt to throw cold water on it, for he was one of those who were most disposed to worship the setting than the rising sun. At the present time, their vote of thanks could not be supposed to proceed from mercenary motives, from a desire to benefit friends, or kindred, or relations, in India, as the Noble Marquis was leaving that country; and surely that praise would be most fulsome, which was offered to an individual going out there; it would be canvassing for future favours, and would be justly despised. Therefore he must declare, that he admired the day which they had fixed for returning thanks to the Marquis of Hastings; and he had a second reason for approving of the day, which he would state: the Noble Marquis was their King, or Protector, in India; he was the *Royal Oak*, under whose branches their best interests were nurtured; and, therefore, they could not have selected a better day for returning him their thanks, than the 29th of May, a day consecrated to the honour of the Royal Oak. (Laughter.) He did not know whether they recollected the day, but he hoped it never would be forgotten in that country; he hoped it would be remembered with hearty zeal, as long as an English Monarch had due respect paid to him; and, after all, if he were to be governed, he would rather be governed by one tyrant than by one hundred. Nothing could give greater pleasure to the Proprietors of East India Stock, than the reflection that no persons were happier than their Indian subjects, notwithstanding the contempt that was attempted to be thrown on their government by disappointed men, who were hankering after the foaves and fishes. He was glad to find the Court of Directors differ on various occasions, for if those differences, arising from independence of opinion, did not exist, they would, perhaps, become corrupt. Differences on particular points formed, he believed, one of the main foundations of the truth of Christianity. The Apostles did not agree with each other; if they wanted to impose, they would have all agreed in their language and their facts, but they all differed from each other; he, therefore, was glad when the Directors manifested a difference of opinion, because it proved their integrity. So long as they continued pure, so long would they preserve the government of India. If they could not restrain the press in England, he hoped they would restrain it in India. They saw its licentious practices in this country every day; and if such a principle were extended to India, it would perhaps produce liberty, but certainly a liberty the Company would not like, that of kicking their government out of doors. He most perfectly believed that

the people in India were as happy as any people under the sun, because they were well-governed; but, if the liberty of the press were established there, various opposite leaders would spring up, and the ambition of the chiefs would destroy the happiness of the people. He would give his assent to this vote, because, as the Court of Directors were unanimous, it was clear as the sun at noon-day that the Marquis of Hastings deserved those thanks. As the boy pinned his faith on his master's sleeve, he did the same, in some instances, with respect to the Court of Directors. Some few faults had, it appeared, been found with the conduct of the Marquis of Hastings, but they only proved the reality of his merit; for, as Pope said:

"Envy will merit, as its shade, pursue,

"But, like the shadow, proves the substance true."

He hoped the successor of Lord Hastings would pursue the footsteps of that great man. And, as he had alluded to his successor, he could not avoid signifying his regret, that the Hon. Gent. (the Hon. D. Kinnaird) had used, with respect to him, if not a slighting, at least a doubtful expression as to his merits, which he was certain he would not have uttered, had it not been for the political sentiments of the gentleman who was about to proceed to India.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird.—"I made no allusion whatever to that gentleman's merits."

General Sir J. Doyle spoke as follows:—"Mr. Chairman: In rising to address you for the first time, I feel how much I shall stand in need of your kind indulgence and that of this Hon. Court; but I trust that the motive which induces me to trouble you, while it pleads my excuse, may obtain for me a patient hearing, and I shall endeavour to shew my gratitude by trespassing upon your patience as little as possible, consistently with my duty as a Proprietor, to render justice to the highest executive officer of the Company in his absence. When the vote of the Court of Directors to reward the brilliant services of their Governor-General, by a grant of money, was before this Court, I studiously abstained from entering into the discussion, because, as I was known to be honoured with the friendship and confidence of that Noble Person (the proudest feeling of my heart), I thought it would not have been delicate towards his Lordship were I to take part in a debate, the object of which was a pecuniary grant to him. But it would be to sacrifice justice to a false delicacy, were I to remain silent when his fame is the subject of discussion. The clear and able statement of the Hon. Chairman (though put forth with so much unaffected modesty) was as creditable to his head and heart, as it was honourable to

the character of the Noble Marquis. The convincing eloquence of the Hon. Mover (Mr. Jackson), and of another Hon. Gentleman (Hon. D. Kinnaird), fraught as they were with feeling and taste, have completely anticipated every thing that can be said upon the subject. It would, therefore, argue great want of discretion in the friends of the measure to enlarge upon it, and, by recapitulation, to weaken the impression made by their luminous and comprehensive speeches. Upon the splendid successes, therefore, of the Noble Lord in India, I shall not dwell a moment; for great and statesman-like as were all his plans, prompt and vigorous as their execution, and brilliant as the success attendant upon the combination, it was nothing more than was anticipated with confidence by those who had served with that Noble Lord, and who knew the resources of his energetic and comprehensive mind. I speak not from vague rumour, but from long personal experience, having had the happiness to serve under the immediate command and upon the personal staff of that distinguished Commander, for many years and in various countries, and having so often witnessed the display of those talents and resources which enabled him to subdue difficulties as great (though in a more limited sphere of action) as those which he has encountered and overcome in India. This anticipation was not formed upon loose or light grounds. No man possessed in a higher degree the happy but rare faculty of attaching to him all who came within the sphere of his command. When they saw their General take upon himself the blame of any failure in the execution of his plans (provided it did not arise from a want of zeal or courage), and, where it succeeded, giving the whole credit to those he employed, every man found himself safe; an unlimited confidence infused itself into all ranks, and his army became irresistible. Never was there a man of whom it could be more truly said, "*Self was the only being seemed forgot.*" I shall now confine myself to the purpose for which I rose, that of offering to the Court, in the shortest possible compass, such observations as have occurred to my mind, in consequence of what has fallen in the course of the debate. In doing so, I shall proceed with that respect, order, and propriety, which your presence, Sir, not less than my own wishes, demands. But, should any thing like warmth escape me, I hope I shall be excused, for points may sometimes be touched, which render it impossible to command the feelings:

—"Absentem amicum,

"Qui non defendit, alio culpante;

"—hic niger est;"

And I am resolved not to have that com-

plexion. An Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Hume) has commenced his speech by a general approval of Lord Hastings' conduct, which would have been gratifying had it not been followed by that ungracious and disqualifying monosyllable *but*, which completely does away all his antecedent eulogy. This would seem to be the usual plan of the Hon. Proprietor, for in 1819 he says, 'he does not know which most to admire, the profound *political* or great military character of Lord Hastings,' and yet in a few short weeks, without the intervention of any new circumstance, he gives a crane-neck turn, and thinks the proposed reward *premature*! He has now, in the latter part of his present speech, fastened upon an isolated point in a nine years' administration of the greatest empire and most difficult government that the mind of man can conceive, to serve as a set-off against his preliminary praise. In the first place, he accuses the Governor-General of not correcting the abuses in the administration of justice: for if it be not accusation, it means nothing. But, for the sake of argument, I will for a moment suppose there were grounds for complaint, would not the fair and manly course have been to bring it forward in a substantive shape, with the necessary documents to prove it, and not to mix it up in the present debate, to lessen, if possible, the grateful feeling of the Court to a tried and approved servant? That there may be defects in the judicial system in India I am not prepared to deny, and I also admit that it is a legitimate object for inquiry; but, with great deference to the legal gentlemen around me, I do not think the Hon. Proprietor need have travelled to *India* to find out the delay and expense of law proceedings. The reason assigned for its prevalence in India is the great extent of the different districts; the obvious remedy for which would be, the increase of the judicial establishments. But the great expense of that, would, I presume, terrify the economical spirit of the Hon. Proprietor. But the Hon. Gentleman says, the Noble Lord has been dilatory in carrying the instructions of the Court of Directors into effect. Where are the documents to show how far those orders have or have not been carried into effect? That the attention of the Noble Lord has been assiduously directed to this important object there can be no doubt, and unquestionably the records of this Court must be able to furnish documents decisive on that point. To introduce, however, an uniform system of law over such an extent of country, and a population varying in religious habits and prejudices, requires the greatest caution and deliberation, and could not be carried into immediate execution without the most imminent hazard. To the value of an im-

proved system of administration of justice the Noble Lord is fully alive, and is, perhaps, at the very moment we are canvassing the question, devoting his powerful talents to the best means of carrying it into effect; but, Sir, it must be remembered, that the Governor-General is obliged to send home every year the regulations he has made upon this subject to the Court of Directors (under a statute); they have the power, and it is their duty, to send what instructions they think fit upon that head. If, then, the wisdom and experience of these twenty-four gentlemen, super-added to the local knowledge of the Governor-General, have found the subject so difficult, why is the blame, if blame there be (which I deny), to be thrown exclusively on the shoulders of the Governor-General? But I come to a stronger case, the authority of which the Hon. Gentleman will not deny: I mean the conduct of the Hon. Proprietor himself. That Hon. Gentleman, in March 1819, brought the subject before the House of Commons, and called for the necessary papers; and yet upon this vital question, as he calls it, and very material it unquestionably is, he has never taken a single step, but has allowed it, contrary to his usual practice, to sleep in peace for three years. Such is the justice and consistency of the Hon. Proprietor's attack upon the Governor-General. He has indeed allowed Lord Hastings the merit of being an *industrious hard-working gentleman*. It is well he deserves that much; it is the very character I should have given of the Hon. Proprietor himself. I am far from underrating it, and I have no doubt it has enabled him to do some good. But, Sir, in his speech there is a sort of mystery and mental reservation, as if he kept back some important accusation; he calls for papers as if to establish it, though all the papers necessary to judge of the Noble Lord's administration are within his reach. But I call upon him, on the behalf of Lord Hastings and in the name of justice, to come forward; I challenge him to the trial; publicity is our object, and truth its end. Where the Hon. Proprietor gets his information I know not. It cannot be from personal observation, which would of course have given it more weight, but he has not been in India during the administration of the present Governor-General. He has it not from the official records of the India House, as every succeeding document only adds additional fame to that Noble Person's government. It must, therefore, be from the Hon. Proprietor's private intelligence. Whether this has emanated from discarded and discontinued clerks or from the printers' devils at Calcutta, whether the effect of disappointed ambition or of matured malignity, I stop not to inquire, but am ready

to meet any investigation he may think proper to institute; but until that takes place, I must, with great deference to the Hon. Proprietor, prefer the verdict of a jury of the twenty-four Directors, with all the evidence before them, to his solitary disqualifying opinion, without any documents in its support. That there may be trivial errors in so long an administration of so difficult a government, is very possible; I am not so profane or impious as to claim for my Noble Friend an exemption from the common lot of frail humanity. '*Nemo sine vitia nascitur, optimus ille qui minimis urgetur.*' Infallibility is the attribute of the Deity alone. If there were any real drawback to the merits of Lord Hastings' government, he would not have obtained the unanimous thanks of the Hon. Court of Directors. The next complaint of the Hon. Proprietor is the interference of the Governor-General with the freedom of the press. Sir, I have been for several years in the Parliament of both countries, and have been, and ever shall be, a strenuous advocate for the freedom of the press in those enlightened countries, because I am confident that the wholesome control of public opinion is the best protection for the liberties of the people, and for the stability of Government. But with all my respect for the opinion of the Noble Lord, I should not concur in sentiments with him, if he could for a moment be supposed to have intended that it should range abroad unchecked by the salutary restraints of the law. The measure, however, adopted by Lord Hastings, was merely to remove the previous censorship, by which the publications were first inspected by the Chief Secretary, to which restraint (he it remembered) Europeans alone were subject. The individual, Mr. Buckingham, with whom I am not acquainted, is said to have infringed the law, and proceedings, I understand, have been instituted against him, the result of which is not known, and therefore should not be made the subject of discussion here: and "so much for Buckingham." With respect to the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Lowndes), whose stentorian eloquence has made so much noise, I cannot entirely pass him by; for, though the strength of his argument does not require an answer, the strength of his lungs demands respect. I shall only congratulate him upon possessing two great desiderata in oratory: he is always sure of being well heard, and of affording amusement to his auditory. I shall give my most unqualified vote for the Resolutions, as proposed by my Hon. and Learned Friend."

Mr. Home, in explanation, said the gallant officer had been conjuring up a charge which he had never made. What he stated was in opposition to a general

vote of thanks, embracing the whole of the Noble Marquis's policy, in the absence of documents. He had not denied the merits of the Noble Marquis, but had given him credit for the minute of 1815, and, indeed, for every thing on which he had been fairly enabled to form a judgment.

Gen. Sir J. Doyle did not mean to impute to the Hon. Proprietor any feeling of hostility on this occasion; but certainly his observations bore out the remarks which he had made on them.

Mr. Trant said, that, having served under the Marquis of Hastings, he could not suffer the remarks that had been made by the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Hume) to pass unnoticed. The Hon. Proprietor had thrown out reflections on the Noble Lord's government in India, with reference to the judicial department of his administration. He (Mr. Trant) knew that administration well: and he also knew that one of the very first acts of the Noble Lord's government was, to appoint a person of as great talent and of as eminent qualifications as any gentleman in the service, an individual who was in communication with the highest Court of India, the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, to remodel the judicial system. Perhaps the Hon. Proprietor had not been able to go so deeply into this subject as he (Mr. Trant) had done; he hoped he would put into execution his threat, as he must call it, to move for a committee in that house, or in the House of Commons, to investigate this subject, because it was neither fair to the service, nor to the Noble Marquis, to throw out vague and ill-defined expressions indicative of distrust and suspicion. He thought it would appear, from a full investigation, that the Marquis of Hastings and the officers of the Government had given the most ample consideration to the subject. It was very true that the Noble Marquis had not thought proper to overthrow the whole system: and he could not agree that there were to be found in his minute any allusion to the grossest, most crying, and atrocious abuses, which some gentlemen seemed to think existed in the administration of justice. Some abuses there undoubtedly were, and it would be very odd if there were none; for, after all, they were only about seventy years old. But, having passed the best and happiest part of his life in India, he could not admit, what with some was a fashionable doctrine, namely, that the judicial and financial system was fundamentally wrong, or that the system of Lord Cornwallis had failed. (*Hear, hear!*) He contended that it had not. It had given to the people liberty, and the security of life and property, which they never enjoyed before, and which they could not enjoy under any other system. He was led to make these remarks, from what he had heard stated to

be a regulation of the Madras Government under Sir J. Munro, who was said to have retained a number of officers, to whom all the duties of the police were made over. Now this might be very right there; but he thought that Lord Hastings had acted very wisely in declining to introduce that system into the territories under his immediate government. He did wish most earnestly that the Court of Proprietors, the House of Commons, and all the competent authorities in this kingdom, would give their deliberate attention to this subject. He felt it necessary to say so much, because he had acted under the immediate authority of Lord Hastings; and, as a confidential officer under his government, he must be presumed to be acquainted with his acts. He must candidly confess, that the resolution of thanks, which had emanated from the gentlemen behind the bar, pleased him better than the proposition of the Learned Gentleman, because he thought the resolution of the Court of Directors conveyed, in a few words, but quite enough for the occasion, the highest eulogium; it set forth the unwearied zeal and eminent ability which he had displayed throughout his administration. As to his unwearied zeal, he was himself a witness of it; until he saw it, he did not think it was in the power of any man, so far advanced in life, and in such a climate, to labour as the Marquis of Hastings did. An Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Hume) had said, that what the Noble Marquis had put forth as an answer to the inhabitants of Calcutta was not a state paper. Now he (Mr. Trant) apprehended that it was; because he held in his hand *The Government Gazette Extraordinary*, in which it was published. He was sorry that document was not better known, for he was sure it would give great satisfaction to those who had the interest of India at heart. It set forth, in the strongest and plainest language, and in the clearest point of view, the acts of the Noble Marquis's government. As to hearing the other party, to which the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Hume) had alluded, he knew not how they were to be heard, unless the Company sent to India, and had the kings, as they were called, examined at their bar. Great publicity had been given to the acts of the Noble Marquis. A work, purporting to be a history of the Pindarree and Mahratta war, had been published under his avowed sanction; though it did not contain formal copies of state papers, yet those who were so disposed, who were anxious on the subject, had here an opportunity of satisfying their curiosity. He thought no one should come there to complain that the Court of Directors had not given information to the country; the complainants ought to be complained of for not procuring that information which they might obtain at the expense of a few pounds or shillings. He again

expressed his opinion, that the vote of thanks which the Directors had given was perfectly sufficient. It was plain and clear; and, he thought, the person who would not be satisfied with it must be extremely greedy of praise. (*Hear, hear!*) From his knowledge of the Marquis of Hastings, he believed he would be perfectly satisfied with it, because it conveyed the approbation of his acts in the plainest and most intelligible manner.

Mr. R. Jackson, in reply, said, had he not known the labours in which his Hon. Friend (Mr. Hume) was so worthily, so meritoriously, and so ardently engaged elsewhere, he certainly should have felt great astonishment at some of his statements. His Hon. Friend complained of a departure from the usual course of proceeding in that Court, alluding to the Proprietors having offered a resolution of their own, instead of adopting that which was agreed to by the Court of Directors. He thought, however, if his recollection were not very much impaired, that he could bring circumstances to the mind of his Hon. Friend, which would shew that the proceeding of the present day was the more usual one, and that he and his Hon. Friend had both been advocates of this very mode. (*Hear, hear!*) Instead of bowing in silence to what was offered by the Court of Directors, they had, on other occasions, asserted their privilege, as a Court of Proprietors, to shape resolutions of this kind. They had done so in the cases of Lord Cornwallis and Lord Wellesley, and they had also moved and carried an amendment, in a former vote of thanks to the Marquis of Hastings. A great number of precedents could be quoted in favour of the present course; and he thought it was a compliment from the Court of Directors, instead of pressing their resolution on the Proprietors, as if the latter were not acquainted with the merits of the Marquis of Hastings, or, if they knew them, were incapable of framing a resolution, when they said, as on that day, "we, the Directors, have agreed to a certain proposition, but we invite you, the Proprietors, to resolve for yourselves." Surely this was far more creditable to both parties. But his Hon. Friend asked, "will you come to a resolution on this, that, and the other, without papers? Who knows whether the conduct pursued towards the Nepaulese, or the Pindarrees, or the Mahrattas, can be justified or not?" To this he had only to answer, that the papers relative to every one of these subjects were before the Court at present. (*Hear, hear!*) The papers connected with the Nepaulese war were laid on the table, when thanks were given for the termination of that contest. The history of the Pindarree war, which was a catalogue of dreadful atrocities on the part of those

predatory hordes, was read publicly in that Court, and the Proprietors agreed to a vote of thanks for the energy and ability displayed in putting an end to their violence, founded on the papers produced. Again, the whole history of the treachery of the Mahratta Princes, of the Nagpore Rajah, and the Peishwa, and the consequent attack on the Company and its allies, was in possession of the Court. At that time, to prove how entirely the Marquis of Hastings had got possession of the secret counsels of the enemy, to which he (Mr. Jackson) had that day alluded, it was stated that a dispatch, proving the treachery of one of the guilty princes, was opened in his presence, at the very moment that he was professing friendship. All these papers were before the Court, and at that moment virtually on their table, and yet, to his astonishment, he heard his Hon. Friend calling out for documents. He would tell his Hon. Friend a secret, which was, that it was in order to establish these facts in the sight of the public and the world, that they were not proceeding upon mere report, or the representation of others, but on such recorded documents as had now become glorious history, that he had been induced to refer in his present motion to former votes of thanks, professedly founded on documents produced. If his Hon. Friend meant any thing by his charge, it must be, that they had no particular documents relative to what might have happened during the last three years of the civil administration of the Noble Marquis, particularly as it respected the ceded provinces; and he said, "let us hear what may be alleged by the other side?" Now he wished his Hon. Friend to inform him, where the other party was? Where there was no controversy, no complaining, where all was satisfaction and peace, it could not be assumed that there was a second party. It would be totally impossible, it would be against all the experience of history, that twenty millions of people would remain in this quiescent state, if they had been treated oppressively. But there was no complaint of injustice, no plaintiff before the Court, consequently there could be no necessity to demand a hearing for the other side. But was it unknown to his Hon. Friend that such was the posture of affairs? Certainly not. The resolution of a former day stated, that "at the end of two glorious and successful wars," perfect tranquillity was restored throughout India. Could it, then, be truly alleged, that the Court of Directors had guarded all their resolutions on this subject; and that, while they approved of the manner in which the war was conducted, they wished to abstain from giving any opinion on its justice? No such thing: there was not one of those resolutions that did not, in terms, acknowledge the justice of the war. The

justice of the Nepaulese, the Pindarree, and the Mahratta wars, was distinctly, and in terms admitted; the resolutions which related to them shewed that those wars were necessary. Was it not, then, too much to say, after this, that the Directors were contriving, from time to time, to put in a half vote of thanks, that recognized the success of an exploit, but cast doubt upon its justice, when, in point of fact, all the resolutions did recognize the justice and necessity in which those wars originated, as well as the skill and valour with which they were conducted? When his Hon. Friend, whose influence in that Court would, he hoped, be long preserved, and who would not, he trusted, be easily deterred from those exertions elsewhere, for which a whole country was thanking and applauding him (*hear, hear!*), made any objection, he felt it necessary to answer it. Such observations, coming from an ordinary source, he would not, perhaps, have thought it necessary on the present occasion to reply to; but coming from his Hon. Friend, they were calculated to make, as he thought, an undue impression on the Court and on the country. Now he would shew, that the Directors had, in a manly and candid way, agreed in the justice as well as policy of the wars in which the Marquis of Hastings had been engaged. Every proposition contained in the resolution which had been read from the Chair that day must be considered false and discreditable, if those who agreed to it did not acknowledge that the Noble Marquis had acted justly. In the Hon. Chairman's speech he had more than disclaimed the existence of any other feeling, for he had given the Noble Marquis the highest praise for the whole of his conduct. Now, when twenty-four Directors, men of honour and probity, joined in the same declaration, was it not too much to say, that they were playing an under-game when they thus came forward with their thanks? Was it not too much to insinuate, that that which carried honour on the face of it, was really little better than a disgrace? (*Hear, hear!*) There was one point introduced in the course of the discussion, on which he was at issue with some of his Hon. Friends, and he was anxious that the question should come to a fair decision; he alluded to the danger that might be apprehended from what was called the liberty of the press in India. (*Hear, hear!*) He loved the liberty of the press; he was nurtured and bred in the constitutional principle, that a free press was a great blessing; but, in his opinion, it was quite visionary to imagine that the press of a colony could be conducted, without danger, in the same free manner in which it was conducted in the mother country. (*Hear, hear!*) As Mr. Buckingham had been alluded to, he would shortly notice his conduct. When

the Marquis of Hastings had abolished the previous censorship of the press, he substituted certain regulations, one of which was, that the constituted authorities should be treated with respect. To show how much this person regarded those regulations, he would read a word or two from his newspaper. When it was understood that the Governor of Madras, the supreme authority there, the highest authority after the Governor-General, was to remain in office, what did Mr. Buckingham do? He (Mr. Jackson) saw his Hon. Friend (Mr. D. Kinnaid) smile; and he owned his smiles rather alarmed him, because they indicated that he thought on this subject with some degree of levity. Mr. Buckingham, however, published his paper, with a broad black margin, as a sign of general mourning, when he announced that the supreme authority of that Presidency was to continue in power. In one of the numbers of his publication there was the following passage: "The very marked indulgence which his Lordship in Council is pleased to exercise towards me, in remitting on this occasion the exercise of the power vested in him by law, will operate as an incentive to my future observance of the spirit of the instructions issued before the commencement of the Calcutta Journal, to the Editors of the public prints in India, in August 1818, of which I am now fully informed, and which I shall henceforth make my guide." A little afterwards, when Mr. Buckingham had forgotten the observance of these resolutions, he said, alluding to a speech of the Marquis of Hastings, in which he spoke generally of the press: "Every thing tends to confirm me in my opinion, that I had rightly interpreted the wishes and sentiments of the Governor-General on this important subject, and scarcely a day passed, without my breaking the letter of these Regulations, which I conceived to have no longer existence." Here Mr. Buckingham founded his law on a supposed construction of the speech of the Noble Marquis, leaving out of sight that which was the real rule of conduct laid down, namely, the declaration of the Governor-General in Council. He then went on to own, that "scarcely a day passed without his breaking the letter of those regulations." (*Hear, hear!*) He first promised profound obedience to those regulations, and next declared that he broke them every day, although it was supposed that the peace of that society depended on their being strictly adhered to. The advocates for a free press in India might be right, and he might be wrong; but all must agree that it was a most serious question. By a legislative enactment, it became the duty of the Company's chief servants in India, when they found that the conduct of any unlicensed individual was dangerous to the safety, or obnoxious to

the peace of the community, to send that individual to some port in the United Kingdom. The Legislature had expressly authorized and enjoined the governing powers so to act. Now what was the accusation against the Marquis of Hastings with regard to Mr. Buckingham? It was, in fact, that he did not make use of the power which he might have exercised towards him: but, instead of sending him home (and in not doing so, many persons thought he allowed his feelings to outrun his judgment), he sent him to take his trial before a jury of his country. Could any man act more liberally? And yet fault was found with him even for this! (*Hear, hear!*) If so extensive a liberty of the press as that now contended for were granted, he feared that they ran a most dangerous risk. If, instead of acting in the summary way directed by the Legislature, they were obliged to wait proceeding according to the legal forms observed in the parent state against those charged with libel, they would be giving opportunities to mischievous individuals, during the five or six months which must elapse before they could be brought to trial, to poison and pervert every mind in the settlement, and Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay would have their crops of Carilles, to write down the most hallowed principles of the country. (*Hear, hear!*) It was, therefore, a matter of sober and serious consideration, when persons who, like Mr. Buckingham, let their pens run riot against all characters and all persons, political and religious (for he had not spared the Lord Bishop of the presidency), whether time and opportunity should be allowed for practices so dangerous in any, but particularly in a colonial community? It would be for the Directors soon to determine what should be the measure of the liberty of the press in Calcutta. (*Hear, hear!* from Col. Stanhope and Mr. D. Kinnaid.) It might turn out that his Hon. Friends, who were so perfectly satisfied with their own opinions, and who thus expressed their feelings with no ordinary energy of voice and gesture, would in the end, if the system were encouraged, perceive that they had formed a hasty and erroneous judgment. Instead of crying "*hear, hear!*" he had expected that they would adduce something like argument, something like historical deduction, in support of their sentiments. He was ready to meet his Hon. Friends on this question, whenever they pleased; and he hesitated not to say, that, if a strict eye were not kept on the press in India, they would there have literary incendiaries spring up like mushrooms, to the manifest hazard of their best interests, as well as the comfort and happiness of their settlements. His Hon. Friend (Col. Stanhope) looked to the liberty of the press for putting down forty-eight thousand prophets; now he

would, in the tone of admonition, call on his Hon. Friend to take care that he did not, at the same time, put down the forty-eight thousand Europeans which maintained India for their country! If his Hon. Friend was anxious to get rid of those prophets, he (Mr. Jackson) was equally anxious that, in making the attempt, he should not also get rid of the British power in India. (*Hear, hear!*) The wisdom of all law was, to govern without offensively interfering with the feelings and prejudices of those over whom you ruled. In that point of view, also, this proposed freedom of the press became a subject of vast importance; and he thought the sentiments of his Hon. Friends, with respect to it, were hasty and undigested; they were, he conceived, dangerous to go abroad, and therefore dangerous to be uttered in that Court without animadversion; he protested, therefore, against the sentiments which they avowed, and should they, at any time, come before the General Court, in a formal manner, he would, when the regular means of discussing their propriety was afforded, endeavour to point out their dangerous tendency. With respect to the resolution he had proposed, he saw nothing in it that required alteration; it expressed their gratitude, their admiration, their heartfelt thanks to the Noble Marquis, who had so successfully dedicated his talents for nine years to their service. Those who thought the expressions were too strong, would rise up and declare their objections; but those who thought, with him, that the narrative of transactions which had this day been laid before the Court, threw the words of the resolution into shade, and almost demanded something stronger, would honour him with their support. He hoped that such a motion, relating to such a man, would pass unanimously, supported not merely by the voices, but by the hearts and feelings of the Proprietors. (*Hear, hear!*)

The *Chairman* said, that under ordinary circumstances, the debate ought to close here, but he felt himself obliged to trespass on the attention of the Court, whilst he made one or two observations. A few words had dropped from one of the speakers (Mr. D. Kinnaird) on this occasion, which he could not suffer to pass unnoticed. If the inference which that Hon. Gent. had attempted to draw from the resolution of the Court of Directors were well founded, then they certainly would be the most worthless and insincere set of beings that ever existed. The Hon. Gent. had told the Directors in plain words, that, when they said they wished the resolution to be promulgated "*before*" the Noble Marquis left India, they meant "*because*" he was leaving India. He (the *Chairman*) had taken the words down, because they struck him forcibly; and they kept pace with other

expressions, which he had used at the same time. If the Hon. Gent. meant to attack him, or any individual behind the bar, he repelled the charge with indignant feeling. The Hon. Gent. had made use of the words "*a prevailing hypocritical cant*;" and he took the trouble, after uttering them in his first speech, to get up and repeat them. He (the *Chairman*) took no part of the expression to himself, and he was quite convinced that it could not apply to any Gentleman behind the bar; he knew not who it was the Hon. Gent. intended to attack, but he thought that such observations ought not to be directed against the character of any man. The Hon. Gent. with that happy talent of wit and fancy for which he was so distinguished, had endeavoured to turn the resolution of the Court of Directors into ridicule: he had, however failed altogether, as the feeling of the Court clearly manifested. For his own part, he would rather form his opinion of the propriety of that resolution from what had fallen from an Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Trant), who had recently spoken, than from the sarcastic observations of the Hon. Gent. The resolution stated that, "*the Court of Directors, being desirous that their sense of the merits of the Marquis of Hastings should be promulgated before he left India, voted him their thanks,*" &c. The proposition was a plain and intelligible one: but the Hon. Gent. being gifted with extraordinary ingenuity, had found out that the real meaning was, "*because he left India!*" and, to support his view of the question, came forward with the story of a bridge of gold to assist the departure of an enemy! Now he must say, that these were assertions against, and attacks on the Court of Directors, which they did not deserve. In making this observation he felt no improper warmth; his mind was perfectly cool; and he must again declare that such insinuations and assertions were unmerited. (*Hear, hear!*) He believed he had now said all that was necessary on this occasion. He had stated beforehand why the Court of Directors did not now bring forward any documents, and he appealed to the good sense of those, who read even the newspapers of the day, to declare whether it was necessary to lay on their table documentary evidence of the glory which had distinguished the career of the Marquis of Hastings? (*Hear, hear!*) The fact was universally known, and admitted. The glaring sun was not more visible to the eye, than his merits were familiar to the public mind. (*Hear, hear!*) If any one cavilled at his fame, he might well reply to him, in the words which were engraved on Sir Christopher Wren's tomb:

"*Si monumentum quaeris circumspice!*"

"*Look around, and see what I have done!*"

(*Hear, hear!*) He could scarcely think that the Hon. Gent. could have meant to

give the Directors such a slap in the face; it certainly was not consistent with his usual courtesy and urbanity.

The Hon. D. Kinnaid said, as the Hon. Chairman seemed so extremely desirous that he should state where he did not apply the expression in question, he would, at once, state where he *did* apply it. He would point out to them the shrine where that cant, to which he had alluded, was embalmed, and he blamed the Directors for bowing at a shrine, where that and many other prejudices might, he believed, be found: he meant in the Legislature, in the House of Commons. There the Directors, and Mr. Canning in his place, had unworthily bowed to a cant, which had long ago grown up out of party feeling and political hostility. He thought the Directors had acted unjustly, in not standing up firmly in support of their Indian Government, in the House of Commons. This was what he really and honestly believed; and he also believed, that if the gentlemen behind the bar spoke out their opinions boldly, they would be found to coincide with him in thinking, that such imputations were not fit to be cast on their Indian Government. With respect to what he had said about the manner in which the resolution was drawn up, he had stated, that "before" did, as it was there used, appear to him to be almost synonymous with "because;" and he had spoken of that introduction as a very simple proceeding, what the French would denominate "*gauche*," something extremely simple indeed. The Hon. Chairman ought not, however, to be offended at what he had said, since he was thereby indebted to him (Mr. Kinnaid) for the opportunity which had been afforded of stating, that the Court of Directors had no such intention as that which might be inferred from the wording of the resolution. He must, however, say, that the

resolution was drawn up in so slovenly a manner, (he wished not to be uncourteous, but he must be honest), that any person might mistake its object. The most "*gauche*," the most extraordinary ground was given for coming to that vote. The Directors, it would appear from the resolution, did not thank the Marquis of Hastings on a consideration of the merits of his government, but, because they wished to have their thanks to him known in India before he quitted the country. Now, that could be a matter of no importance to the Noble Marquis; and yet the Directors stated it as the only ground which induced them to come to this vote, on the spur of the occasion.

The Chairman.—"I congratulate the Court on the improvement of the Hon. Gent.'s phraseology. He was rather uncivil before, but he is more uncivil now: he calls us a pack of slovens. He says the resolution is worded in a very slovenly manner. I should like to see one of the Hon. Gent.'s inditing; his high rank, polished manners, and liberal education would, of course, prevent him from falling into any slovenly error. I, however, am perfectly content with what has been done; and, satisfied with the conscious integrity of my own mind and feelings, I am unmoved by the observation of the Hon. Proprietor."

The question was then put, and carried unanimously; after which the Court adjourned.

* * From the length of the foregoing debate, and the still greater extent of the discussions of the 12th and 19th ult., the subject of which will be found in the *Home Intelligence*, we are under the necessity of postponing the insertion of the latter until the publication of our next number.

Asiatic Intelligence.

BRITISH INDIA.

MILITARY GENERAL ORDER.

FIELD ARMY.

Fort William, October 31, 1821.—The troops composing the Malwah, Meywar, and Rajpootana field forces, stationed at Mhow, Neemutch and Nusseerabad, with their several dependencies, will, from the 1st proximo, be considered as forming a separate division of the army, to be designated the Western division, of which Maj. Gen. Sir David Ochterlony, Bart. G.C.B., Resident in Malwah and Rajpootana, will assume the command.

On the departure of Major. General Sir
Asiatic Journ.—No. 79.

David Ochterlony from Delhi, the several stations and posts of the 3d division of the field army will merge into the 2d, and become annexed to the command of the general officer, stationed at Meerut, the designation of the 3d or Kurnaul division of the field army being abolished.

PROMOTIONS, &c. IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

BREVET RANK.

The most Noble the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subalterns of fifteen years standing and upwards, to the rank of

Captain, by brevet, in the East-Indies only, from the date specified against their respective names, viz.—

Lieut. G. Keir, 67th foot, 1st July 1821.

Lieut. Joseph Budden, 17th drags., ditto.

Lieut. Chas. Cannon, 89th foot, ditto.

Lieut. Wm. Akenside, 14th foot, 5th Sept. 1821.

Lieut. J. B. Ainsworth, 14th foot, 7th Nov. 1821.

Lieut. Kenneth M'Kenzie, 14th foot, 14th Nov. 1821.

Lieut. C. A. Stuart, 24th foot, 27th Nov. 1821.

REGIMENTS OF FOOT.

24th Foot. Dec. 27. Lieut Harris, to proceed to Zogland in charge of a portion of invalids and service-expired men.

87th Foot Nov. 22. Ensign Henry Spaight to be Lieut. without purchase, to complete the establishment, October 11, 1821.

FURLOUGHS.

Nov. 24. Capt. Thompson, 17th drags., to Europe, for two years, on his private affairs.

Lieut. Archdale, 17th foot, for one year, to ditto.

Dec. 1. Lieut. Finn, 69th foot, to ditto, for two years, for the recovery of his health.

Dec. 29. Lieut. Peavor, 17th foot, to ditto, for two years, for ditto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIAN ARMY.

It is with peculiar satisfaction we have heard it is shortly expected, that a very great and most important change is to be made in the constitution of the Indian Army, by the consolidation of the Troops of the three Presidencies into one Army, with the intention of giving unity and harmony to the whole Military Indian System, by an equal participation of promotion and other advantages, and a similarity of regulations and orders: so desirable an object in every point of view, considering, that by the late conquests, the line which separates the three armies now, is only nominal; and that they must, on all future occasions of taking the field, co-operate together, if not serve in the very same camp.—*Cal. Jour.* Nov. 23.

Southern Mahratta Country.—Garrisons composed of regular troops have been lately ordered to occupy the forts of Koo-shgul, Padshawpoor, Dummul, Gud-duck, Bawdawmy, and Bageracotta, in the Dooab; in consequence of this arrangement, a very considerable reduction has taken place amongst the Peons employed lately under the Civil Authority. We shall

soon in all probability see further reductions made in these irregular corps, so totally inefficient in war, and so prejudicial to the interests of the regular army, at all times.—*Ibid.*

Relief of Troops.—Troops are marching in all directions to effect the relief, which has become a yearly instead of a biennial one. Some of the corps are particularly fortunate in the fine opportunity this affords them to see the world, at least that part of the world which used to be known by the name of the Mogul Empire. A few regiments have had the particular good luck, *fortune de la guerre*, to be marched over an extent of 1,000 miles within the year, while others have been so unlucky as to remain from three to five and seven years confined to one dull stupid station! The 8th Light Cavalry, under Col. O'Brien, are about arriving at Hussingabad, and on its arrival the division of Col. Adams, C.B., will march to Nagpoor, Hussingabad being given up as a station.

The 3d Native Infantry, on its march to Cawnpoor, passed his Majesty's 24th regiment going to Nagpoor, near the Heerapoor Ghaut (eight marches from Sagur), on the 6th December, and the 12th Native Infantry are on the same road going north; Gardner's Horse marching north, and his Majesty's 24th regiment marching south, were halted a few days by the Governor-General's Agent in Bundelcund, in consequence of some little disturbance upon Scindeah's frontier; but, to the regret of the troops, there was no occasion for their services.

His Majesty's 24th regiment was very handsomely entertained at Bandah on its march, with a dinner, ball, and supper, by the Judge, Mr. Boldero; and, strange to relate, with reference to your assemblies in Calcutta, a variety of new and well figured quadrilles were danced at Mr. Boldero's party. Major Craig, in command of the regiment, and five or six other Majors were present with this well officered regiment. Lieut. Col. Robinson, C.B., passed Bandah on his way to join them, on the 1st December. An up-country radical wag has given his Majesty's 24th regiment, the name of *his Majesty's Gang-greens*,* or 24th regiment, from their green facings, and continual marching about the country, having performed last year a march of above 300 miles, being now on a march across the Peninsula of India of about 600 miles, and having before them next year a march of six or 700 more miles, to embark for England. The wives and children of both officers and men (in number about 250), are marching with the corps; yet the civil authorities have observed that they are getting over the country with a smaller quantity of carriage than

* We must not be held responsible for the wit of the Calcutta Journal.—*Ed.*

is usually required for a regiment of Sepoys with only four or five officers and no European women. In short, if the women and children had been able to go by water, such are the military habits, and such is the honourable poverty of which this distinguished old regiment has to boast, that they would, after ten years' service in this country, have been able to cross the Peninsula of India, with as little baggage and as few comforts as a great many of them enjoyed in marching and fighting their way across the peninsula of Spain and Portugal. The situation of married officers on these continual marches would really be a good subject for the generous consideration of Government. Nobody, who has not witnessed it, can well judge how much the married Subs., and even Captains, suffer by a long march.—*Ibid.* Dec. 24.

EXCHANGE OF TERRITORY.

The Doab of the Southern Mahratta Country, Oct. 20.—It is understood that arrangements are now making with the Nizam's Government, for transferring the eastern part of the Doab to the Company: and that his Highness is to have lands to the northward as an equivalent.—*Cal. Jour.* Nov. 14.

GHORKHAS AND NEWARS.

In an interesting letter from a friend in the hills of Nepal, the people are thus favourably described. "The people here now fully understand us, and convinced of our integrity and the moderation of our views, cultivate the frankest intercourse with us. These Goorkhas are an ingenuous, manly race of people; simple and frank by nature and circumstances, and warriors by habit and education, they possess the true spirit of soldiers. And for the Newars, they are as peaceable and as quietly disposed as Hindoos, but so much more animated and primitive, so much less adulterated either by priests or false civilization (if I may use the term) than the natives of the plains, that I delight in all the features of their character, save their dirtiness, which is extreme, and which may be called a national feature, being so great that it must arise from a love of filth and uncleanness. The first minister is a man, indeed, with a mind of that force and compass, which easily throws off the trammels of custom, and the exclusive peculiarities of the nation to which it chances to belong, and appreciates and embraces higher and better things wherever they are to be found. He has already learnt the use and value of many of our superior modes of conduct and arts of life, and has adopted them at once, frankly and intelligently."—*Cal. Jour.* Dec. 7.

INDIA (NOT BRITISH).

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIKHS.

The following communications are from a correspondent in the Upper Provinces.

Lahore.—Runjeet Singh having finished his military preparations, announces his intention of opening the campaign against the Afghans; in his way he intends taking under his paternal sway the petty state of Pungurrah, the Nuwaub of which has not shewn any peculiar zeal in paying his tribute. Pungurrah is described as strong, and having no water within some miles of it, may be supposed to make a respectable resistance. The Nuwaub has appealed to the neighbouring Mahomedan chiefs, by their common religion and their common interests, to join him in resisting the oppressive inscience of the Sikhs. But the Nuwaub of Buhawulpoor is so weak, and the Afghans beyond the Indus are so divided, that there is little chance of efficient succours joining the poor Nuwaub of Pungurrah.

Mr. Moorcroft is sometimes mentioned in the Lahore Achkbars, and appears to be on his return.

Sindiah has lately sent a Vakeel to Runjeet Singh: in the present state of India it is not probable that the mission of this man can be connected with any political intrigue.—*Cal. Jour.* Dec. 1.

CENTRAL INDIA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INSURGENTS IN SCINDIAH'S TERRITORIES.

The first of the following paragraphs is from a letter of one of our correspondents in camp, dated December 24, 1821; the remainder on the same subject, but of earlier date, are from the India Gazette.

Camp, a few marches from Tehree.—Our detachment in camp consists of the 2d Light Cavalry, six companies of the 2d Native Infantry, a battalion of the 3d Native Infantry, and several companies of the 8th Native Infantry, besides an artillery officer with two guns. The force was collected for the purpose of quelling a disturbance which has taken place between the troops of Scindiah under his rebel Chief Secunder, and those of the Tehree Rajah. Since the arrival of our troops, Secunder has complied with the directions of the Acting Governor General's Agent, Lieutenant Moodie, and retreated towards his headquarters.

The Tehreans and Secunder's troops have come to blows: the following is an extract upon the subject from a private letter, written on the spot by a gentleman M 2

to a friend of our's here, who has kindly permitted us to insert it. It is satisfactory to observe, that Scindiah is not implicated in the business, but continues faithful in his alliance.

Camp between the Betwa and the Dussawn Rivers.—"The battalion marched from Bandah on the 2d December, after thirty minutes' notice. This sudden movement was owing to a serious dispute between Jose Secunder (Scindiah's General) and the Tehree Rajah, one of the feudal chiefs of Bundelcund, whose territory borders on that of Scindiah. The quarrel originated in some trifling matter; I fancy of etiquette on the part of Scindiah's Vakeel and the Tehree Rajah. Words as usual were followed by blows, and a pitched battle was fought upon the spot where we now are, by a part of Scindiah's army and that of the Rajah; the former being defeated with loss of guns, &c. Incensed at the loss, Secunder collected his whole army, with an immense train of artillery, and took up a position within a few miles of Tehree, threatening destruction. In this state of affairs, the Governor General's agent arrived as mediator, but refused to treat with either party, until they separated their troops and gave up all hostile appearances. Secunder appeared to hesitate, and be slow in his movements; amounting almost to a denial of the British authority. The agent of Government, determined to support its dignity, assembled by forced marches all the troops in Bundelcund, stopped H. M. 24th and the 3d N. I., passing through Bundelcund on the relief; a battalion and field train were called from Cawnpore, &c. Thus in a very few days an army was collected, which Secunder did not at all like, and he took himself off, ready to agree to any terms, however hard. We thought matters adjusted, and were preparing to return to cantonments, when an order arrived from the Resident at Gwalior to stand fast; and it is supposed to be the intention of Scindiah to take advantage of the present conduct of Secunder as an excuse for calling in the assistance of the British Government in seizing him, which he has been long wishing but unable to do. Secunder has been a rebel to Scindiah for several years, and makes his own collections for the payment of the troops.

"I am no farther in the secret of the affair, but there is no saying where it may end. I wish with all my heart it may be soon, as we are all without tents, bedding, or any comfort about us. We moved in the night, and marched at the rate of thirty miles a day. We are within sixteen coss of Jehagur, the fort where Secunder generally fixes his head-quarters. The account of the affair will probably reach Calcutta in a magnified form; for even in this neighbourhood it has made more noise than it deserves."

We have also been favoured with another dispatch from the obliging correspondent who first advised us of the disturbances on the Tehree frontier. It explains the original cause of the quarrel between the Tehreans and Secunder, and is dated 20th December.

Camp near Kereah, Nowgounah, Dec. 20, 1821.—"On the 8th instant (upon receiving the express of the Governor General's Agent) we (2d batt. 3d N. I.) started at 4 P. M. across the country, halting only for rest and such refreshment as we could get, and arrived here on the morning of the 11th, having traversed about seventy miles, where there are no roads beyond mere foot-paths, over immense rocks and stones, and several rivers, particularly the Dussawn, which was very troublesome.

"We are now at Kereah, in Scindiah's country, near the late field of battle, in a plain where two armies of 30,000 each might encamp.

"Jeswunt Rao Patunkur and Josee Secunder, two of the Scindiah's officers, were in the vicinity of Tehree, making their collections, and their Dewan was in Tehree. The Rajah's son happened to pass while the Dewan was at his devotions, and because he did not salaam, ordered an elephant into his camp under pretence of his being muhst, and consequently unruly. The Dewan's followers endeavoured to save their tents and property, and fired some blank cartridges at it. This the Tehreans construed into an aggravation of the first offence, and severely chastised the Dewan and his people. After this the Rajah's son offered the Dewan presents and entertainments, which the latter refused, and laid his case before his chiefs, who moved down towards Tehree, sending forward the Rajke Pultun and four guns. These the Tehreans attacked when unprepared, and most unexpectedly, with horse and foot on both sides, killing seventy or eighty on the spot, and wounding an immense number who have since died, and taking their guns and standards. These the Governor General's Agent ordered to be forthwith restored; but while the blood of the vanquished was heated by these provocations, they refused to receive them, saying they would *retake* them. However they have subsequently been induced to accede, and have retreated peaceably and quietly. On the field of battle was a hut, into which most of the slain were cast, and the walls thrown in over them. The remainder were buried in the hole behind it, that had been excavated for mud to build the hut.

"We are all in the dark why we are kept embodied. There are in camp the 2d Light Cavalry, a brigade of six-pounders; the 1st battalion 2d Native Infantry, the 1st battalion 8th Native Infantry, and the 2d battalion 3d Native Infantry. The last is

put to a complete bivouac, as our camp was left standing at Chatterpore, there being no means of moving it. I am aware there is a number of reports prevailing very different from the above statement, which induced me to avail myself of the occasion I had to address you, to relate the facts as being on the spot."

We have to add to the foregoing a few remarks upon Scindiah's probable policy in his present difficulties, extracted from the private letter of an esteemed friend in Bundelcund, just received:

"It seems that Scindiah has seized this opportunity of getting the upper hand of Secunder, who has set him at defiance for years. Scindiah will first attack him, and if he fails (as he will almost to a certainty) our troops will be called in. Joze has several forts, and one called Elshagur is, I understand, a strong one. He has been wronged, and yet behaved remarkably well after the Governor General's Agent interfered. If he marched to Gwalior, he could with ease obtain possession of Scindiah's person, and might then make terms for himself. I think Scindiah has Maharatta shrewdness enough to see that if he pushes the business much further, it will end in his being obliged to accept a subsidiary force; and to avoid this, to which he has uniformly manifested the greatest aversion, he will most probably patch it up."—*Cid. Jour. Jan. 8.*

GOAND PLUNDERERS.

By a late dawk we received a communication from a correspondent at Husingabad, from which we present the following extracts for the information of our readers:

"I am sorry to inform you that those pests of the country, the 'Goands' have risen in large bodies about Nursingpore and Garrawarra, and have even extended their petty thefts to the neighbourhood of this station. It is reported they have plundered the village of Neelgowr, and put the Zemindar and two of the government Chuprassies to death; this is only a rumour, so I cannot exactly vouch for its accuracy until I hear it better confirmed, when I shall be able to give you a more correct and full account of the transaction.

In consequence of this, however, the officer commanding the "Nerbuddah field Force" has, as a means of wise and necessary precaution, sent off from Husingabad, under the escort of the left wing of the 1st Light Cavalry, treasure to the amount of six lacs of rupees, to be delivered over to the charge of the 8th regiment Light Cavalry at Garrawarra, and conducted by them to Nagpore, by a nearer route than that of Husingabad, where we should have had the pleasure of meeting and marching with that gallant and distinguished corps, but for the obliging permission of the officer commanding the force for them to go a

nearer road, as also for the safety of the public money entrusted to their care.

In case of meeting any interruption on their way from Garrawarra to Nagpore, the 1st took under their protection service ammunition for the use of the 8th, which I sincerely trust will not be required; but it is best to guard against danger or surprise, and the circumstance denotes at once the prudence, foresight, and military skill of the officer now at the head of this large detachment of the Bengal army, and for which he has always been so eminently conspicuous. If any thing should occur to require mention, I shall not fail to give you as early and as accurate a report as I can collect.

The weather here, for this some time past has been really delightful. In the morning the thermometer, when put into a bucket of water, has fallen to 33° 10', which shows the temperature of the water to be 1° and a few minutes above the freezing point. During the day it has varied from 58° to 70° according as there is a breeze or not to cool the air; and at night it has been so cold as to compel us to put on our full complement of winter clothing and blankets. We are all busily employed preparing for our march to the south, and expect to start on the 25th instant, or 1st January. Five companies of the 1st battalion 9th Native Infantry from Garrawarra arrived here yesterday, for the duties of the station."—*John Bull, of Dec.*

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

Oct. 12. Mr. James Shaw to be Assistant to the Magistrate of the suburbs of Calcutta.

19. Mr. Nathaniel Smith, Register of the Zillah Court of Ramghur, and Joint Magistrate of Pergunnah Chota, Nagpore.

Nov. 9. Mr. W. A. Chalmers, Judge and Magistrate of Bhaugulpore.

23. Mr. G. French, third Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the division of Moorsshedabad.

Mr. R. Midforth, fourth Judge of do. do. do.

Political Department.

Nov. 28. Mr. George Russell Clerk, to be an Assistant to the Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana.

Jan. 3. Major General Sir David Ochterlony, Bart. G. C. B. Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Oct. 31. Lieut. R. Wroughton, 20th regt. N. I., to be Assistant to the Surveyor of Gorruckpore.

Lieut. Buttanshaw, to be Assistant to the Barrackmaster of the 14th or Saugor division; Lieut. McMillan to officiate for him till further orders.

Nov. 6. Brev. Capt. G. A. Vetch, 27th regt. N. I., to superintend the completion of the New Road from Benares to Allahabad.

28. Capt. George Casement, 21st regt. N. I., to be a Brigade Major on the Establishment, vice Leys, promoted to a regimental majority.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Charles Christie, 4th regt. Native Infantry, to be a District Barrack Master, vice Casement.

Lieut. Henry Carter, Barrack Master of the 14th or Saugor Division, is removed to the 8th or Rohilcund Division; and Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Christie (new appoint.) posted to the Saugor Division, vice Carter.

29. Brigade Major George Casement is attached to the troops at Mhow in Malwah, in the room of Leys, promoted.

Dec. 8. His Lordship in Council is pleased to create the appointment of Assistant Adjutant General, in substitution for that of Brigade Major, to the Western Division of the Army, and to nominate Brigade Major Salter to that situation.

The undermentioned Officers are appointed Assistant Surveyors in Rohilcund: Lieut. J. Bedford, 24th regt. Native Infantry; Lieut. J. Hadaway, ditto.

18. Capt. Patrickson, 1st Assist. and Act. Dep. Adj. General, to be Dep. Adj. Gen., with the official rank of Major, from the 1st of Aug. last, in the room of Major C. Stuart, who has proceeded to Europe on furlough.

Capt. Jonathan Scott, 10th regt. N. I., to be 1st Assist. Adj. General of the Army, vice Patrickson, promoted in the department.

20. Brev. Capt. and Interp. and Quart. Mast. Oakes, 1st bat. 4th regt. N. I., is permitted to resign his Staff situation.

25. Lieut. Andrew Syme, 29th regt. N. I., is appointed to command a company of the Hill Biddars in the room of Lieut. Templer, 4th regt. N. I., whose appointment is cancelled.

26. Major General Gregory, whose temporary appointment to the General Staff of the Army of this Presidency is notified in G. O. of 29th inst., is posted to the 2d Division of the Field Army, and directed to repair to the head-quarters at Meerut, and assume the command.

29. Capt. Thomas F. Hutchinson, 5th regt. N. I., Fort Adj. of Dehly, is appointed to the command of the Dehly Nujeeb bat., vice Donnelly, deceased.

Lieut. William Turner, 27th regt. N. I., to be Fort Adjutant of Dehly, vice Hutchinson.

Major General R. B. Gregory, C. B., of the Hon. Company's service on this

Establishment, is appointed temporarily to the Staff of this Presidency from the 28th ultimo, consequent on the demise of Major General Hardyman.

Jan. 3. Lieut. R. B. Pemberton, 22d regt. N. I., to officiate as a Dep. Assist. Quart. Mast. Gen. of the 3d class, under the directions of the Surv. Gen. of India, until further orders.

CAVALRY.

Dec. 8. Lieut. Col. and Maj. Gen. Sir William Toone, K. C. B., to be Colonel of a Brigade, from the 29th April 1821, vice Bateman, deceased.

28. Cornet Wheeler, to act as Adj. to the 2d regt. Light Cavalry.

Lieut. John Barclay is appointed Adj. to the 4th regt. Light Cavalry, vice Clerk, killed in action; Lieut. and Inter. and Quart. Mast. Mactier to continue to act as Adj., until Lieut. and Adj. Barclay shall assume charge of his appointment.

Removals.

Nov. 21. Cornet Wm. Benson, from 3d to 4th regt.

Cornet Fred. Coventry, from 1st to 6th regt.

Cornets finally posted.

Nov. 21. E. Horsley, to 4th regt., at Neemuch.

C. Newbery, 7th regt., at Kurnaul.
J. F. Bradford, 1st regt. at Sallanpore, Benares.

H. Drummond, 3d regt., at Nusseerabad.
G. St. P. Lawrence, 2d regt., at Keitah.
G. A. Barber, 8th regt., at Nagpore.

Cornets recently admitted, appointed to do duty.

Nov. 20. C. O'Hara, with 1st regt. at Sultanpore, Benares.

26. C. D. Hawkins, ditto ditto.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

4th Regt. Dec. 25. Brev. Capt. Thos. Hepworth is appointed Interp. and Quart. Mast. to the 1st bat., vice Oakes, who has resigned his situation.

7th Regt. Dec. 28. Lieut. J. Kerr is removed from 1st to 2d bat., and Lieut. H. R. Osborne (new promotion) is posted to the former bat.

8th Regt. Dec. 20. Ensign Squibb, 1st bat., to act as Adjutant to a detachment.

11th Regt. Nov. 19. Lieut. A. Davidson, to be Adjutant to the 2d bat., vice Oliver.

Dec. 1. Ensign W. Stewart is removed from 1st to 2d bat.

15th Regt. Jan. 3. Senior Ensign W. Payne to be Lieut., from 16th Dec. 1821, vice Smith, deceased.

20th Regt. Dec. 28. Lieut. Britten is

removed from 2d to 1st bat., and Lieut. Burney from latter to former corps.

28. Capt. T. Murray is removed from 2d to 1st bat., and Capt. Vincent from latter to former corps.

25th Regt. Nov. 3. Lieut. Phillips to act as Adjutant to the left wing of the 1st bat. during its separation from headquarters.

22. Lieut., Interp., and Quart. Mast. Impey, 2d bat., to act as Adjutant to the detached wing of the corps during its separation from headquarters.

27th Regt. Oct. 31. Lieut. Armstrong, 1st bat., to act as Adjutant to the left wing during its separation from headquarters.

Dec. 29. Senior Ensign Henry Roche Osborn, to be Lieut., from 15th Dec. 1821, vice Donnelly, deceased.

28th Regt. Nov. 19. Brev. Capt. G. R. Pemberton, to be Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat., vice Hardy, promoted.

22. Capt. Hardy and Lieut. J. P. Fleming are posted to 1st bat., and Major J. Leys and Lieut. G. Young to 2d bat.

26. Lieut. and Brev.-Capt. J. Davies is removed from 2d to 1st, and Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. Dickenson from 1st to 2d bat.

Removals.

Dec. 20. Lieut. Col. G. Richards, from 2d bat. 27th regt., to 1st bat. 13th regt.

Lieut. Col. J. L. Richardson, from 2d bat. 14th regt. to 2d bat. 27th regt.

Lieut. Col. W. Richards, from 1st bat. 13th regt., to 2d bat. 14th regt.

Exchanges.

Nov. 16. Ensigns H. Newhouse and J. B. D. Gahan are permitted to exchange corps; the former is accordingly posted to the 14th, and the latter to the 19th regt., as juniors of their rank.

Ensign Newhouse is posted to the 2d bat. 14th regt. at Mhow, and Ensign Gahan to the 1st bat. 19th regt. at Benares.

Dec. 5. An exchange of regiments is permitted between Ensigns Colin Campbell of the European, and Alex. K. Agnew of the 30th regt.; the former is appointed to the 30th regt. and posted to the 1st bat. at Baitool, and the latter officer to the European regt. at Ghazepore, both going into their new corps the juniors of their rank.

Ensigns finally posted.

Nov. 21. C. Griffin, to the European regt. at Ghazepore.

A. Knyvett, 1st regt. N.I. and 1st bat., at Cawnpore.

E. J. Watson, 3d regt. and 2d bat., at Agra.

W. M. Ramsay, 4th regt. and 2d bat., at Sultanpore, Oude.

W. Peel, 6th regt. and 2d bat., at Goorgaon.

W. Struthers, 7th regt. and 2d bat., at Seelapoor.

W. D. Stewart, 7th regt. and 1st bat., at Cuttack.

R. L. Burnett, 8th regt. and 2d bat., at Hansi.

John Macdonald, 9th regt. and 1st bat., at Gurwarrah.

A. Macdonald, 10th regt. and 1st bat., at Barrackpore.

W. Stewart, 11th regt. and 1st bat., at Mhow.

G. Cumine, 12th regt. and 1st bat., at Meerut.

M. Smith, 13th regt. and 1st bat., at Midnapore.

A. T. Lloyd, 14th regt. and 1st bat., at Partabgurb.

W. Innes, 15th regt. and 2d bat., at Bareilly.

E. Rushworth, 16th regt. and 1st bat., at Nagpore.

G. A. Mee, 16th regt. and 2d bat., at Asseergurb.

W. Wise, 18th regt. and 2d bat., at Saugur.

J. W. Colquhoun, 19th regt. and 2d bat., at Juanpore.

F. Hunter, 19th regt. and 1st bat., at Benares.

J. Buncombe, 20th regt. and 2d bat., at Prince of Wales' Island.

S. Williams, 21st regt. and 1st bat., at Nagpore.

J. Whiteford, 22d regt. and 2d bat., at ditto.

C. Commeline, 23d regt. and 1st bat., at Barrackpore.

G. Wood, 24th regt. and 1st bat., at Muttra.

B. Boswell, 25th regt. and 1st bat., at Nusseerabad.

J. Knyvett, 27th regt. and 1st bat., at Saugur.

R. H. Miles, 28th regt. and 1st bat., at Mhow.

H. Vanrenen, 29th regt. and 2d bat., at Nusseerabad.

J. Gibb, 30th regt. and 2d bat., at Saugur.

ARTILLERY.

Nov. 14. Lieut. R. C. Dickson, 4th comp. 1st bat., is removed to the 1st comp. 4th bat., and directed to join at Lucknow.

16. 2d-Lieut. J. Wakefield and C. Grant, of 13th and 14th comps. 4th bat., are removed to the 2d comp. 1st bat.

24. Capt. John Peter Boileau to be Major, from the 21st Nov. 1821, in succession to Brooke, deceased.

1st-Lieut. Thomas Lumsden to be Capt. of a comp., ditto ditto.

2d-Lieut. Proby Thomas Cautley to be 1st Lieut., ditto ditto.

Nov. 26. 1st-Lieut. P. T. Cautley is posted to the 8th comp. 1st bat.

2d-Lieut. J. T. Lane, is posted to the 3d comp. 3d bat.

2d-Lieut. N. H. Monkhouse, ditto 3d ditto 2d ditto.

Dec. 5. 2d-Lieut. George Hart Dyke is posted to the 4th, and 2d-Lieut. J. R. Greene, to the 5th comp. 2d bat.

29. 1st-Lieut. Thomas Croxton to be Capt. of a comp., from the 10th Dec. 1821, in succession to Curtis, deceased.

2d-Lieut. Charles McMorine to be 1st Lieut. ditto ditto.

Horse Brigade.

Nov. 26. Major J. P. Boileau is posted to the horse brigade, vice Brooke, deceased.

Capt. Thomas Lumsden is appointed to the command of the 1st troop, vice Boileau, promoted.

ORDNANCE.

Nov. 10. Lieut. Col. M. W. Browne, of the regt. of artillery, to be principal Commissary of Ordnance from the 1st inst., vice Sherwood.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Oct. 24. Assist. Surg. Robert Bransby Francis to perform the medical duties of the Civil Station of Dacca Jelalpoore.

31. Assist. Surg. J. Hall is removed from the Sirmoor bat. to the Mynpoory Levy, vice Evans, appointed to the Civil Station of Tirhoot.

Assist. Surg. John Grant to be Assist. Marine Surg., vice Martin.

Assist. Surg. James R. Martin to perform the medical duties of his Lordship's Body Guard, vice Impey, deceased.

Nov. 3. Assist. Surg. Gordon, at the requisition of the Resident at Indore, to proceed and assume medical charge at the Residency, on the departure of Assist. Surg. Baillie for the Presidency.

Assist. Surg. C. Stuart is appointed to the medical charge of the 1st bat. 3d regt. N. I. during the absence of Assist. Surg. Gordon, detached on duty to Indore.

15. Assist. Surg. Hamilton is appointed to the charge of the Saugor Medical Depot during the absence on leave of Assist. Surg. Gordon.

Assist. Surges. J. Duncan and W. E. Carte are appointed to do duty in the Presidency General Hospital.

16. Assist. Surgeons Barker and Johnstone are permitted to exchange corps; the former is accordingly appointed to the medical charge of the 1st Rohillah Cavalry, and the latter to that of Gardner's Horse.

Assist. Surg. W. Mitchelson to proceed to Bolgurb, and assume medical charge of the troops at that post.

Assist. Surg. J. A. D. Watson is removed from the 1st bat. 18th N. I., and

appointed to the medical charge of the artillery of the Nagpore Subsidiary Force.

Assist. Surg. H. Guthrie is posted to the 8th regt. Light Cavalry.

20. Assist. Surg. H. Cavell is appointed to do duty in the Presidency General Hospital.

24. Assist. Surg. D. Butter, M.D., attached to the Civil Station of Rajeshahye, is permitted to return to the Military branch of the service.

The undermentioned Assist. Surges. are appointed to perform the medical duties of the several Civil Stations specified opposite to their names:

Assist. Surg. Richard Mossiter Burdard, Rajeshahye.

Assist. Surg. Henry Cavell, Dinagapore.

Dec. 5. Surg. George King is directed to join and do duty with the 2d bat. of of Artillery at Dum-Dum.

29. Assist. Surg. William W. Hewett, M.D., to perform the medical duties of Assist. Garrison Surgeon, during the absence of Assist. Surg. A. Jackson.

Jan. 1. Assist. Surg. J. R. Buchanan, doing duty with His Majesty's 87th regt., is posted to the 1st bat. 20th regt., and directed to hold himself in readiness to accompany the head-quarters of the battalion under orders of embarkation for Prince of Wales' Island.

Assist. Surg. Henderson, of the Penang Establishment, is directed to hold himself in readiness to proceed in medical charge of one of the divisions of the 1st bat. 20th regt., under orders to effect the relief of the troops now serving to the eastward.

FURLOUGHS.

Nov. 24. Lieut. H. T. C. Kerr, 19th regt. N. I., to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

Lieut. J. Macan, 25th regt. N. I., to Europe, for one year, on his private affairs.

28. Lieut. G. Templer, 2d regt. N. I., to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

Dec. 8. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. G. B. Pryce, 26th regt. N. I., to Europe, for ditto.

Capt. R. M. O. Gramshaw, regt. of Art., to Europe, on his private affairs.

Lieut. V. Jacob, 3d regt. N. I., to New South Wales.

Capt. E. B. Craigie, Dep. Judge Adv. General to the 1st div. Field Army, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for his health, for twelve months.

29. Lieut. Col. H. Dare, 25th regt. N. I., to Europe, on his private affairs.

Capt. H. T. Roberts, 5th regt. L. C., commanding the Rohillah Cavalry, to Europe, on ditto.

Brev. Capt. and Lieut. H. De Burgh, 2d regt. L. C., to Europe, on ditto.

Lieut. J. Pyne, 16th regt. N. I., to Europe, on ditto.

Lieut. Col. James Nicol, Adj. Gen. of the Army, to proceed to Prince of Wales' Island, for his health, for six months.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR EDWARD HYDE EAST.

In contemplation of the approaching departure for England of the Hon. Sir Edward Hyde East, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, we understand that a very large meeting, composed of the most respectable and opulent part of the Hindoo community, was held yesterday at the Town Hall, for the purpose of raising a fund, by subscription, for procuring from Europe a statue of the Chief Justice, to be erected in the Town Hall, as a lasting testimonial of the high estimation in which he is held by the Hindoos, from the manner in which he has exercised the functions of a Judge in this country. Towards this object about twelve thousand rupees were immediately subscribed, and it is proposed that the statue shall be executed by the chissel of Bacon or some other eminent sculptor.—*Cal. Jour. Dec. 22.*

On Saturday last (5th Jan.) Hurree Mohun Takoor, Goopee Kishun Deb, Rada Madub Bonnerjee, and several other respectable and opulent natives, waited upon the Hon. Sir Edward Hyde East, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, for the purpose of ascertaining when it would be convenient for him to receive the address which they intend to present him, before his departure, expressive of their feelings towards him. This address, we understand, is to be written in three languages, English, Bengalee, and Persian; and it will be presented on Tuesday next, the 15th instant.—*Cal. Jour. Jan. 9, 1822.*

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

Extract of a letter, dated Calcutta, Dec. 26, 1821.

Of the mental character and energies of the interesting youths born in this country, the past affords no just criterion, inasmuch as the means of intellectual cultivation, if not actually withheld, were at least sparingly dealt out to those who, having arrived at years of maturity, now fill the various walks of life. These, however, feelingly alive as they are to the painful contrast arising from this source, laudably cherish a parental solicitude to protect their own offspring from a participation of those evils with which they themselves had to struggle.

I have been led to offer these remarks, as preliminary to an account of an examination of pupils at Messrs. Sinclair and Halifax's Academy in Durrumtollah, which was held on Saturday last, and of which I will now proceed to give you a

brief outline. The examination was graced with the presence of a respectable number of ladies and gentlemen; and the business of the day commenced with exercises in reading.

English Reading and Grammar.—Under this head were arranged four classes, the first of which acquitted themselves in a superior style. Their elocution was clear and correct, while the modulations of their voice corresponded with the various emphasis of the subject, in which they found themselves. They also brought several passages in prose under the ordeal of grammatical analysis; and a gentleman then present selected a passage in verse for a similar purpose, which was analysed in such a manner as to call forth his entire approbation. The second class also read promiscuously in an English author before the whole company, and performed some exercises in syntactical parsing. The third class read in the same manner in Murray's Introduction to the English Reader, and performed similar exercises in etymological parsing. The fourth and last class under this head were occupied in reading, spelling, and reciting portions of the Church Catechism.

Latin Class.—A more than ordinary interest was taken in the examination of the pupils composing the Roman class. They were examined both in reading, construing, and in grammatical exercises by the Rev. Mr. Adam, who, on account of his own superior classical knowledge, was particularly qualified to decide upon their respective merits. He accordingly pronounced it to be his candid opinion, that the proficiency of this class was alike creditable to themselves, and satisfactory to him.

Geography and Astronomy.—In this branch of learning were included two classes. The first of these undertook to describe the situation of any place required on the maps, and to solve any given problem on the terrestrial and celestial globes. They evinced an uncommon degree of aptitude in performing various feats on the maps, and also in explaining the definitions connected with the subject. Their geographical and astronomical performances on the globes, too, were such as to elicit general approbation. The work of the second class was confined to geographical definitions and solution of problems on the terrestrial globe; and they certainly performed their part with equal credit to themselves. The problems were solved with all the confidence and readiness peculiar to long familiarity with a subject; and among these were some proposed by gentlemen who were present.

Geometry and Algebra.—The mathematical class was also examined by some of the company, who were pleased to express their entire satisfaction with the remarkable ability displayed in the operations of the

state, and with the clear trains of reasoning demonstrated on the occasion.

Book-keeping.—To this mercantile class several questions were proposed, to which ready and appropriate answers were given; and a few entries were actually made in presence of the audience assembled.

Miscellaneous.—Specimens of drawing and penmanship, as well as the copy-books and arithmetical works of the academy, were laid upon the table for public inspection; and these attracted particular notice, both for their admirable neatness of style and ornamental execution.

The examination being closed, gold and silver medals and other prizes of merit were awarded to successful candidates in different spheres of learning.—*Cal. Jour.*

ROBBERIES, MURDERS, &c.

Calcutta, Nov. 29, 1821.—A most horrible murder was committed in the morning of yesterday, at about two o'clock, in a house in the Bow Bazar. The murderer (a Peon), from some cause at present not known, but it is suspected under the influence of jealousy, attacked his mistress and her children, and the servants of the house indiscriminately with a sword, apparently sharpened for the purpose. He succeeded in killing two servants, and most severely wounded his mistress, her mother, and two children, who now lie at the native hospital, almost without hopes of recovery.

He was seen running away from the house by some Chokeydars who pursued him, when finding himself on the point of being overtaken, he cut his own throat with the sword, but there is at present no appearance of the wound proving fatal.

The two dead bodies present a most shocking spectacle; each of them has the throat cut, and the trunk hacked in various parts, as well as the head and arms; both the hands of one of them are completely separated at the wrists.

A coroner's inquest has been summoned to inquire into the transaction.

T. R. M.—The above account is mainly correct. The coroner's inquest, after hearing the evidence, immediately returned a verdict of wilful murder against Toraub Ally, who is committed to take his trial.—*Ben. Hur.* Nov. 29.

Further Particulars.

It appears from the evidence taken on Wednesday, before the coroner's inquest, that the prisoner, Toraub Ally, had formerly been in the service of the late Mr. James, sheriff's officer, who died last Friday.

The prisoner, however, had been discharged from this service about eighteen months since, for impertinence and improper conduct towards Mrs. James, of which she complained to her husband and father.

He had called once at the house since, to solicit pardon for his conduct, which he obtained. Mrs. James had seen him passing the house two or three times since, but had had no communication with him.

She saw him pass about noon on Tuesday, but he took no particular notice of her.

She retired to bed with her mother and three children about ten o'clock, leaving two servants smoking in the hall, which communicated with the bed-room; the door of communication being open.

Early in the morning of Wednesday, the mother of Mrs. James was awakened by shrieking. She sat up in the bed, and by the light which was burning in the room she saw the prisoner in the hall with a cutlass, violently cutting the two servants. Neither of them spoke; one shrieked. Alarmed to the greatest degree, she laid down again on the bed; shortly after the prisoner came in and made a cut at her, repeating his blows very quick, one of which cutting the head of one of the children, made him scream violently. Mrs. James awoke, having herself received two or three cuts, only one of which however is dangerous. She begged the prisoner to desist, as she had a child in her arms. He desired her to put the child down, but instead of doing so, she left the bed and went into the compound. As she passed through the hall, she saw the servants lying dead, and in a shocking mangled state. The prisoner followed her into the compound, and told her if she would not make an alarm he would save her life; she consented, and returned to her mother, who desired her to go and coax him out of the premises, and she would then go and get Chokeydars and take him. She accordingly went to the compound. The prisoner asked where she was going; she replied to her grandmother's.

The prisoner followed her, and threatened if she gave any alarm he would cut her down. When she arrived at her grandmother's, and the door was opened, she slipped in and fastened it. She does not know if the prisoner attempted to get in or not. In the mean time her mother had gone out the back way, with the two eldest children. She went to the Thannah, got Peons, and conducted them to the house in which her daughter was; they there saw the prisoner standing. One of the Peons asked him what he was doing there; he replied that he was standing in a public highway, that he was a hircarrah. The woman immediately turned round and said, "that is the man, seize him." On their attempting to do so the prisoner said, "I am a native of Hindoostan, and shall I suffer myself to be killed by Christians? no, I will kill myself." He then, before they could prevent it, cut his throat with the sword; they then secured him, and took him to the native hospital. There is at present no apprehension of his wound proving mortal.

The appearance of the two deceased was the most shocking that can be imagined. The head of one was nearly separated from the body, and both the hands of the other chopped off, with five or six deep large gashes on each of them.

The evidence was very clear, and the Jury had no difficulty in finding a verdict of wilful murder against the prisoner, who was instantly committed to gaol, the head assistant certifying that no danger was to be apprehended from removing him.—*Ibid.* Nov. 30.

Meerut.—Through the extraordinary zeal and abilities of Mr. Smith, the new officiating judge at Meerut, the number of thefts in this quarter have been immensely reduced; and farther he has discovered that there has hardly been a robbery for some years past, which was not connived at and profitable to the native part of the police. The late tannahdar of Shamlee is committed on the strongest evidence, for having concealed a shocking murder for a bribe of 3,000 rupees; and that of Bagput is under heavy recognizances to answer to a similar atrocious charge. Two or three tannahdars, besides inferior police servants, have absconded upon hearing that Mr. Smith entertained the complaints of the humblest person, conscious that their guilty extortions must soon be communicated to him.

It is believed this meritorious magistrate has obtained undoubted proof that the tannahdars throughout the Meerut district have for years gone the length of levying five per cent. from every village within the pale of their dreadful power, on the amount of the Government assessment; and that nothing prevents Mr. Smith discovering many more enormities, except the artful report which the perpetrators have generally circulated that he is but acting for a time, and will not therefore remain to protect the informers and witnesses. It is therefore the anxious hope of every honest man here that his confirmation may be early, and his continuance long in this district.—*Cal. Jour.* Nov. 30.

Glasgow, Dec. 8, 1821.—A man, named Charles Laing, of the European regiment, has delivered himself up to the hands of public justice, upon his own voluntary confession of the murder of a woman near Exeter. The goadings of an overburthened conscience, the appalling consciousness of the dreadful deed he has committed, he declares, have been the occasion of his present confession. "Oh murder! thou hast no tongue, yet thou wilt speak with most miraculous organ." He is to be sent to the Presidency, when the invalids from the Upper Stations arrive, and they are daily expected.—*Beng. Hurk.*

Moorshedabad, Dec. 21, 1821.—On Saturday last, the 15th inst., was executed,

pursuant to his sentence, opposite the Zillah gaol, Shoodun (formerly a sepoy), for the murder of a sepoy belonging to the Moorshedabad provincial battalion some months since; his body was afterwards hung in chains a little to the westward of the provincial lines, nearly in sight of the spot where the murder was perpetrated. This man's crime was of a most atrocious nature, having without the smallest provocation attacked the unfortunate victim of his cruelty, while sleeping on his cot, with a sword, and severed his head from his body, after which he indulged his sanguinary passion by hacking the body of the deceased, until the noise of the repeated blows brought people to the spot; yet it appears this wretch considered, that his having served the Government for some time entitled him to a pardon, for what he termed a trivial offence.—*Cal. Jour.*, Dec. 27.

Lucknow, Dec. 30, 1821.—On the night of the 26th instant a most daring outrage was committed in the military cantonment of Lucknow. About 11 p.m. a banditti, consisting of about fifty or sixty men, entered the above cantonment with lighted torches, and attacked the bazar of the 2d battalion 9th regiment Native Infantry (which bazar is contiguous to the lines of that corps). After placing parties in the different avenues, they proceeded to the work of plunder and death. In the course of a few minutes they plundered the Banyans, &c. of property to the amount of about three thousand rupees, killed three men, and desperately wounded fourteen; and, strange to say, made off with their booty without meeting with the least molestation.—*Ibid.*, Jan. 8.

MARQUIS OF ANNANDALE.

Letters from Nagpore report the following remarkable circumstance:—"A private of the Artillery has produced the necessary documents, proving himself heir to the title and estates of the late Marquis of Annandale. He had assumed the title of Johnson, and had never been heard to mention any thing of his family and connexions, until hearing from his agents in Europe that Government Authorities had been directed to make inquiry whether such a person was still in existence. We understand that he has received a liberal education, consequently it is to be expected that this change in his circumstances will not turn out, as it has in many instances, a subject of unhappiness. He leaves this for Madras shortly, and from thence embarks for England."—*John Bull in the East.*

INTERNAL TRADE, &c.

Glasgow, Dec. 8, 1821.—The bosom of the majestic Ganges presents a continual scene of activity; fleets of boats laden with

every species of commodity are passing and re-passing daily. Letters from Buxar and Arrah speak in the highest terms of the state of vegetation, and of the uncommon healthiness of the season; few deaths had occurred lately at either place.—*Beng. Hurk.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Supreme Court was occupied on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday last, with the trial of an insurance cause, in which the plaintiff sought to recover from the Calcutta Globe Insurance Company the amount insured on goods alleged to have been laden on board the Arab ship *Curram Bux*, which was consumed by fire in January 1820, in the river off Calcutta. The defence of the insurers was founded on a suspicion that the ship had been wilfully burnt, under circumstances, which if established, would have excluded the assured from the protection of the policy; but the plaintiff obtained a verdict. It appeared in the course of the trial, that insurances to a great amount have been effected on ship and cargo, by native underwriters at Bombay.—*India Gaz. Nov. 26.*

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

From England: Mrs. Travers; Mrs. Dickson; Misses Travers, Stacey, McKenzie, and Grimes; Captain Dickson, 11th N. I.; Mr. Morrell; Mr. Sibley; Mr. E. Coats, Surg.; Mr. H. Todd, cadet; Mr. Lambourn.

From America: E. A. Newton, Esq.; Mrs. Newton.

From the Cape of Good Hope: Mrs. Alport; Mr. Travers, of the Civil Service; Major Dickson, 6th Nat. Cav.; Capt. Peach, Assist. Com. Gen.; Lieut. Fendall, 5th N. I.; and Mr. Alport, merchant.

From China: Mrs. Neish and children; Mr. P. Duguesnez; Mr. L. De Souza; Mr. George Bonaparte; Mr. Triell.

From Singapore: Capt. Methven, 20th N. I., and Lieut. Ralfe, Bengal Artillery.

From New South Wales: Mrs. Gordon and three children; Lieut. Gordon, commanding a detachment.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Dec. 3. Ship *Hero* of Malown, Neish, from China, Oct. 5th.

— Ship *Sophia*, Reynolds, from London, 1st June.

4. Ship *Catherine*, Knox, from Portsmouth, 8th June.

8. Ship *Speke*, M'Pherson, from London 23d Dec. 1820, New South Wales, and Madras.

— Ship *Morning Star*, Wallace, from Madras, 25th Nov.

10. Ships *Margaret*, Allan, from London; *Janet Hutton*, Howard, from S.

America; and *Bencoolen*, Anstice, from Bourbon.

23. American ship *Cambrian*, Bridges, from Leghorn.

26. Ship *Argyle*, Cathro, from China. Jan. 9. French ships *Java*, Saliz; and *Anna*, Prade, from Bordeaux.

11. American ship *Charles*, Towne, from Leghorn.

Departures.

Dec. 30. Ships *Cambridge*, Johnston; and *Commodore Hayes*, Ardlie, for London.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 25. At Chunar, Mrs. E. F. Fraser, of a daughter.

31. At Benares, the wife of Mr. H. Healy, of a daughter.

Nov. 2. At Neemuch, the lady of Lieut. J. G. Burns, of the Commissariat, of a daughter.

10. At Sydapettab, the lady of Edw. Smalley, Esq. of a daughter.

— In the district of Tirhoot, at the Honourable Company's Stud, Poosab, the lady of Mr. J. Burgh, of a son.

14. At Fendall Baugh, the lady of N. Smith, Esq. of a daughter.

16. At Bandah, Bundelcund, the lady of Major J. C. Meacham, of His Majesty's 24th regiment, of a son.

17. Mrs. W. Baine, of a son.

20. At Patna, the lady of John Hadley D'Oyly, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

— At Chandernagore, Mrs. A. B. Mahe, of a daughter, the wife of Captain F. Mahe, captain of Marine.

23. At Serampore, the lady of Captain T. Newton, of a daughter.

26. The lady of E. Maxwell, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

— At Goruckpore, the lady of Frederick Currie, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

27. Mrs. J. McArthur, of a daughter.

28. The lady of Lieut. James Wright, of His Majesty's 24th foot, of a daughter.

29. At Futtighur, the wife of Mr. Conductor Lawrence, of a daughter.

— The lady of the late John Kelly, Esq., of a son.

30. At the Presidency, Madame Picard, of a son.

Dec. 1. The lady of Capt. John Swinton, commanding the corps of Pioneers, of a son.

5. At his house in Chowringhee, the lady of F. T. Hall, Esq., of a son.

6. The lady of Captain W. Stuart Bentson, Assistant Adjutant General, of a son.

7. The lady of Colonel Nicolls, of a son.

8. At Ghazee-pore, the lady of Lieut. J. W. Patton, District Barrackmaster, of a daughter.

11. At Chowringhee, at the house of S. T. Goad, Esq. the lady of the late

Martin Thomas Whish, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

12. Mrs. F. D. Bellew, of a daughter.

— Mrs. C. Francis, of a son.

13. At Buxar, the lady of T. E. Baker, Esq., of a son.

17. At Ghazaspore, the lady of Capt. Gill, H.M. 24th foot, of a son and heir.

18. Mrs. C. D'Souza, of a son.

19. At Howra, Mrs. W. T. Bennett, of a daughter.

22. At Chandernagore, the lady of John Henry Savi, Esq., of a son.

23. Mrs. Gunter, of the Town Hall, of a son.

— Mrs. Isabella De Augiar, of a son.

24. Mrs. Hutchins, of a son.

25. At Bhaugulpore, the lady of J. L. Turner, Esq., of a son.

26. Mrs. Robert Kerr, of a daughter.

— At the house of her father-in-law, Mrs. Adam Gordon, Junior, of Putty Ghur, of a son.

27. The lady of Captain Fraser, of the Honourable Company's Artillery regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 15. At Cawnpoor, at the house of Major Brutton, 8th Light Dragoons, A. Garden, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, in charge of the medical depot at Sangor, to Miss Mary Douglas.

26. At Serampore, by the Rev. Mr. G. H. Hough, Mr. John Elloy, to Miss Hannah Pinto.

— At Puttygur, at the house of Lieut. Colonel C. S. Fagan, Lieut. James Steel, of the 21st Native Infantry, Adjutant Gilman Levy, to Mrs. A. Angelo.

Dec. 1. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Lewis Anthony Favre, to Miss Mary Anne Scott.

— At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. William Howrigan, of the Honourable Company's Marine, to Miss Eliza Rebello.

— Mr. T. D'M. Sinaes, to Miss Anna Maria Asken.

4. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Mr. James Ravenscroft, sen., to Mrs. Frances Gorham.

10. At St. John's Cathedral, Capt. Conroy, 12th regt. N. I., to Mrs. Kerr, eldest daughter of John Palmer, Esq.

11. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. C. W. Linstedt, to Miss Frances Dormieux.

12. At St. John's Cathedral, William Fleming Dick, Esq., of the Hon. Company's Civil Service, to Emily Anne, eldest daughter of John Talbot Shakespear, Esq., of the same service.

— At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. George Mathew Anderson, to Miss Mary Collier, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. John Collier, of the Ceylon regt. of foot.

22. At St. John's Cathedral, Capt. W. A. Bowen, of the Hon. Company's chartered ship Kingston, to Julia Louisa, third daughter

of Lieut. Col. Clarke, of the Bengal Cavalry.

22. At St. John's Cathedral, C. Stuart, Esq., of the Hon. Company's Medical Establishment, to Miss Eliza Shakespear.

26. At Serampore, Mr. John Picachy, Assistant in the Territorial Department, to Miss Jones.

Jan. 1. At St. John's Cathedral, Capt. Samuel Beadle, Commander of the Wm. Miles, to Virginia De L'Etang.

DEATHS.

Oct. 5. At Batavia, Mr. T. Smith, Chief officer of the Brig. Favourite, of this port.

Nov. 4. At Indore, Assist. Surg. Thos. Butter, M.D., attached to the mission with Bajee-Rao.

7. At Neemuch, Mrs. Sarah Burns, the lady of Lieut. J. G. Burns, of the Commissariat.

19. At Meerut, the infant son of Capt. J. Jenkins, H. M. 11th drags., aged three months.

21. At Mirzapore, Alex. Campbell, Esq. — In camp, Brevet Captain Andrew Christie, Adj. of the 2d bat. 6th regt. N. I.

26. At Berhampore, Capt. Thomas Binny, of H. M.'s 11th Light Dragoons.

28. Lavinia Adelina, daughter of Mr. J. R. Campe, aged four years.

— Mr. James Ellison, master in the Hon. Company's marine, aged 42.

30. Clarinda Maria, the wife of John Green, Esq., aged 21.

Dec. 1. In Fort William, Ensign A. Cooper, of H. M.'s 14th regt. of foot.

5. Mr. Andrew Walter, aged 52.

8. Mr. John Barnes, aged 47.

11. Andrew Monach, Esq., aged 42.

— Mrs. Catherine Pereira, aged 37, the wife of Mr. Augustin Pereira.

— At Mhow, Capt. John Curtis, of the Artillery regt.

15. On the river, off Sullanpore, Benares, Lieut. F. S. Donnelly, of the 27th regt. N. I.

16. At Berhampore, after a few days illness, in the 27th year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Forth, wife of Mr. Thomas Forth, apothecary of the Hon. Company's service, and attached to H. M.'s 17th foot.

19. At Chandernagore, Samuel Middleton, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 59.

— At Howra, the infant daughter of Mr. W. T. Bennett, aged six hours.

22. At the house of S. T. Goad, Esq., Judge of the Sudder Dewanny, Sullivan Davis, Esq., of the Hon. Company's Civil Service, at the early age of 20.

24. After a lingering illness, Mr. A. Mountain, aged 70, leaving a disconsolate widow and eight children to bewail his irreparable loss.

27. At the advanced age of 82, P. Bagram, Esq.

Lately, at Najeebhur, near Cawnpore, Lieut. James Lovat Fraser, in the service of Her Highness the Begum Laldanna, sincerely and deservedly regretted by a numerous circle of relatives and friends.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. 20. Mr. H. M. Blair, to be Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate in the Northern Division of Arcot.

Dec. 4. Mr. F. A. Grant, First Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Southern Division.

Mr. G. Gowan, Second ditto ditto.

6. Mr. J. O. Tod, Third Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Centre Division.

Mr. S. Money, Judge and Criminal Judge of the Zillah of Cuddapah.

Mr. G. F. Cherry, ditto ditto of Masulipatam.

20. Mr. G. J. Hadow, Collector of Sea Customs at Madras.

Mr. J. Dent, Deputy Collector of Sea Customs at Madras.

Mr. James Graham, Sheriff of Madras. Mr. Herbert Compton to officiate as Advocate-General to the Hon. Company.

Jan. 10. Mr. W. Brown, Second Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Centre Division.

Mr. T. Newnam, Third ditto ditto.

Mr. J. O. Tod, Third ditto ditto Northern Division.

Mr. D. Dallas, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary.

Mr. A. Cheape, ditto ditto ditto.

Mr. G. A. Smith, ditto ditto of Rajahmundry.

Rev. C. Jeaffreson, Chaplain at Quilon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VEPERY SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

On Saturday the 22d Dec. was held the Second Annual Examination of the Vepery Mission School of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. The boys and girls of the English and Tamil Schools were first assembled in the Vepery Church, where they were examined in their religious exercises, the former by the Rev. W. Thomas, Senior Chaplain, who obligingly presided at this part of the duty of the day, and the latter by the Rev. Dr. Rottler and the Rev. L. P. Haubroe. The correctness of the English classes, both of boys and girls, in answering the questions of the Church Catechism, and the distinctness and good emphasis with which they read, were particularly remarked; as were likewise the fluency with which the Tamil girls read the elementary books prepared in their own language for progressive learn-

ing, according to the system of the National School Society.

The children then adjourned to their several stations in the school-rooms. The girls in the English School exhibited to the visitors their reading and writing lessons, and their needle-work, which was observed to be all of the plain and useful kind. The different classes were inspected in their tasks of writing on sand, spelling, reading and writing, Dr. Bell's system having been introduced as well in the Tamil as the English School, and cards and books printed for their use. Particular notice was attracted by the industrious class of Tamil girls employed in cleaning cotton, spinning thread, and knitting: samples of their work were laid on a table, with specimens of books bound at the Institution. The printing press was found actively engaged.

The Examination was attended by several families, who were highly gratified with the interesting scene they witnessed. The children were all remarkably clean and healthy, and their rapid progress in useful acquirements; and their orderly behaviour reflected the highest credit on their venerable pastor, the Rev. Dr. Rottler, and his able and indefatigable coadjutor the Rev. Mr. Haubroe.

The revival of this late neglected Institution, with the great improvements in the system of tuition and the increase of the school, in the course of two years, from about forty children to nearly three hundred, cannot fail to prove a blessing of the most important kind to the populous neighbourhood in which it is situated.—*Mad. Gov. Gov.*

MUDDEN SING.

Kulludgee, Southern Mahratta Country, Oct. 12.—A detachment left this lately, under the command of Lieut. Peyton, of the 2d bat. 19th regt., consisting of a party of the 2d regt. N. Cav., and 2d bat. 19th regt. N.I., and marched towards the eastern frontier of the Doonab, with a view to assist the government of the Subidar of the Dekkan in apprehending the person of the once celebrated Mudden Sing (who was formerly in the service of Gokla). Mudden Sing appears to have been plundering in the Ceded Districts. We hear that he gave himself up to Mahomed Idroos Khan of Pangtoor, who is one of the Subidar's chiefs, on his southern frontiers, consequently our detachment is expected soon back. Those who served during the last Mahratta war, with the reserve division of the army of the Dekkan, under our distinguished and gallant Governor-General Sir Thomas Munro, will remember this active and enterprising leader, who, with a few hundred horse, did more in annoying the two divisions of the reserve than

all the thousands of Malacca horse besides.—*Cal. Jour.*

NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

Hyderabad, Oct. 8.—There are reports of many changes about to take place in this quarter, with a view to improving the melancholy situation of the miserable inhabitants of this wretched country. A considerable change also is talked of as about to be made in the Nizam's military service; there is a rumour that an extensive brevet is about to be issued by his Highness to the officers in his regular service.—*Cal. Jour.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Jan. 13. Ship *Thetis*, Davis, from Bombay.

18. Ship *Cornwall*, Richardson, from China 2d Dec.

Departures.

Dec. 29. Ship *Benjamin Rush*, Gordon, for Philadelphia.

Jan. 1. Ship *Pacific*, Moore, for Philadelphia.

15. Ship *Thetis*, Davis, for Covelong and Calcutta.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 11. At Kulladgee, the lady of Capt. H. L. Harvey, 2d bat. 19th regt. N.I., of a son.

28. At Balasurum, Hyderabad, the lady of Captain C. St. John Grant, S. O. in charge Russell Cavalry, of a son.

Nov. 13. At the Presidency, the lady of Colonel Freese, of a son.

— At Quilon, the lady of Lieut. T. Locke, 2d bat. 25th regt. Native Infantry, of a son.

17. The lady of P. Cleghorn, Esq., of a son.

24. At Bellary, the lady of Captain Tolfrey, of the 1st bat. 1st regt. N.I., of a daughter.

— At Mysoor, the lady of James Archibald Casamajor, Esq., of a daughter.

26. At the Presidency, the Lady of Capt. J. Ross, of the 2d bat. 10th regt. N.I., of a son.

30. At the Presidency, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Conway, C.B., of a daughter.

Dec. 7. At Cannanore, the lady of Major A. Balmain, of the 7th regt. N.I., of a son.

8. At Quilon, the lady of James Grant, Esq., Paymaster to his Majesty's 89th regt. of foot, of a daughter.

9. At Castlenau Hill, Chingleput, the lady of Thomas Boileau, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, of a son.

19. The lady of Lieut. Col. J. Colebrooke, C.B., commanding Arcot, of a son.

20. At Berhampore the lady of Capt. Peregrine Davio, of the 1st bat. 24th regt. N.I., of a son.

27. The wife of Mr. Simon Macartoom, of a son.

— The lady of S. Nicholls, Esq., of a daughter.

Jan. 6. The lady of Thomas Gellibrand, Esq., of a son.

8. The lady of George Stratton, Esq., of a son.

10. The lady of the Hon. Sir C. Grey, of a daughter.

14. Mrs. E. Cornelius, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 12. At Mysoor, by J. A. Cassamajor, Esq., Judge and Magistrate at Seringapatam, Mr. Conductor W. Bates, to Miss Jane Monisse.

16. At Arcot, Captain Henry Salmon, Quart. Mast and Paymaster 2d bat. 6th regt. N.I., to Miss Eliza Downes.

17. At St. George's Church, Thomas Teed, Esq., Solicitor of his Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to Julia Jane, widow of the late Richard Jebb, Esq., LL.D.

Dec. 26. At Trichinopoly, by the Rev. C. Bankes, James Munro, Esq., of the Hon. Company's Civil Service, to Maria Louisa, daughter of John Geldingham, Esq.

28. At Cannanore, William Mason, Esq., of the Civil Service, to Eliza, second daughter of Lieut. Colonel Welsh, commanding the Provinces of Malabar and Canara.

Jan. 1. At St. George's Church, Edward Gordon, Esq., to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Colonel E. B. Bagshaw.

3. At Bangalore, H. Job, Esq., Surgeon his Majesty's 15th Light Dragoons, to Mrs. Marianne M'Gregor.

19. At St. George's Church, Capt. M. C. Chase, of the Hon. the Governor's Body Guard, to Georgiana Frances, youngest daughter of Peter Cherry, Esq., First Judge of the Provincial Court in the Centre Division.

Latly. At Pondicherry, Captain N. J. De Bergeon, on the half-pay of his Majesty's regiment De Meuron, to Miss Mary Antoinette Evin.

DEATHS.

Oct. 28. The infant son of Captain C. St. John Grant.

Nov. 12. At Cannanore, after a very short illness, J. J. Duncan, Esq., of the Medical Establishment of this Presidency.

13. Mr. John Sykes, aged 53 years, a victim to the baneful effects of the Spasmodic Cholera.

13. At Trichinopoly, Robert Andrews, Esq., Senior Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal.

24. At St. Thomas's Mount, Major General Francis Aiskell, of the Hon. Company's service on this establishment.

— At Vizagapatam, of a paralysis of the left side and subsequent apoplexy, in the 44th year of her age, Elizabeth, wife of Major Henry Yarde, commanding that garrison.

27. At Trichinopoly, Mrs. Ann Luttrell, wife of Mr. Henry Luttrell, merchant of that place.

29. At Trichinopoly, Ensign J. Gibb, of the 1st bat. 16th regt. or Trichinopoly Light Infantry.

— At Wallajahbad, of the Cholera, Ensign Loader, of the 1st bat. 6th regt., and lately doing duty with 3d Light Infantry.

30. At Poorsevaikum, of an affection of the liver, Mr. John Ernest Heyne, first dresser, attached to the Lunatic Asylum.

Dec. 6. Robert Algeo, aged five years and ten months, son of the late Lieut. N. G. Algeo, H.M. 34th regt.

7. In Mysoor, the lady of James Archibald Casamajor, Esq., aged 29.

10. In Camp near Malligaum, of a disorder contracted while on service in Candish, Lieut. F. S. Adams, of the 1st bat. 5th regt. Madras Native Infantry.

30. At the Presidency, in the prime of life, Lieut. John Roe, 2d. of H.M. 30th regt., most deeply regretted by all who knew him.

Jan. 1. After a lingering illness of one month and ten days (which attacked her after the delivery of a still-born child), Catherine Deving, wife of Mr. Deving, aged 39 years.

— Theodora Jane, the eldest daughter of Thomas De Fries, Esq., aged 19 years.

8. Mr. John Paczensky, music-master.

BOMBAY.

MINUTE OF COUNCIL.

EXAMINATION OF JUNIOR CIVIL SERVANTS.

Public Department, Jan. 18, 1822.—

By the reports received by the Hon. the Governor in Council from the committee appointed to examine the junior civil servants, on the proficiency they have made in the country languages for the quarter ending the 10th of this month, the undermentioned gentlemen have been returned as qualified for the discharge of the duties of the public service.

Date of Arrival.

Mr. H. G. Oakes .. 2d of April, 1817.

Mr. G. Giberne 30th of May, 1817.

Mr. J. Pyne 11th of May, 1818.

Mr. H. H. Glass 1st of June, 1819.

It is due to the characters of these gentlemen to state, that they have been for some time employed in the active discharge of their official functions; and that it was only by a recent resolution of the Government that a test of their qualifications was rendered indispensable to their further advancement in the service.

The committee has also reported that the following gentlemen have not yet acquired the degree of proficiency in the Hindoostanee language requisite for transaction of public business.

Date of Arrival.

Mr. A. Elphinstone 7th of June, 1820.

Mr. Farquharson .. 17th of April, 1821.

Mr. Harrison 10th of June, 1821.

Mr. Hanson do. do. do.

Mr. Webb do. do. do.

Mr. Brown do. do. do.

Mr. Chamier 31st of Oct. 1821.

The Governor in Council entertains a confident expectation that an honourable solicitude to acquire those qualifications which are indispensable to public employment, will stimulate these gentlemen, and others of the same standing who have not presented themselves for examination, not to disappoint, in the successful progress of their studies, during the ensuing quarter, the favourable opinion with which the Governor in Council is impressed of their general good conduct.

By Order of the Hon. the Governor in Council.

F. WARDEN, Chief Sec. to Govt.

GENERAL ORDER.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 22, 1821.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to permit a Pundit to be entertained in every Native Battalion, on a monthly allowance of rupees 10. 2. ten and a half, for the instruction of the Sepoy Boys in writing and accounts, in view to their advantage and usefulness when enrolled as sepoy; and to qualify them for the duties required of orderlies of companies. The Pundits are to be mustered in the staff master-rolls of the Native Battalions.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. George William Anderson, to be Judge and Criminal Judge at Surat.

Mr. William Anthony Jones, to be Judge and Criminal Judge at Ahmedabad.

Mr. Evane Hamilton Baillie, to be Acting Judge and Criminal Judge in the Northern Concan.

Mr. John Kentish, to be First Register to the Court of Adawlut at Surat.

Mr. John Vibart, to be Second Register do. do.

Jan. 26. Mr. Benjamin Hutt, to be Assistant to the Accountant General; 22d Dec. 1821.

Mr. Andrew Burnett, to be Collector and Magistrate of Broach, 24th Dec. 1821.

Mr. G. C. Wroughton, to be Assistant to the Collector in the Southern Concan, 26th ditto.

Mr. William George Bird, to be Acting Collector of Customs and Town Duties, 7th Jan., 1822.

Mr. Thomas Flower, to be Opium Agent, 12th ditto.

Mr. Frederick Boucher, to be Acting Deputy Collector of Customs and Town Duties, ditto.

Mr. John Romer, to be Political Agent of the Governor at Surat, and Chief Judge to the Court of Sudder Adawlut and Sudder Foudary Adawlut, 19th Jan. 1822.

Mr. James Sutherland, to be Second Judge, ditto, ditto.

Mr. Edward Ironside, to be Third Judge, ditto, ditto.

Mr. Stephen Babington, to be Fourth Judge, ditto, ditto.

Mr. Evan Hamilton Baillie, to be Judge and Criminal Judge in the Northern Concan, ditto.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. 23. Lieut. Ovans, to be First Assistant to the Revenue and Topographical Survey of Guzerat; and Lieut. Dumaresq, to be an Assistant of the first class.

Dec. 1. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. Black, 11th regt. N.I., to be Assistant Quart. Mast. Gen., vice Wilson, resigned: date of appointment, 1st Dec. 1821.

5. Field Brigade under Lieut. Colonel Turner: Lieut. W. Spratt, Adjutant of the 2d bat. 2d regt. N.I., to be Major of Brigade; and Lieut. David Forbes, of the 2d bat. 1st or grenadier regt., to be Quart. Mast. of Brigade; 8th Nov. 1821.

14. Capt. Thomas Palin, 5th regt. N.I., to act as Assist. Paymaster to the Poona division of the army.

20. Capt. Wm. Meall, 6th regt. N.I., to be acting Assist. Adj. Gen. until the return of Major Tucker, or until further orders.

24. Lieut. R. Sutherland, 7th regt. N.I., is appointed Fort Adjutant at Ahmednuggur, vice Craig, resigned: date of appointment, 13th Dec. 1821.

Capt. Manson, of the artillery, to receive charge from Dr. Christie of the Agency for the Manufacture of Gunpowder.

Jan. 1. Lieut. Thomas Bell, 1st bat. 5th regt. N.I., is appointed to the command of the escort attached to the political agent in Kattywar.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Regt. Dec. 12. Lieut. Wm. Rollings, to be Adjutant to 1st bat. vice Capon, pro-

moted, vacating his present situation of Interpreter and Quarter Master: date of appointment, 6th Nov. 1821.

Lieut. John Campbell, to act as Quarter Master to 1st bat. until further orders; ditto ditto.

Captain D. Capon, to officiate as Interpreter to 1st bat. until further orders; do. do. do.

2d Regt. Dec. 5. Lieut. G. J. Jameson, to act as Adjutant during the absence of Lieut. Spratt in the field, or until further orders; 8th Nov. 1821.

7th Regt. Nov. 22. Lieut. P. P. Wilson, to officiate as Interp. to 2d bat.

Dec. 21. Ensign Richard Hutt, to be Lieut., vice Parker, deceased: date of rank, 4th Dec. 1821.

8th Regt. Nov. 22. Lieut. H. F. Hopkins, to be Interpreter in Hindoostanee and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat.: date of appointment, 16th Nov. 1821.

11th Regt. Dec. 1. Lieut. John Clarke to be Adjutant to 1st bat., vice Black, appointed Assist. Quart. Mast. Gen.

5. Lieut. William Noton is appointed Interp. and Quart. Mast. to the 1st bat.

12th Regt. Dec. 11. Ensign E. Burgess to be Lieut., vice Ghascott, deceased: date of rank, 1st Nov. 1821.

Jan. 2. Ensign John Liddell to be Lieut., vice Lechmere, deceased: date of rank, 15th Nov. 1821.

EUROPEAN REGIMENTS.

Dec. 31. Lieut. Charles Ovans to be Captain, and Ensign Frederick Cox to be Lieut., vice Brough, deceased: date of appointment, 17th Dec. 1821.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Nov. 29. The commission of Acting Assist. Surg. Edgar, who was provisionally admitted on the medical establishment of this Presidency by the Govt. Order of 27th March 1820, is to bear date the 1st of that month.

Dec. 20. Assist. Surg. Fraser is appointed to the Medical charge of the Broach garrison, in succession to Mr. Howel Powell, appointed Superintendent of Vaccination in the North-Eastern Division: date of appointment 27th, Oct. 1821.

22. The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Assist. Surg. Glen in the situation of Surg. to the Zillah of Ahmedabad.

Jan. 5. Act. Sup. Surg. Charles West is confirmed as Superintending Surgeon of the Surat Division of the Army, vice Jukes, deceased; and Surg. Wm. Panton is likewise confirmed as Garrison Surgeon at Surat, in succession to West, from 11th Nov. 1821.

Sen. Assist. Surg. James Dow, to be Surg., vice West promoted: date of rank 11th Nov. 1821.

MARINE APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 3. Lieut. Goodridge, to command the Hon. Company's cruiser *Vestal*.

Lieut. Grant, to be Second Asst. to the Master Attendant.

FURLOUGHS.

Dec. 1. Major William Grant, 4th regt. N. I., to Europe on his private affairs, for three years.

Capt. David Wilson, 4th regt. N. I., Assist. Quart. Mast. Gen., is permitted to resign that situation, and proceed to England for three years, on sick certificate.

S. Lieut. J. Lascelles, 1st bat. 1st regt. N. I., on his private affairs, to the territories under the Presidency of Fort St. George, for a period of six months.

12. Surg. Henry Robertson, Superintending Surg. with the Baroda Subsidary Force, to England, on private affairs.

Surg. Dougal Christie to proceed to England, on private affairs, with the option of ultimately retiring from the service.

21. Cornet Henry Fawcett, 1st bat. Light Cavalry, to Europe, for one year, without pay, on urgent private affairs.

24. Lieut. H. Milford, 2d bat. 5th regt. Madras N. I., to proceed to sea for the recovery of his health, for six months.

Jan. 2. Capt. James Falconer, 1st regt. N. I., to Europe, on his private affairs, for three years.

Capt. Charles Ovens, Bombay European regt., attached to the Revenue Survey Department in Guzerat, to sea, on sick certificate, for three months.

3. Capt. Richard Flemming, 5th regt. N. I., to England, for three years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay, Nov. 3, 1821.—On Monday last an adjourned Sessions was held for the trial of a traverse; the King, on the prosecution of Captain Henry William Hyland, against the Serang and crew of the *Bombay Merchant*, for a conspiracy to disobey his orders and to assault him.

Only the Serang and one of the crew had appeared, and pleaded to the indictment, the other parties having been returned by the Sheriff not found. The trial lasted some hours. The defendants were both found guilty. It appeared that the ship *Bombay Merchant*, under the command of Capt. Hyland, sailed from Bombay on a trading voyage up the Red Sea, during the course of which various disputes arose between the Captain and the Serang. On their arrival at Maculla, the Serang went into the Captain's cabin, and asked for leave to go on shore with the rest of the crew. This was refused, the Captain saying, that only one at a time could be allowed to leave the vessel. An

altercation ensued, and several of the crew were seen assembled aft on the vessel's deck. The crew insisted on going on shore; the Serang ordered the boat to be hauled up alongside, on which the Captain threatened to fire into her, if any one got into her and put off. The Serang and some of the crew laid hands on the Captain, who extricated himself with some difficulty from them. He then ordered the Sookhannee to bring up the irons to confine the Serang; the Sookhannee refused, and the Serang said they would put the Captain in irons. The Chief Officer then brought up the irons, which the Serang carried off, and going forward, armed himself with a broken oar, threw down some bamboos for the crew, and made use of strong language. The crew went on shore in the boat, leaving the Captain, the Chief Officer, and two others in the ship. The Captain afterwards went on shore and complained to the Dolar of Maculla, but not obtaining the full redress he asked for, he took his passage from Maculla, on board a vessel which happened to be there. The Serang brought the *Bombay Merchant* to Bombay, and delivered the cargo to the satisfaction of the owners. Captain Hyland and his Chief Officer did not, owing to some accident, reach Bombay till some months after the return of the *Bombay Merchant*.

On the verdict being delivered, the counsel for the defendants rose in arrest of judgment; but was stopped by the Recorder, who said that he certainly had great doubts whether the indictment could be legally sustained; that he thought the Jury had come to the right conclusion; that there were several reasons which made it not advisable to moot the points on which this case hinged, and that as it was evidently not a case for aggravation of punishment, and Captain Hyland had succeeded in vindicating his character, he recommended the Advocate General to be satisfied with the verdict he had obtained, and not to press the subject further. The Counsel for the Crown acquiescing in the recommendation of the Court, the Serang was ordered to enter into his own recognizance of 200 rupees, to appear whenever called on, and the other defendant was fined a rupee and discharged.

EXPORTATIONS TO CHINA.

The following table exhibits the quantity of cotton exported to China during the current year; it must be understood that but few of the ships were completely laden, as the opium occupied some room, and a more than the usual quantity of shark fins and fish maws were sent this year to China. Of the lesser articles of export, such as putchoek, sandalwood, blitannum, gogool, myrrh, cornelians, &c. &c.

that are not allowed in general to occupy the room of cotton, little need be said.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Tonnage.	Boles of Cotton.
Apr. 15.	Good Success ..	545 ..	2250
May 2.	Dunvegan Castle ..	412 ..	1806
13.	Milford	655 ..	2491
14.	Lady Barlow....	450 ..	1698
27.	Helen	576 ..	2708
31.	Duke of Bedford ..	685 ..	2995
June 1.	Partridge	516 ..	1019
	David Clarke....	578 ..	2926
	2. Sullimany	670 ..	2454
	Byramgore	791 ..	3173
	5. Bannerman	784 ..	2570
	18. Castlerough	785 ..	3151
July 2.	Royal George ..	1366 ..	3640
15.	Farquharson	1347 ..	4050
	Inglis.....	1321 ..	5205
	Caroline.....	542 ..	1608
	Royal Charlotte..	471 ..	1461
16.	Charlotte	707 ..	2975
29.	Charles Grant ..	1252 ..	4244
	Camden	1286 ..	4237
	Kent	1315 ..	4237
Aug. 17.	Hoogly	242 ..	770
23.	Waterloo	1325 ..	5436
Oct. 23.	Vansittart	1311 ..	4158

Total 71,262

[*Bom. Gaz.* Oct. 24.]

SHIP LAUNCH.

On the evening of the 10th Nov. was floated out of the upper Duncan dock, a new ship built for His Majesty's navy, rated at 84 guns, but pierced for 92, having previously received the name of *Ganges*, from our excellent Governor the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone; on which occasion were present the members of Government, His Excellency the Conde de Rio Pardo, Portuguese Governor General, and other distinguished personages. The night being tranquil and light, and the tide favourably high, this magnificent ship was floated into the harbour, with the silence, good order and facility which so strongly marks the department under whose management the service was performed.

This being the first ship built in this country on Mr. Sepping's plan entire, namely round stern, diagonal decks, &c., the utmost skill of our native builders and artificers was required; and we venture to state, that for excellence of workmanship and durability of material, the *Ganges* may challenge the whole British Navy. It will be remembered that the construction of the *Ganges* commenced under the management of our late venerable builder Jemsetjee Bomanjee, and it is sincerely to be regretted, that excellent man did not live to witness her completion. We are aware that this ship does not exhibit the high polish of panels and mouldings in the apartments of accommodation, but still she is

finished conformably with the directions of the officers of the crown.

We subjoin the dimensions of this noble ship, and from her burthen we are induced to believe her the largest vessel ever yet seen on this side of the Cape of Good Hope.

We understand the *Ganges* is to be taken to England by the captain, officers, crew, and establishment of his Majesty's ship *Liverpool*.

His Majesty's 84 gun ship *Ganges*.

Feet ins.

Length from fore part of the stern to the after part of stern port	199	6½
Extreme breadth with five inches bottom planks	51	6½
Height of the wing transom ..	30	6½
Keel for tonnage	160	11½

Burthen in tons, 2,272.

Amount of the guns on each deck.

Gun deck,	32 in No.—32-pounder.
Upper deck, ..	32 in No.—24 do. carron.
Quarter deck, ..	4 in No.—24 do. and 14 of 32-pounders.
Forecastle,	2 in No.—24 do. and 2 of 32-pounders.

[*Bom. Chr.* Nov. 17.]

HURESHWUR SOWCAR.

Died at Poona, on the 4th of Oct. last, in the 57th year of his age, of a dropsy, Hureshwur Sowcar, more generally known by the name of Hureshwur Bhace. When very young, he came to Poona as the agent of Terwary Arjoonjee Nathjee, to negotiate the money exchanges required by the British Resident at the Court of the Peishwa, and who afterwards, by the liberality of his principal, and his own talents and industry, established a separate house in Poona, in the name of his son, Omi Shunker. He has always remained strongly attached to the British interests, and was personally engaged in some of the most important of those political negotiations, which terminated in the Peishwa being firmly established on his Musnud under the alliance of the British Government; for Hureshwur's services, on which occasion, he received from the Peishwa a village in Enam, and other marks of that Prince's favour. On the breaking out of the last war, and the fourth day after the battle of Kirkee, Hureshwur was doomed by Gokli, for his known attachment to the British, to be mulcted, and he was summoned before that commander to receive intimation of the sum he must pay; but the Peishwa had become sensible of his error in going to war, and Hureshwur no sooner appeared in the durbar tent, half suspecting why he had been sent for, and trembling for his money, and personal safety, than the Peishwa rose from among the chiefs who surrounded him, and conducting him into a private tent, intimated to him why Gokli

had summoned him, and exposed to the old banker all the anguish of his soul for the rash step he had taken, and his forebodings as to its permanent consequence. Hureshwur recommended the Peishwa to throw himself at once, and in person, on the mercy of the British Government, as the only means left him of soothing the feeling of its troops for the unmanly acts of putting to an ignominious death two of their officers, and for burning the Residency. The Peishwa took care to dismiss Hureshwur from this interview without taking him back to the public tent, and exposing him to Gokla's intended resentment, whom he afterwards prevented from molesting him. Wealth, acquired by industry and with difficulty, is looked on by the acquirer with a kind of satisfaction that induces him to hoard it. Hureshwur exhibited an instance of this species of feeling by a frugality which bordered on parsimony, but he was aware of his own disposition, and used to declare that he could not help indulging in the original or acquired habit of his soul. His greatest pleasure latterly was to deck out his grandson in costly clothes and ornaments, and to take comfort in seeing on the child what he denied to himself. His cast is the Guzeratty Nagur Bramin. He was rewarded by the present Governor of Bombay, for his faithful attachment to the British interests, by receiving in Enam, a village in Guzerat, near to his native town of Pitland.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Dec. 13. Ships Milford, Horwood; and Duke of Bedford, Oakes, from China, 2d Oct.

14. Ship Edward Strettell, Balston, from Madras.

16. Ships Sullemany, Carter; Helen, Lungly; and Dunvegan Castle, from China.

18. Ship Bombay Castle, Hutchinson, from Calcutta.

19. Ship Countess Loudon, Henning, from Batavia.

25. Ship Upton Castle, Suxpitch, from Bengal.

28. Ships Georgiana, Babcock; and Glorioso, Patterson, from Bengal.

30. Ships Partridge, Hanwell; Lord Castlereagh, Briggs; and Charlotte, Stevenson, from China.

Jan. 16. Ship Marchioness of Hastings, Rutherford, from Bengal.

19. Ship John Bannerman, Hunter, from China and Manilla.

23. Ship Mary Anne, Webster, from Manilla.

Departures.

Jan. 8. Ship Ernaul, Jones, to Calcutta.

15. Ship Sarah, Thacker, to London.

21. Ship Edward Strettell, Balston, to Madras and Bengal.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 30. At Nusseerabad, the lady of Brigadier A. Knox, commanding Rajpootana Field Force, of a son (still-born.)

Dec. 2. The widow of the late Mr. George Muir McDonald, 2d draughtsman in the Chief Engineer's Department, of a daughter.

16. The wife of Mr. W. Clark, Conductor in the Commissariat department, of a son.

19. At Surat, the wife of Mr. Conductor William Cantrell of the Commissariat department, of a son.

23. At the Hermitage, the lady of Wm. Ashburner, Esq., of a daughter.

25. At Satara, the lady of Lieut. C. J. Westley, 2d bat. 5th regt., of a son.

29. The lady of Capt. Thomas Crawford, of a daughter.

Jan. 1. At Rutterpoore Cantonments, the lady of Capt. Jervis, of the 3d regt. of Light Cavalry, of a son.

7. The lady of James Taylor, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

11. The lady of the Hon. Lieut. Gen. Sir C. Colville, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 15. At St. Thomas's Church, Lieut. T. K. Terrell, H. C. Marine, to Mrs. Ann Maria Newton, daughter of Lieut. Col. Wm. Home, a retired officer of this Establishment.

17. At St. Thomas's Church, Captain Johnson Napier, Assist. Adj. Gen. Light Field Division, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, to Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Thomas Hardy, H. C. Marine, formerly Master Attendant at this port.

DEATHS.

Oct. 20. At Sercoor, Wm. Hodges, Sub-conductor in the Commissariat Department at that station.

31. At Kishme, after a short illness, Lieut. Wm. Glascock, Acting Adj. of the 2d bat. 12th regt. N. I., aged 29.

Nov. 16. At Cochin, after four days' confinement of her second child, Maria Petern Has, wife of Mr. John Nugent, late Clerk in the Custom House at Cochin, and second daughter of Doctor Van Wullin, of the same place, aged 25.

23. At Sattarah, Ensign G. Clutton, 2d bat. 11th regt. N. I.

Dec. 5. At the house of Capt. Thew, Mrs. Daw, wife of Charles Daw, Esq., of the Medical Establishment of this Presidency, aged 28.

6. At *Sherauz*, Dr. John Taylor, of the Medical Establishment of this Presidency.

7. Mrs. Mary Anding, wife of Mr. Jacob Anding, master of the 2d bat. 3d regt. band, aged 28.

18. On his arrival at *Sholapoor* on the 18th Dec. W. S. Cooke, Esq. Assist. Surg. 2d bat. 5th regt., attached to the Political Agent at *Satara*.

Dec. 20. Mr. Henry Richards Pilon, H. C. marine, aged 32.

25. Aged 43 years, Mrs. Susannah Cantrell, after a short but painful illness.

26. Lieut. Joseph Mulkern, H. M. 65th regt., aged 24.

— Lieut. C. J. Cockrane, H. M. 47th regt., aged 30.

30. At *Poonah*, after a painful illness of three days, John Adolphus Pope, Esq., late Sheriff of Bombay, and Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

— Mr. Michael Dwyer, Sub-conductor of the Gun Carriage Department

Jan. 15. At *Aurangabad*, of a bilious fever, Capt. William Hollis, of the 4th regt. Bombay N. I., and doing duty with H. C. the *Nizam's Horse*.

20. Aged 30, Mr. J. Henry Bloom. The loss of this young man will be deeply felt by his family and all who knew his worth and amiable disposition; left at the early age of 19 years with a charge of five orphans, his fraternal love and sincere anxiety after them were the admiration of every one, and would have reflected the greatest credit on one of riper years. It pleased Providence to spare him until he had seen them all provided for in life. He had lately arrived from *Cochin* with a view to recover some contested property, but alas! did not survive to see the issue.

21. At *Colaba*, Mrs. Helena Paul, wife of Schoolmaster Serjt. T. Paul, H. M.'s 65th regt.

Lately, At sea, on his passage from *Jamboree* to the Presidency, for the recovery of his health, Lieut. T. Lechmere, 1st bat. 12th regt. N. I. His body was carried to *Broach* for interment.

CEYLON.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

The Hon. the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments in the Civil Service of this island; to take effect from the 1st Jan. 1822.

John Downing, Esq., to be Collector at *Trincomalee*, and Agent of Government for the *Kandyan Province* of *Tamunkadewe*, vice J. Richardson, Esq., proceeding to England on leave.

Thomas Ralph Backhouse, Esq., to be Provincial Judge of *Trincomalee*, vice J. Downing, Esq.

Richard Malone Sneyd, Esq., to be

Collector and Sitting Magistrate of *Manar*, vice T. R. Backhouse, Esq.

Philip Anstruther, Esq., to be Collector of *Batticaloa*, vice R. M. Sneyd, Esq.

LOSS OF THE SHIP LADY CASTLEKEACH.

Intelligence reached *Madras* last week of the loss of the ship *Lady Castlekeach*, which arrived here about the end of November, with a large cargo of timber from *Rangoon*, and put to sea again a few days afterwards, in consequence of the unsettled appearance of the weather at that time, and the impracticability of landing her cargo from the situation in which she was then anchored. It is understood that the ship encountered a high sea all that day and the following, and strove in vain to make head against a strong wind and current, both opposing the endeavours made to get her to windward of the *Roadstead*. On the next day she sprung a leak, and in spite of every effort to keep down the water, it increased so rapidly upon the ship, that it was found necessary to abandon her on the ensuing day, and she sunk soon after the commander and crew had quitted her in the boats, being then about ninety miles to the north of *Point Pedro*. We are happy to add, that all the boats reached the northern coast of *Ceylon* at different places, and that no lives have been lost by this unfortunate event.—*Madras Gen. Gaz. Dec. 24.*

ARRIVAL OF HER E. PAGET.

The following extract from the *Ceylon Gazette* of Feb. 2, 1822, is contained in a letter which reached town yesterday:—
“We have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival last evening in our roads of his Majesty's frigate *Glasgow*, commanded by Captain Bentinck C. Doyle, having on board His Excellency the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, G. C. B., Governor of *Ceylon*, Lady Harriet Paget and family, and suite.—Lady Harriet Paget landed at sun-set, and we have further the gratification to announce the safe delivery of her Ladyship of a daughter at one o'clock this morning at the King's House. We understand that Lady Harriet and the infant were doing well.”

MARRIAGE.

Nov. 12. At *Colombo*, Capt. Geo. Macdonald, H. M.'s 16th regt., Military Secretary, to Miss Frederica Mylius, daughter of the late Baron Mylius.

CHINA.

RE-OPENING OF THE COMPANYS' TRADE.

The arrival of H. C. S. Kent has furnished us with the following satisfactory

intelligence as to the result of our negotiations with the Chinese.

After many ineffectual attempts on the part of the Local Government of Canton to obtain a surrender of the seamen of H.M.S. *Topaze*, concerned in the affray with some native Chinese at Lintin, that Government deputed two Mandarins to proceed on board the *Topaze*, and take evidence touching the causes of that affray. Some days after this proceeding, Capt. Richardson determined to quit China, and accordingly sailed in H.M.S. *Topaze* on the 8th of February, having previously reported in writing his intention of representing the circumstances to H.M.'s Government, by whom it would be investigated according to the British laws. The sailing of this ship, combined with that assurance on the part of Capt. Richardson, appears to have had a favourable effect on the Local Authorities; and after some days' discussion between them and the Supracargoes, an Edict was received on the 22d of February re-opening the Company's Trade, and inviting the return of the Establishment to Canton. On the 24th February, the Chief Supracargo on board the ship *Waterloo* re-entered the Bocca Tigris, on her way to Canton. The other ships were immediately to follow, and it was intended to load them for England with all practicable dispatch.

The French frigate *Cleopatra* had arrived at Macao, on her way, as was supposed, to Cochin-China.

In our last number we inserted an extract from a Chinese Edict of the 22d January (erroneously printed Jan. 16). And it may not be amiss to record, in our present, as historical documents, three others, of earlier dates, which were issued in the course of the negotiations.

Edict, Jan. 5.

"Yuen, Guardian of the Prince, Member of the Military Board, Governor of the two Kwang provinces, &c. &c., hereby issues an order to the Hong Merchants, requiring them to make themselves fully acquainted therewith.

"The Hong Merchants have presented a petition from the English ship captains, in a foreign language, accompanied by a translation, in which it is said, 'We, the English ship-captains, Pa-ti-chin (Patterson), Wei-le-she (Welstead), Me-ti-lip (Mortlock), Se-ke (Scott), Lich-keen (Larkin), Neen (Nairne), Kap (Cobb), Fuke-sang (Cruikshank), Leen-she (Lindsay), Ya-she-chay (Abeger), Pictie-lun

(Mitchell), and the others, again with the various mates, writers, surgeons, have received your Excellency's edict sent to the ship, saying that all the captains have been quiet, and made no disturbance. From this, we perceive that your Excellency is very intelligent, but we can do nothing with the man-of-war officers at Lintin.

"We, the captains, mates, writers (purser), and surgeons, brought hither a great many goods, which we have exchanged with the Hong Merchants for tea and other commodities, and when we heard that trade was stopped, they could not be shipped, and that the Company's treasure alone was allowed to be shipped, we were anxious and sorry (or melancholy).

"We now beg that your Excellency will allow the goods of the captains, &c. to go on board. Our import goods have all been bartered for other goods, which we are not now permitted to export or deliver to the owners of the goods, and therefore we have no money to take back.

"We now beg your Excellency that you will be graciously pleased to allow the goods to be exported, and we shall feel grateful in no small degree, &c."

"Thus the affair came before me, the Governor. I find that these ship-captains have for years traded to Canton in peace and quietness, and have obeyed the laws, and I, the Governor, have on all occasions, in imitation of the Great Emperor, shown to them increased compassion.

"But now, Richardson's cruiser has permitted the foreign man of war's men to beat cruelly the natives, and cause the death of two, and the wounding of four; and since he neither delivered up immediately the foreign murderers, nor delivered the foreigners reported to be wounded to the Chinese officer, to wait for an inquiry or examination of them, but undeviatingly presumed on a course barbarous and unreasonable;

"The said nation's chief also made protests to excuse himself, and evade the subject; but the Celestial Empire's laws are strict and severe, and it was indispensable to examine into former precedents, and to interrupt for a time the commerce.

"According to the petition, the man-of-war's affairs do not concern them; but it is not unknown, that although this case occurred with the cruiser, the reason of the cruiser coming so far as to Canton is the protection of the trade, and as all sorts of intercourse with the said nation originates in commerce, it is impossible not to implicate the commerce in the prosecution.

"These ship captains do not go to the chief and the cruiser and reason with them, but turn to the Hong Merchants, and get them to present petitions to me the Governor, annoying by their representations; which may be called inverting the right order of things.

"In answer to the foregoing petition, it is hereby ordered that the Hong Merchants make haste and command the Chief to transmit this edict to the said ship captains; and, as before, let the Hong Merchants command the linguists to explain this edict to every ship, that originally the foreigners killing the natives did not concern them; but the Celestial Empire knows the cruisers only in the capacity of convoy to trading ships at Canton, and whilst they are tranquil the trade is permitted; but when they are not tranquil it is interdicted. Let them with even minds reflect, that 'he who kills a man shall forfeit his life,' is a general law in and out of China; and shall it be, that people with muskets, swords, and fire-engines, shall murderously kill others and not forfeit their lives?

"If this said cruiser would speedily deliver up the murderers to forfeit their lives on evidence given, the laws of that country would be seen to be strict and intelligent, and the said chief and the naval officer would manage in a way creditable to themselves; but now, opposing and delaying for a long time, without delivering up the parties, it is apparent that the laws of the king of that country are without efficacy on the chief and naval officer, and the authority of the chief and naval officer are without efficacy on the multitudes of foreigners, and they are not only detested by the Celestial Empire, but are objects of scorn to the other nations.

"And as the naval officers' petitionary representation says that the foreigners were wounded by the natives, I, the Governor, commanded forthwith that the local officer should collect all the natives that were on the spot on that day, and have them ready at hand, to forfeit their lives for any that might die (of the foreigners), or be otherwise punished for those that might be wounded; but, on the contrary, the cruiser would not obey the orders, and deliver up the persons to await for the local officer to examine them; the meaning of which is, that not only shall all foreigners kill the natives without forfeiting their lives, but if natives wound the foreigners, there is no occasion to examine the wounds whether they be slight or severe, or whether they be wounded or not, but natives must be punished on the bare testimony of the paper petitionary statement of the naval officer. Where, in all the world, is such reason at this!!!

"I, the Governor, in not cutting off the cruisers Compradore, and allowing port clearances to the three ships, Ya-ti-se (Haviside), Pa-ti-chin (Patterson), and Fuke-sing (Cruikshank), and the completing of their cargoes that they might leave, have shown lenity beyond what the mark required, and cannot again bend to grant indulgence. If they, the captains,

&c. are now pressed by the approach of the proper time of their departure, and cannot ship their goods, and are anxious, and troubled, and melancholy, they should reflect that the chief and the naval officer of the cruiser, at the distance of many thousand leagues over an immense ocean, received an important trust from the King of their country, but they have not known how to be careful of the commerce and protect the goods; and when the cruiser did not restrain his men, the chief has not been at pains to persuade the cruiser to what is right, in all of which conduct they, in respect to those above them, turn their backs on the trust reposed in them by the King of their country; and in respect of those below them, they belie the support which they should give to the captains.

"I, the Governor, adhere to the laws; and whether good or evil befall them, it is of their own taking; they should criminate the chief and the cruiser, and need not on impossible subjects, with empty words, solicit favour and annoy by requests.

"Having given forth this detailed proclamation, those captains and the others should be able to comprehend more clearly the cause of the stoppage of their trade, and that it was not I, the Governor, who desired to stop their trade.

"A Special Edict.

"Year of Kow-Kwang, 12th Moon, 13th day."

Edict, Jan. 11.

"Whenever it occurs that, connected with the said national commerce at Canton, there is any disturbance, or disobedience to the laws of China, the commerce is to be immediately interdicted, and the removal of goods and things up and down prohibited, which is intended as a punishment and a warning. This is an old usage, and has been acted on for many successive years.

"Now the said nation's man of war (Richardson's) came to Canton as convoy to the merchant ships, and he allowed his man of war's men to kill and wound natives. Next he made opposition, and would not deliver up the foreign murderers; therefore I interdicted the whole of the said nation's commerce, and in so doing acted according to former legal practice.

"In consequence of Ya-ti-si, Pat-ti-chin, and Fuke-shin (Haviside, Patterson, and Cruikshank) three ships, having already taken in all their cargoes, I allowed them to proceed first to England, instead of waiting here at Canton. But this was an act of pity and compassion in me the Governor to these foreign merchants. It was an act of grace beyond what was strictly right and proper to be done. But these ships' captains are insensible to feel-

ings of gratitude. (Havildar's ship was away before this petition was sent.) In consequence of what I have done, they make whining and clamorous pretexts, and write petitions—a proceeding exceedingly disorderly, and founded on false principles.

"I hereby command you, the Hong Merchants, to enjoin these my orders on the said nation's chief, and colleagues—to require them to urge and compel the delivering up of the foreign murderers, and after they are tried, and the legal proceedings closed, then all the ships may open their hatches, may move goods up and down, and afterwards set sail; but if they will still gaze about, and hope, and linger, and delay, I hereby positively declare that I will not allow them to move up or down to much of goods as a thread of silk, or the down of a plant.

"As to the question whether or not you, the Hong Merchants, owe money to the commanders and others, it is incumbent on the commanders to apply to the chief and his colleagues, who with you, the Hong Merchants, may examine into the affair and settle it.

"As to the household furniture, utensils, &c., whether I will permit them to be moved down or not, must be deferred until this case of murder is in law concluded; and after that is done, I will issue another edict.

"The sum of the matter is this—that for a man killed, it is absolutely necessary that a life be forfeited. It is not by any means an affair that can be terminated by empty talk and reasonings.

"Let the Hong merchants order the chief and his colleagues to communicate these commands to their several ships' captains, to obey the tenor thereof.

"KAO-KWANG.

"A special edict (true copy of translation), 1st year, 12th moon, 19th day."

Edict, Jan. 16.

"Yuen, Governor of Canton, &c.

"Hereby issues an Order to the Hong Merchants, requiring them to make themselves fully acquainted therewith.

"Concerning the case of the foreigners, belonging to the English Richardson's ship of war, having killed natives, I, the Governor, commanded the Hong Merchants to enjoin my commands on the said nation's Chief, to order the delivering up of the foreign murderers for prosecution. In consequence of their delaying to deliver them up, I next shut the hatches (interdicted trading), to operate as a warning. These proceedings were all agreeable to repeated precedents and former regulations (or laws).

"Further, I have repeatedly, over and over again, issued clear and explicit Edicts on the subject, which are on record.

"After this, the Chief and the others retired to the ships. On examining into the occurrence, the appearances seemed true and real; and I, the Governor, compassionately considered how these foreign Merchants were all implicated by the man of war, and forthwith allowed the trade to be opened, and that they should return to the factories and do business; but how the murderous foreigners who killed the men were to be forthcoming, was still made necessary for the said Chief and the others to state to me distinctly and truly, before the Hong Merchants were allowed to present lists of goods to pay the duties.

"The Hong Merchants have now declared to me verbally, that the Chief and the others had again presented a statement. On questioning them as to its contents, whether or not my orders had been obeyed in the reply contained in this paper, the Hong Merchants answered, that they did not know; they merely said, that still the Chief and the others had declared to them verbally the same as before, that they could not exercise control in this matter. Therefore I, the Governor, would not take the statement sent, nor break it open, but ordered the Hong Merchants to take it back and open it themselves, and see whether the said Chief had obeyed the former order, and stated in what manner the foreign murderers were to be forthcoming and delivered up, and declare the same perspicuously; and then all the Hong Merchants might send in goods to pay the duties and ship them; but if still they (the Committee) gazed and stared about, and floated hither and thither, it would still be necessary to prohibit the shipping of goods.

"Uniting these things, I again commanded the Hong Merchants to go immediately and enjoin my commands on the Chief and the others, saying, that I, the Governor, permitted the opening of the trade, in consideration of the great distance these foreign Merchants come to Canton; and I could not bear the thought that they should be implicated because of the man of war, and that country lose such great gains. But since foreigners of that nation have killed men, it is absolutely necessary that a life should be paid as the penalty. How can the Chief and the Committee place themselves outside the concern?

"Since the said Chief and the others will not utter the word, in obedience to my orders, and say, in an official document how the said foreign murderers are to be forthcoming (or placed in security) now, and afterwards delivered up, it shews that the said Chief and the Committee, are not in the least pressed by the business, but voluntarily renounce the commerce, and are self-determined to cross the ocean with empty ships.

"And I, the Governor, will not by force detain them; but it is by no means the Hoppo's office that has ordered them away out of the port, and therefore it cannot give them permits (or port clearances)."

"It is perfectly optional with all the said ships to set sail and go out at the Bocca. I have already given orders to all the forts on the passage, that on this occasion there is no necessity to fire at or intercept these merchant ships."

"The Celestial Empire exercises perfect good faith towards men, and it is quite out of the question to attack those merchant ships, after giving them permission to go. There is no occasion for suspicion or doubt on this subject. This is a voluntary act of the said Merchants, who themselves desire to set sail: it is not I, the Governor, who have ordered them to return home with empty ships, nor will I by force prevent them from going again to their country."

"As to the goods and debts left at Canton, the proverb applies, 'he who kills a man must pay for it with his life, and he who owes a debt must pay for it with his money:' there is no occasion for anxiety about them."

"I, the Governor, have on this occasion shewn pity and compassion to these persons from remote parts, and indeed have carried benevolence to the extreme limits, and justice to the utmost possible degree. These acts have been piled up, one upon another, and the reasonableness of my conduct is sufficient in a ten thousandth degree. In the whole province, both the officers of Government and the people know this to be the case."

"The Chief therefore, and his Colleagues, may forthwith ask the Naval Officer how the foreign murderers are to be forthcoming, and let the statement to me pass through the Chief and the Committee."

"If the said Chief will write an official document, and deliver it to the Hong Merchants, in order to lay before me, let the Hong Merchants immediately, in the presence of the Chief and Committee, open the document; and if in obedience to my orders it contains a clear declaration concerning the delivering up of the foreign murderers, let the said Hong Merchants at the same time present a list of goods to be examined, the duties paid, and the goods shipped."

"This opening of the document is to be considered as done by order of me the Governor, and not as a private act of the Hong Merchants."

"But if still no decisive language be used (on this subject of delivering up the men), and the Chief and the Committee, with the Naval Captain, cannot forthwith communicate to me in language which may be uttered in the presence of heaven and the sun, then let the Hong Merchants immediately throw back the document; there is no occasion to present it to me, and thus uselessly labour in going backwards and forwards; and the delay of hours and days will be prevented."

"And on this subject the Hong Merchants need not further urge nor make inquiries of the said Chief and his Colleagues."

"KAOW-KWANG."

"A Special Edict, 12th moon, 24th day."

Home Intelligence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

On the 12th and 19th June, General Courts of East-India Proprietors were held, for the purpose of considering a Bill now pending in Parliament, for consolidating the several Laws relating to the Private Trade with the East-Indies, and also to consider the propriety of concurring in the repeal of the law by which ships under the burthen of 350 tons are at present precluded from engaging in such trade from the United Kingdom.—The discussions will be given at length in our next number.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

May 28. Liverpool. Ship John Taylor, Atkinson, from Bengal 15th Jan.

29. Deal. Ship Thomas Grenville, *Asiatic Journ.*—No. 79.

Manning, from Bengal 24th Jan., and St. Helena 7th April.—*Passengers*, from Bengal: Lady East; Mrs. Owen Wynne; Mrs. Croft; Mrs. M. Peavor; Sir E. H. East; Lieut. Col. Murray, H.M. 8th Light Drags.; Lieut. Col. Jas. Dewar, 18th regt. N. I.; J. B. East; Lieut. C. A. Stewart, H.M. 23th regt. foot; Lieut. G. Peavor, H.M. 17th regt.; two Masters Peavor.—From St. Helena: Mrs. Vernon, three Misses Vernon, and Miss Kennedy.

30. Deal. Ship Woodford, Chapman, from Bengal 23d Jan.—*Passengers*: Lady Macnaughten and family; Mrs. Trotter; Hon. Mrs. Murray and family; Mrs. Chamier and family; Mrs. Taylor and family; Mrs. Drain; Mrs. Judson, wife of the Rev. Mr. Judson, of Rangoon; Mr. Wayte, Madras C. S.; Major Taylor; Major Hopkinson; T. R. Thellusson, Esq.; Miss and two Masters Bird.

June 2. Portsmouth. Ship Princess Charlotte, Blythe, from Ceylon and Cape of Good Hope.—*Passengers*: H. Boyd, Esq., C. Service; Lieut. Col. Stackpole; Capt. Starker; Lieuts. Hughes, Smith, Lewis, and Forster; Mr. Fox, Quart. Mast.; Mr. Harrison, Paymaster; Dr. Hernott; Mr. Nicholson, Surg.; Mr. Coghlan, Surg., and family.

5. Deal. Ship Windsor, Havaside, from China.—*Passengers*, from China: Mr. T. C. Smith, and Mr. John Jackson.—From the Cape: Mr. Charles Cuyler.

— Cowes. Ship Bridget, Leslie, from Bengal 24th Jan.

6. Gravesend. Ship Sarah, Thacker, from Bombay.—*Passengers*: J. Elphinstone, Esq., Civil Service; Mrs. and Miss Elphinstone; Henry Shank, Esq., Civil Service; Dr. and Mrs. Christie; Master and two Misses Christie; Mrs. Fenwick and child; Major Wm. Grant; Major W. Hinde, H.M. 65th regt.; Capt. Melville, N.C.; Capt. Ogilvy; Capt. Fleming; Dr. H. Robertson; H. Fawcett, Esq.; Mr. Grieves; two Masters Robertson; Masters Egan, Hough, Harrison, Wilson, and Wallace; two Misses Canson; two Misses Lugin; Miss Crawford and Miss Keth.

— Ditto. Ship Andromeda, Stewart, from Bengal.—*Passengers*: Mrs. Crowther; Mrs. Roe; Capt. Smith, Samuel, Moore, and Roe; Lieut. Berridge; Mrs. Hubbard; Miss A. Newland.

16. Off Plymouth. Ship Commodore Hayes, Clarence, from Bengal, Madras, and St. Helena.—*Passengers*: Colonel Leman, from Bengal; Mr. Mouat, Staff Surg., from the Cape; Major Bowes, from Quilon; Dr. Robb; Col. Macbean, 57th regt.

18. Off Weymouth. Ship Milford, Horwood, from Bombay.

23. Deal. Ship Cambridge, Jolinson, from Bengal 26th December; Madras 24th January; and St. Helena 15th April.—*Passengers*: Major General Brown; H. Dallas, Esq.; Lieut. R. Archdale, 11th Light Drags.; Hon. H. D. Shore, Lieut. 11th Light Drags.; Captain W. Hough, 24th N.I.; Lieut. A. Currie, 26th N.I.; Capt. W. Grenville, H.M. 68th regt.; W. Robinson, Esq., free merchant; Lieut. J. Wood, R.N.; Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Paske, Mrs. Angus, Mrs. Turner, and Mrs. Power; three Masters Paynton; two Master Aubert; two Masters Clarke; Masters Tulloh, Mac Cauly, and J. Angus; Miss Aubert; two Misses Turner; four Misses Angus; Misses Smith, Paske, Mills, and Power.—George Paske, Esq., Civil Service, died at sea.

— Ditto. Ship Tyne, Brodie, from Bengal, Madras, and Cape.

24. Off Portsmouth. Ship Eliza, Ward, from Bengal 17th Dec., and Madras 2d Jan.—*Passengers*: Lieut. General Burrell, from Bengal; Mr. Couzens, Madras Army; Mr. Law; Rev. J. Hough,

children; Mrs. Goldie and five children; Mrs. Dalzell and child; Master and Miss Rich; Master and Miss Williams.

24. Ditto. Ship Orient Wallace, from Bengal 26th Jan.—*Passengers*: Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Gillespie, and Mrs. Clerk; Miss Smith; Dr. Watson, Madras Med. Board; John Perry, Esq., Bengal Civil Service; Jas. Marjoribanks, Esq., ditto; Richard Clerk, Esq., Madras Civil Service; Major Gillespie, 4th Madras L.C.; Capt. Roberts, Rohillah Horse Brigade; Capt. Sandys, Nagpore ditto; Lieut. Fenning, 5th Madras L.C.; Lieut. Baillie, H.M. 87th foot; Rev. Mr. Fleming; Miss and two Masters Clerk; Master Watson, Master and Miss Lushington, Miss Mickle.

25. Ditto. Ship Repulse, Paterson, from China 6th Feb.

26. Ditto. Ship Kent, Cobb, from China 26th Feb.

Departures.

May 28. Portsmouth. Ship Providence, Owen, for Madras and Bengal.

June 1. Deal. Ship Hibernia, Mackintosh, for Madras.

— Deal. Ship Bombay Merchant, Clarkson, for Bombay.

— Deal. Ship David Scott, Bunyon, from Madras and Bengal.

12. Deal. Ship Warren Hastings, Mason, for Bengal.

— Deal. Ship Dorsetshire, Lyde, for Bengal.

13. Portsmouth. Ship James Sibbald, for Bombay.

— Deal. Ship Winchelsea, Adamson, for Bengal.

19. Deal. Ship General Hewitt, Pearson, for Bengal.

— Deal. Ship Marchioness of Ely, Kay, for Bengal.

BIRTH.

May 18. At Ripley, Surrey, the lady of Major Court, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 8. At Camberwell Church, by the Rev. Edmond Williamson, Rector of Campton, Beds., Henry H. Goodhall, Esq., of the East-India House, to Mary, eldest daughter of Henry Smith, Esq., of Peckham House.

18. At Sotterley, Suffolk, Henry Dodwell, Esq., of the East-India House, to Jane, widow of the late Henry Humphries, Esq., of Lowestoft.

Lately, at Canterbury, Thomas J. Dashwood, Esq., of the Bengal Service, to Susan, daughter of the late Thomas Wodehouse, Esq., of Sennowe, in Norfolk.

DEATH.

May 31. In the 12th year of his age, after a tedious and painful illness, William, only son of Lieut. Col. W. H. Perkins of the

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cochin nut.....lb.	0 5 9	to 0 4 6	Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.		
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	4 15 0	to 5 10 0	Turmeric, Bengal.....cwt.	0 12 0	to 0 15 0
Cheribon.....			China.....	1 2 0	to 1 5 0
Bourbon.....			Zedoary.....		
Mocha.....	15 0 0	to 20 0 0	Galls, in Sorts.....	8 0 0	to 9 0 0
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0 0 6	to 0 0 7	Blue.....	9 10 0	to 11 0 0
Madras.....	0 0 6	to 0 0 8	Indigo, Blue.....lb.		
Bengal.....	0 0 5	to 0 0 6	Blue and Violet.....	0 11 0	to 0 11 4
Bourbon.....	0 0 10	to 0 1 0	Purple and Violet....	0 10 6	to 0 11 0
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.			Fine Violet.....	0 10 3	to 0 10 8
Alces, Epatica.....cwt.	9 0 0	to 3 3 0	Good Ditto.....	0 10 0	to 0 10 3
Annatisa, Star.....	3 0 0	to 3 3 0	Middling Ditto.....	0 10 0	to 0 10 3
Borax, Refined.....	3 3 0	to 3 10 0	Fine Violet & Copper	0 9 8	to 0 10 0
Unrefined, or Tincal	2 15 0		Good Ditto.....	0 9 8	to 0 10 0
Camphire unrefined....	9 0 0	to 11 0 0	Fine & Good Copper	0 9 8	to 0 10 0
Cardemom, Malabar...lb.	0 2 3	to 0 3 0	Ordinary.....	0 3 6	to 0 8 2
Ceylon.....	0 1 3	to 0 1 6	Fine Madras.....	0 9 6	to 0 9 11
Cassia Bada.....cwt.	18 0 0	to 19 10 0	Manilla.....		
Lignum.....	8 8 0	to 9 0 0	Rice.....cwt.	0 9 0	to 0 18 0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0 0 6	to 0 1 3	Safflower.....cwt.	3 0 0	to 14 0 0
China Root.....	1 0 0	to 1 0 0	Sago.....cwt.	0 14 0	to 1 3 0
Coculus Indicus.....	1 0 0	to 1 3 0	Saltetre, Refined.....cwt.	1 11 0	
Columbo Root.....			Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb.	0 13 1	to 0 18 7
Dragon's Blood.....	15 0 0	to 50 0 0	Nori.....	0 15 0	to 1 5 1
Gum Ammoniac, lump..	4 0 0	to 9 0 0	Ditto White.....		
Arabic.....	3 0 0	to 4 10 0	China.....	0 18 1	to 1 0 10
Assafetida.....	3 0 0	to 12 0 0	Organzine.....	1 14 0	to 2 0 0
Benjamin.....	3 0 0	to 50 0 0	Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0 3 4	to 0 8 0
Animi.....cwt.	2 10 0	to 9 0 0	Cloves.....	0 3 8	
Galbanum.....			Bourbon.....	0 3 4	to 0 3 3
Gambogium.....	11 0 0	to 12 0 0	Mace.....	0 3 0	to 0 3 1
Myrrh.....	3 0 0	to 15 0 0	Nutmegs.....	0 2 6	to 0 3 7
Oilbanum.....	1 10 0	to 2 5 0	Ginger.....cwt.	0 12 0	to 0 13 0
Lac Lake.....lb.	0 0 9	to 0 2 6	Pepper, Black....lb.	0 0 7	
Dye.....	0 0 3	to 0 4 3	Privilege.....	0 0 6	
Shell, Black.....	2 0 0	to 3 0 0	White.....	0 1 3	to 0 1 4
Shivered.....	2 0 0	to 3 0 0	Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1 3 0	to 1 12 0
Stick.....	0 15 0	to 1 3 0	White.....	1 13 0	to 1 2 0
Musk, China.....cwt.	0 7 0	to 0 18 0	Brown.....	0 12 0	to 1 3 0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0 10 0	to 0 16 0	Bohea.....lb.	0 2 6	
Oil Cassia.....cwt.	0 0 8	to 0 0 9	Congou.....	0 2 7	to 0 3 9
Cinnamon.....	0 18 0	to 1 1 0	Souchoing.....		
Cloves.....			Campoi.....		
Mace.....	0 0 4	to 0 2 0	Twankay.....	0 3 3	to 0 3 4
Nutmegs.....	0 2 0	to 0 2 0	Pekoe.....		
Opium.....lb.			Hyson Skin.....	0 3 3	to 0 3 4
Rhubarb.....	0 1 0	to 0 3 0	Hyson.....	0 4 0	to 0 5 10
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.			Gunpowder.....	0 4 7	to 0 5 0
Senna.....lb.	0 0 6	to 0 8 0	Tortoiseshell.....	1 3 0	to 2 0 0
Turmeric, Java.....cwt.	0 16 0	to 16 0 0	Wood, Saunders Red...ton	7 0 0	to 7 10 0

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 9 July—Prompt 27 September.

Licensed and Private Trade.—Indigo.

For Sale 22 July—Prompt 18 October.

Company's.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.

Private Trade. China and Bengal Raw Silk.

For Sale 1 August—Prompt 25 October.

Private Trade.—Blue Cloths—Blue Sallampores—Nankeens—Calicoes—Bandannoes—Bandanno Silk Handkerchiefs—Ventspollam Handkerchiefs—Wrought Silks—Silk Piece Goods—Shawls—Capes—Cape Shawls.

For Sale 12 August—Prompt 8 November.

Company's.—Saltetre—Black Pepper—Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmegs—Oil of Mace. Licensed.—Cloves—Sago.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGOES of the *Fargaharum*, *Windsor*, *Repulse*, and *Kent*, from China; and the *Marquis of Wellington* and *Thomas Grenville*, from Bengal.

Company's.—Tea—Bengal Piece Goods—China and Bengal Raw Silk—Shawl and Beyangee Wool—Nankeens—Cotton—Saltetre.

Private Trade and Privilege.—Tea—China Raw Silk—Wrought Silks—Silk Goods—Capes—Scwing Silk—Taffates—Damasks—Piece Goods—Nankeens—Grass Cloth—Tippets—Coffee—Indigo—Gamboge—Lac Dye—Rhubarb—Sago—Safflower—Soy—China Paper—China Ink—Tortoiseshell—Elephants' Teeth—Ivory Handles—Mother-o'-Pearl Handles—Mother-o'-Pearl Shells—Floor Mats—Table Mats—Bamboo Canes—Whanghee Canes—Madeira and Sherry Wine.

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

Ships' Names.	Tons.	Captains.	Where to.
Sir Edward Paget	600	Geary	Bengal direct.
Ann and Amelia	600	Short	Ditto.
Woodford	600	Chapman	Ditto.
Sir Godfrey Webster	600	Cunningham	Ditto.
York	500	Talbert	Madras direct.
Waterloo	500	Living	Bombay.
Phoenix	589	Weynton	Ditto.
Sarah	488	Thacker	Ditto.
Princess Charlotte	400	Blyth	Ditto.
Mulgrave Castle	300	Ralph	Ditto.
Orpheus	450	Findlay	Mauritius and Ceylon.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of May to the 25th of June 1822.

1822.	Bank	5 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	Consols for	5 p. Cent.	Cons. 1720	Navy	Long	Irish	Imperial	3 p. Cent.	4 p. Cent.	India	South Sea	Old Gov. Sess	New	4 p. Cent.	India	5d. per Day	Exchange	Consols for	Lottery	1822.
May 30	239 1/2	78 1/8	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	94 1/2	—	19 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	89 1/2	95 1/2	240	89	78 1/2	79 1/2	63 1/2	43 1/2	24 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	19	May 30
31	239 1/2	78 1/8	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	94 1/2	—	19 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	89 1/2	95 1/2	239	—	78 1/2	79 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	18 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	18	May 31
June 1	239 1/2	78 1/8	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	94 1/2	—	19 1/2	—	—	89 1/2	95 1/2	—	—	—	—	43 1/2	43 1/2	18 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	—	June 1
3	239 1/2	78 1/8	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	94 1/2	—	19 1/2	—	—	89 1/2	95 1/2	—	89	—	—	43 1/2	43 1/2	18 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	—	June 3
4	239 1/2	78 1/8	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	94 1/2	—	19 1/2	—	—	89 1/2	95 1/2	239 1/2	—	—	—	43 1/2	43 1/2	18 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	—	June 4
5	—	78 1/8	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	94 1/2	—	19 1/2	—	—	89 1/2	95 1/2	—	—	—	—	43 1/2	43 1/2	18 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	—	June 5
6	240	78 1/8	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	94 1/2	—	19 1/2	—	—	89 1/2	95 1/2	—	—	—	—	43 1/2	43 1/2	18 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	—	June 6
7	239 1/2	78 1/8	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	94 1/2	—	19 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	89 1/2	95 1/2	—	—	—	—	43 1/2	43 1/2	18 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	21	June 7
8	—	78 1/8	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	94 1/2	—	19 1/2	—	—	89 1/2	95 1/2	—	—	—	—	43 1/2	43 1/2	18 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	—	June 8
10	—	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	94 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	90 1/2	96 1/2	—	—	—	—	43 1/2	43 1/2	18 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	—	June 10
12	239 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	94 1/2	—	20 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	90 1/2	96 1/2	—	—	—	—	43 1/2	43 1/2	18 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	—	June 12
13	240 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	94 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	90 1/2	96 1/2	—	—	—	—	43 1/2	43 1/2	18 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	—	June 13
14	240	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	94 1/2	—	20 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	90 1/2	96 1/2	—	—	—	—	43 1/2	43 1/2	18 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	—	June 14
15	240	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	94 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	90 1/2	96 1/2	—	—	—	—	43 1/2	43 1/2	18 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	—	June 15
17	239 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	94 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	90 1/2	96 1/2	—	—	—	—	43 1/2	43 1/2	18 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	—	June 17
18	239 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	94 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	90 1/2	96 1/2	—	—	—	—	43 1/2	43 1/2	18 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	—	June 18
19	—	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	94 1/2	—	20 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	90 1/2	96 1/2	—	—	—	—	43 1/2	43 1/2	18 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	—	June 19
20	240	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	94 1/2	—	20 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	90 1/2	96 1/2	—	—	—	—	43 1/2	43 1/2	18 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	—	June 20
21	242 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	20 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	91 1/2	98 1/2	—	—	—	—	43 1/2	43 1/2	18 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	—	June 21
22	—	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	97 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	91 1/2	98 1/2	—	—	—	—	43 1/2	43 1/2	18 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	—	June 22
25	—	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	98 1/2	—	20 1/2	—	—	91 1/2	98 1/2	—	—	—	—	43 1/2	43 1/2	18 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	—	June 25

E. EYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
AUGUST, 1822.

Original Communications, &c. &c. &c.

REFLECTIONS UPON THE SIKH AND AFGHAN NATIONS, MORE PARTICULARLY IN REGARD TO THEIR FORMING ONE OF THE FRONTIERS OF THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN INDIA.

THE success which attended our arms in the campaign against the Ghoorckhas, has so far extended our Indian Empire, that, on the northward and eastward especially, it is now defined by strong geographical boundaries, which are necessary to distinguish the limits of a dominion, comprehending beneath its sway nations differing essentially from each other in character, manners, and religion. To the northward, beyond the Himalaya and its subordinate ranges of hills, the country is still in many respects a *terra incognita*. So far as we have been made acquainted with it by travellers, it appears to be occupied by various small states or rajaships, either independent, or yielding a nominal submission to remote authority. On the side of the Punjaub, the easternmost of whose streams bounds the Company's territory, the various tribes and nations are united chiefly under the respective authorities of the Sikhs and the King of Caubul. We propose to take some notice of these nations, especially the two latter, whose power and extent of dominion render them objects of peculiar interest to us whilst reflecting

upon the security of our East-Indian possessions.

In England we are but imperfectly acquainted with the rise, progress, and present formidable character of that singular race, or rather sect, known under the denomination of Sikhs. The accounts we possess of this sect are either furnished by their own historians, and abound in extravagancies which give an air of improbability to many of the circumstances; or by Muhammedan writers who have been incited by a spirit of hostility towards a people from whom they have experienced great cruelty and indignity, to represent them unfaithfully, and rob them of those claims to admiration which they really possess. Mr. Mill* has briefly touched upon their history, but he appears to distrust Sikh authorities, and deduces his facts chiefly from Muhammedan historians: upon whom, however, he admits, no implicit reliance can be placed. The account furnished by Sir J. Malcolm, in his Sketch of the Sikhs, first published in the Asiatic Researches,† though avowedly taken

* History of British India, vol. ii, p. 377.

† Vol. xi, p. 197.

from their own written authorities, or collected upon the spot from various individuals of the sect, is so judiciously drawn up, and the character of the writer, who exercised every requisite caution, stands in every respect so high,* that in our short account we shall seldom depart from his authority.

Sikh, in the Punjauby dialect, is a general term applicable to any person that follows a particular teacher. It is a corruption of Siesha, a Sanscrit word signifying a disciple, or devoted follower. The founder of the sect was a person named Nánác or Nunnuk, called by Muhammedan historians Nunnuk Shah, to denote his being a fakeer; but by the Sikhs themselves, Baba Nánác (father Nánác), or Gúrú Nánác (Nánác the teacher). He was born A.D. 1469, in the province of Lahore, the scene of the subsequent actions of the Sikhs. His father was a Hindu of the Cshatriya caste. Like most enthusiasts, Nánác was addicted from his childhood to devotion, and indifferent to worldly amusements and concerns. Many of the anecdotes of his early life related by Sikh authors, are either unworthy of credit, or too trifling to record, serving only to shew the prevailing bias of Nánác's mind to religion. His abstinence, his frequent abstracted meditations, the austerities he practised, procured him the reputation of a holy man. In the course of his travels and disputations, he developed the principle which became the distinguishing characteristic of his faith, the unity of God. In the presence of the Emperor Baber he maintained his doctrine, it is said successfully, with firmness and eloquence. Of the general character of that doctrine, and the inoffensive light in which it was viewed, we cannot have a more convincing proof than the know-

ledge that its success did not rouse the bigotry of the intolerant and tyrannical Muhammedan government under which the teacher lived. The great aim of Nánác was to disarm the bigotted followers of Muhammed, and the superstitious Hindus, of their rancour against each other; to blend, by means of mild persuasion, the two jarring faiths in peaceful union, and recall the votaries of both religions to exclusive attention to the sublimest of all principles, which inculcates devotion to one God, and good-will to all mankind.

The greater part of the sacred volume of the Sikhs is said to have been the work of Nánác. It is called *Adi Grant'h*,* or *Kirrant*, according to the Muhammedans, and is elegantly written in the dialect of the Punjaub. The anxiety of the founder to unite and reconcile to his new faith the two prevailing religions, led him to disfigure his original creed of pure deism, grounded on the most sublime general truths, with the absurdities of the Hindu mythology, and the fables of Muhammedanism. His object was to reform, not to destroy; and whilst his works are consecrated to the praise of God, he manifests no contempt towards the customs and austerities of the Moslem faith, and treats the polytheism of the Hindus with respect. He calls upon the latter to abandon the worship of idols, and return to that pure adoration of the Deity in which their religion originated; and conjures the former to abstain from practices (such as the slaughter of cows) which the faith he had been born in taught him to regard as sacrilegious.

* Highly as we always esteemed the character of Sir John Malcolm, our respect for him has been increased since our acquaintance with his admirable *Notes of Instructions to Officers acting under him in the government of Central-India*, which appeared in this Journal for June, 1829.

* The *Adi Grant'h*, or first sacred volume of the Sikhs, received its present form and arrangement from Arjunmal, who succeeded Ram Das as chief of the Sikh faith, A.D. 1561. His mode of death, as reported by several Sikh authors, affords a strong proof of the favourable character of their early tenets. They state that he was destroyed by a rival Hindu zealot, whose writings he refused to admit into the *Adi Grant'h*, because their tenets were at variance with the pure doctrine of the unity and omnipotence of the Deity, as taught in that sacred volume.

The following anecdote will serve at once to shew the just sentiments of religion entertained by Nánác, and his fearless independence in avowing them to Muhammedans, upon which his biographers love to dwell. Laying on the ground one day with his feet towards Mecca, a Moullah, or Muhammedan priest, abused him, saying, "How darest thou, infidel, turn thy feet to the house of God?"—"Turn them if you can," replied Nánác, "where the house of God is not." The sentiment expressed in this reply is even more just than that of the Roman poet in his celebrated line:

"Deus est quicumque vides, ubicunque
invenis."

Previous to the year 1606, the Sikhs, who had gradually increased in number under the unwearied religious labours of their apostles, the successors of Nánác, had continued an inoffensive peaceable race. Being provoked by the massacre of Arjunmal their priest, they took arms under Har Govind, his son. In the contest which followed between them and the chiefs of the Punjaub, that desperate irreconcilable spirit of animosity towards the Muhammedans first appeared, which it seems to have been the object of Har Govind to inspire into his followers, and which has subsisted to the present time. The Sikhs were greatly weakened by their exertions; and it was not till about the year 1675 that they reappeared in the field; when, exasperated by the ill-treatment of the Muhammedans, they gave a new aspect to their history. Laying aside their peaceful habits, the Sikhs engrafted the courage of the soldier on the zeal of the enthusiast, and swore eternal enmity to the tyrannical followers of Muhammed. Gúrú Govind appears to have been the first of their chiefs who saw and had talent to avail himself of the opportunities offered by his station to an ambitious mind. His first step was to increase the number of his followers, by admitting converts from all tribes; and,

by breaking up altogether the laws of caste, to open a prospect of rank and wealth to the meanest Súdér. It was a familiar saying of Gúrú Govind, that the four tribes of Hindus would, like *Pan* (betel), *Chunam* (lime), *Supari* (areca-nut), and *Khat* (catechu), become all of one colour when well-chewed. His next step was to exchange the name Sikh for that of Sinh, or lion, which raised every Sikh to a level with the Rajaput class, by whom this title had before been exclusively assumed. It cannot be doubted that this abolition of the distinctions of caste, which Nánác does not appear to have intended altogether, offered great allurements to the lower class of Hindus to join his sect. Gúrú Govind, in one of his communications with Aurengzebe, cautions him against reposing in fancied security; for, says he, in allusion to his scheme, "I will teach the sparrow to strike the eagle to the ground."

Having brought upon himself the whole weight of the Emperor's vengeance, Gúrú Govind, after a pertinacious resistance, sunk under it, and died in obscurity. The confusion which ensued at the death of Aurengzebe afforded an opportunity to the Sikhs to retaliate the sufferings they had endured. They ravaged and subdued the country between the Sutlej and Jumna, crossed that river, and made incursions into the province of Schranpore, exercising every cruelty that a wanton appetite for revenge could suggest, sparing only those who conformed to their own habit and religion. Their merciless ravages brought upon them a second punishment: they were defeated by the army of the Emperor, and hunted like wild beasts from one strong hold to another, until their leader and his most devoted followers were taken, and executed with every circumstance of insult and cruelty, as the Muhammedans themselves declare. Attempts were now made to extirpate the sect. A royal edict issued, commanding all

persons to be put to death who professed the religion of Nánac, and a premium was offered for every Sikh's head. The few who escaped this general massacre fled into the mountains north-east of the Punjaub. During a period of thirty years the Sikhs were quiet in their fastnesses. On the return of Nadir Shah to Persia, after plundering India, they fell upon the rear of his army, and added by their success to their wealth and reputation. The increase of their number, and the weakness of the empire, drew them at length from the mountains, and they overran most of the provinces of the Punjaub, and recovered their holy city Amritsur. This was an ancient town formerly named Chak, when Ram Das, chief of the Sikhs, in 1574, built a famous tank, or reservoir of water, which he called Amritsur, signifying *the water of immortality*; this has imparted such a sacred character to the city, in the estimation of the Sikhs, that a pilgrimage thither is reckoned as devout and acceptable an act as that to Mecca by the Muhammedans. "An instance was never known," says Sir John Malcolm, "of a Sikh, taken on his journey to Amritsur, consenting to abjure his faith."

After the death of Gúrú Govind, the Sikhs did not admit of a spiritual leader; and upon the death of Banda, his successor (author of some innovations upon their customs), they did not acknowledge a paramount chief, but each individual followed to the field his own Sirdar. When requisite, a military chief was selected from among the Sirdars at the Gúrú Mata, or national council. Becoming now a decidedly warlike race, they watched and profited by the opportunities which the weakness and distractions of the surrounding states presented; and although their capital, Amritsur, about the middle of the eighteenth century, was taken and destroyed, the sacred tank filled up, and their places of worship polluted; these indignities only roused the whole race to ven-

geance, and they possessed themselves of several countries, from whence they have never been expelled. Under Jassa Singh Calál, they seized upon the vacant Subah of Lahore, and coined rupees (regarded as a certain mark of sovereignty), bearing the following inscription: *Coined by the grace of Khálsah ji, in the country of Ahmed, conquered by Jassa Singh Calál.*

From this province, however, they were soon expelled by the Mahrattas. The latter being forced to evacuate the Punjaub, the Sikhs returned; but were re-expelled by the Afghan monarch, Ahmed Shah, who in 1762 gained a complete victory over them. Upwards of 20,000 Sikhs were left on the field of battle, and the remainder fled to the hills, leaving the Afghans to ravage the low countries as they pleased. Amritsur was razed to the ground; pyramids were erected composed of Sikh heads, and Ahmed, it is said, caused the walls of the mosques, which had been polluted by the Sikhs, to be washed with their blood, to expiate the insult and contamination offered by them to the religion of Muhammed.

In 1763, upon the return of Ahmed Shah to his own country, the Sikhs, issuing from their fastnesses, expelled the Afghan garrison from Lahore, plundered the adjoining provinces, and became masters of the Punjaub. After the death of Ahmed, the state of Afghanistan allowed but of little resistance being made to their progress in that quarter; and they were employed for some time in reducing to subjection the numerous Muhammedan chiefs settled throughout the territory of the five rivers. From thence they carried their predatory excursions into the Upper Provinces of Hindostan, until their inroads were checked by the power of Dowlut Rao Scindea, who kept in pay several brigades commanded by French officers, and but for the disastrous result of the war he provoked with the

British, would probably have subjected the whole of the Punjaub.

The fall successively of all the aspiring powers of Hindostan beneath the arms of England has been favourable to the Sikhs, who have been enabled to retain their former conquests, and pursue their progress unmolested to the northward and westward. At the period when Sir John Malcolm composed his *Sketch*, the country possessed by the Sikhs is represented by him as reaching from lat. $28^{\circ} 40'$ to beyond lat. 32° N., including all the Punjaub,* a small part of Moultan, and most of the tract lying between the Jumna and the Sutlej; as bounded to the northward and westward by the territories of the King of Caubul; to the eastward, by the mountaineer rajships of Jammu, Nadon, and Sreenagur; and to the southward by the territories of the English government, and the sandy deserts of Jasalmér and Hânsyâ Hisâr. Since that period their authority and influence, though at one time threatened, and in fact diminished, by the progress of the Ghoorkhas of Nepal, have been considerably augmented under the government of Runjeet Singh, who, when the British army, in 1805, entered the Punjaub in pursuit of Holkar, and subsequently when Sir John Malcolm wrote, was only one of several powerful chiefs,† yet he soon after contrived to engross the sole authority; and when the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone visited Caubul in 1808, he had acquired the sovereignty of all the Sikhs in the Punjaub, and was assuming the title of king. That gentleman states,‡ that on every side but the east, where his territories are bounded by states under the protec-

tion of the British, he was busied in subjugating his weak neighbours by the same mixture of force and craft which he had so successfully employed against the chiefs of his own nation. When Mr. Moorcroft, in 1819, crossed the snowy Himalaya, on his journey to the remote countries in the north-west, he found he was traversing Runjeet's territory, and was actually stopped by a Sikh Sirdar,* and forced to retrograde to Lahore, in order to obtain permission from that chieftain to proceed on his journey. Several of the most important conquests of the Sikhs have been made from the Caubul government: in particular the interesting valley of Cashmere; and it appears by late advices from the Upper Provinces of India, that Runjeet, having completed the military preparations upon which he has been employed, has announced his intention of opening the campaign against the Afghans, who it appears are so divided, that little effectual resistance will probably be offered to him.

From the history and character of this restless, enterprising people, we are at the first view of them led to indulge some apprehensions as to the security of the north-western frontier of our Indian Empire; but a little inquiry and consideration will enable us to discover that the grounds of alarm are more apparent than real; and that these neighbours, formidable as they certainly are, possess in their very constitution the seeds of weakness and disunion. A people whose government is a theocracy, who refuse to acknowledge any individual authority, either spiritual or temporal, must necessarily be weak and divided, except where their religion is concerned, which seems the only principle of cohesion among the Sikhs. This principle, however powerful when in operation, requires some strong stimu-

* The province of Lahore alone yielded, in the reign of Aurengzêbe, according to M. Bernier, a revenue equal to two millions four hundred and sixty-nine thousand five hundred pounds sterling.

† In 1798, Runjeet Singh, with other Sikh chiefs and Mussulman Zemindars, did homage in person before Zeman Shah, the King of Caubul, previous to his expedition to the Panjaub.

‡ Account of the Kingdom of Caubul, vol. i, p. 133.

* See the Review of Mr. Fraser's Tour to the Himalaya Mountains in this Journal, for March 1822.

lating cause, such as violent oppression or persecution, to call it into action. Although Runjeet Singh has succeeded in establishing his sole authority over the sect, he has by so doing subverted the fundamental maxims of their system, as delivered by their most revered teachers, and thereby weakened the bond of union among them. Gúru Govind refused to nominate a successor. From his dying expressions the Sikhs are taught to believe that their khúlsa, or commonwealth (though the term has a mystical meaning) is under the immediate care of God, to whom it would be an affront to invest any individual with supreme authority. In their Gúru Mata, they are supposed to deliberate under the inspiration of an invisible being. In this council, a body of fanatics, under the name of acalis, or immortals, uniting the character of priest and soldier, usurp the chief direction of affairs. It is, probably, by means of corrupting this band that the ambitious measures of Runjeet have succeeded. All late writers represent that discontent and dissension prevail among the Sikhs, the cause of which must doubtless be traced to the usurpation of that chief. Mr. Elphinstone observed them to be sullen and unmannerly, contrary, he says, to their natural disposition, which is cheerful, gay, and careless. Mr. Fraser,* too, states that the tribes are perpetually at variance, that constant appeals to arms are made, and frequent bloodshed is the consequence of their quarrels.

The subjugation of the Ghoorkhas, by relieving the Sikhs from a powerful enemy, and by exhibiting a striking proof of British prowess, has made a favourable impression upon Runjeet, and must dispose him, both from gratitude and policy, to maintain a friendly relation with our government. At his death, it is probable that confusion will prevail among the sect: at all

events, we must bear in mind that the peculiarity of their faith, though it approaches, even in its present debased condition, more nearly to a rational form than any other professed by the natives of India, is so repugnant to the prejudices of both Hindoo and Muhammedan, that in a Sikh war we might calculate upon the hearty co-operation of those two classes.

In speaking of Afghanistan it will be unnecessary for us to enter so largely into the history and character of that nation, with which we are better acquainted, especially since the publication of the comprehensive account furnished by Mr. Elphinstone. The extent of the territory once subject to the sovereign of Caubul, is stated by that gentleman as including in breadth thirteen degrees of latitude, reaching from the Oxus to the Persian Gulf; and occupying sixteen degrees of longitude, from Sirhind, one hundred and fifty miles from Delhi, to Meshid, about an equal distance from the Caspian sea. Such a dominion must have comprised states only in nominal subjection, which were liable, by the least disorder in the government, to be detached from its authority. Accordingly, the distracted state of Caubul previous to the mission of 1808, had prevented the king from exercising authority over several countries still included in his dominion. Taking its narrowest dimensions, the kingdom of Caubul at that period extended from Herat, in long. 62°⁰, to the eastern boundary of Cashmere, in long. 77°⁰ east; and from the mouth of the Indus in lat. 24°⁰, to the Oxus in lat. 37°⁰ north; comprehending a diversity of climate, as well as tribes of various characters, by a few of whom the only mark of submission paid to the king was the insertion of his name in the Khootba, that part of the Muhammedan service in which the sovereign of the country is prayed for. The population of the kingdom was estimated (Mr. Elphinstone thinks below the truth) at fourteen millions of souls.

* *Tour to the Himalaya Mountains*, p. 37.

The character of the Afghans, generally speaking (for no single description can accurately fit all the tribes loosely classed under that general term) is very different from the timid effeminate habits which characterize the natives of Hindostan. Their bodies are strong and active, their manners simple and bold: a lofty martial spirit, an energy and independence, a frank hospitality,* a habit of sobriety and contempt of pleasure, are qualities for which they are distinguished. Many of the tribes follow the occupation of shepherds, and retain in some degree the rude manners and primitive simplicity of the pastoral life.

The number of tribes of Afghans, properly so called, was originally four; but they have been subdivided into numerous branches, each governed by its own chief or Khaun, who is chosen from the oldest family of the tribe, or Oolooss. There does not appear to exist among them that devotion to particular families, or to their leader, which usually distinguishes a people thus separated into clans. In most cases the king selects the khaun, and can remove any chief at his pleasure. The government of the Oolooss is managed by the khauns, and by assemblies at which they preside, consisting of the heads of divisions, and called Jeergas. Such, at least, is the theory of their government: but as the khaun may, if he please, act without consulting the jeerga, its power must be nominal. The criminal law is a rude collection of customs that have subsisted from time immemorial, and is administered by the jeerga or the khaun. The general law of the kingdom which applies to such of its tribes as are not of Afghan origin, and in civil matters to the oolooss likewise, is that of Muhammed. The king is the natural head of the Dooraunee tribe,

the greatest, bravest, and most civilized in the kingdom. His authority over the other tribes extends to a general superintendence, and to the levying of fixed proportions of troops and money from each for the common defence. "The whole nation, however," says Mr. Elphinstone, "is seldom animated by one spirit, and the individual interests of each oolooss attract more of its attention than the general welfare. Some of the plains round towns, much of the portion of Afghaunistaun, which is exclusively inhabited by Taujeks, and all the foreign provinces of the state, are entirely under the authority of the king, who is thus enabled to collect a revenue independent of the tribes, and to maintain an army without their assistance. In consequence of these circumstances, there is some distinction of interests between the king and the nation, and a still greater difference of opinion regarding his legal powers; the king, the courtiers, and the Moullahs, maintaining that he has all the authority possessed by Asiatic despots; and the people in the tribes considering him as a monarch with very limited prerogatives. This produces a good deal of diversity in the actual exercise of the royal authority."

The character of the Dooraunee tribe is represented in the most favourable light; but their ascendancy is viewed with jealousy by some of the rest, and with bitter hatred by the Ghiljies, a martial race, that until the time of Nadir Shah was the ruling tribe. Their resentment towards the Dooraunees, whom they nevertheless allow to possess good qualities, is so constant and vehement, that one of them declared to Mr. Elphinstone, that they were considered by his tribe as enemies, and were put to death by them, whenever in their quarrels they fell into their hands. "Our hearts," said he, "burn within us because we have lost the kingdom, and we wish to see the Dooraunees as poor as ourselves." The political institutions

* With respect to the hospitality of the predatory tribes of Afghans, it appears to resemble that of the Bedouin Arabs of Egypt; undoubted proofs exist that a traveller, after being entertained by them, may be robbed by the same individuals when met out of their protection.

of the Ghiljies are of a very democratical complexion, and among some of the divisions border upon complete anarchy.

Among the eastern tribes, the Eusofzyes, occupying part of the Berdooranee country (enclosed between the range of Hindu Coosh, the Indus, the Salt Range, and the range of Solimaun), display in their character, manners and institutions, peculiarities which distinguish them in a remarkable manner from the other Afghans. The points of dissimilarity are very unfavourable to the former. They are more vicious and debauched; though brave, they are quarrelsome; though industrious, yet selfish and dishonest; nor is their hospitality equal to that of the western tribes. The Eusofzyes are divided into many little democratic communities, but there exists among them no associations for mutual defence, as among even the other Berdooranees. Their turbulent independence, whilst it offers an obstacle to an invader, occasions great disorder amongst themselves. Their employment is entirely agricultural, but the uncertain tenure under which their possessions are held, from a ridiculous custom called *waish*, of drawing lots every ten years for the choice of the land, attended by tumults and disorder, is a serious bar to improvement; though a similar custom seems to have prevailed among the ancient Germans, as recorded by the historian Tacitus.* The only tie which holds their societies together is that of kindred, aided by the subordination to the representative of a common ancestor. A famous saint among the Eusofzyes is said to have bequeathed his tribe a *blessing* and a *curse*,—that they should always be free, but never united. The weakness of such a mode of government as we have briefly described, (if it even deserve the title of government) must be obvious to all. "It is hardly necessary to say," observes Mr. Elphinstone, "that the Eusofzyes set

the king at defiance; they boast of their independence of him, and scarcely consider the tribes under his government as Afghans."

A larger space would be necessary to record all the varieties of government in the other tribes. Our object has been to place before the reader such prominent features of the political condition of the Afghans, as will enable us to understand what degree of danger their neighbourhood presents to the British possessions. It will be obvious that the character of their government is essentially different from the prevailing despotism of Asia. Although the king in many instances possesses an arbitrary power utterly at variance with civil liberty, as we understand the term in Europe, yet the fundamental principles of the Afghan constitution are of an extremely liberal and even republican cast, and to these principles the Afghans are resolutely attached. They endeavour to maintain the specious dogma, that all Afghans are equal; and when Mr. Elphinstone once urged, in a strong manner, to an intelligent old man of the tribe of Meeankhail, the superiority of a quiet and secure life, under a powerful monarch, to the discord, alarm, and blood which they owed to their present system, the old man concluded an indignant harangue against arbitrary power, by saying "we are content with discord; we are content with alarms; we are content with blood; but we will never be content with a master."

Mr. Elphinstone has considered the *pour* and *contre* of the Afghan system of government, and we shall take the liberty of borrowing a few of his observations. "Its defects," says he, "are obvious, and when we come to observe in detail the anarchy and disorder which so often arise under the republican government of the tribes, we might be induced to underrate the quantum of happiness it produces, and to suppose that the country would derive more advantage from the good

* Germania, xxvi. quoted by Mr. Elphinstone.

order and tranquillity which an absolute monarchy, even on Asiatic principles, would secure; but the more I have learned of the actual state of the Afghans, the stronger is my conviction that such an estimate would be erroneous."

After some remarks in favour of the present system, he continues: "another incalculable advantage is, that although it encourages little disorders, it affords an effectual security against the general revolutions and calamities to which despotic countries in Asia are so frequently subject. In Persia or India, the passions of a bad king are felt through every part of his dominions; and the civil wars which occur almost as often as a king dies, never fail to throw the kingdom into a state of misery and disorder: part of the inhabitants are exposed to the license and cruelty of the contending armies, and the rest suffers, nearly in equal degree, from the anarchy that follows a dissolution of the government which has hitherto maintained the public tranquillity. The consequence is, that a tyrant or a disputed succession, reduces the nation to a state of weakness and decay, from which it cannot wholly be retrieved, before its recovery is checked by the recurrence of a similar calamity. In Afghanistan, on the contrary, the internal government of the tribes answers its end so well, that the utmost disorders of the royal government never derange its operations, nor disturb the lives of the people. A number of organized and high spirited republics are ready to defend their rugged country against a tyrant, and are able to defy the feeble efforts of a party in a civil war."

We are by no means convinced, by the reasoning of Mr. Elphinstone, or prepared to admit that the *little disorders*, such as the perpetual discord between different tribes, the contempt of all authority among the Eusofzyes, and the existence in most of the rest of some of the worst features of the

republican system, are counterbalanced by their chance of exemption from the violent changes to which eastern empires are exposed. His "pleasing reveries," as to the materials supplied by the Afghan institutions for the construction of a fine national constitution it is not our present purpose to consider: perhaps we should be inclined to agree in his conclusion, that "there is reason to fear that the societies, into which the nation is divided, possess within themselves a principle of repulsion and disunion, too strong to be overcome, except by such a force as, whilst it united the whole into one solid body, would crush and obliterate the features of every one of its parts."

To conclude our remarks upon the Afghans, we shall deduce our opinion that little apprehension need be entertained of their endangering our Indian empire, chiefly from three considerations, arising out of the account we have given of them; namely, the circumscribed power of the monarch, the nature of the occupations and pursuits of the people, and the want of unanimity and co-operation among the tribes into which they are so distinctly separated.

With respect to the first, it appears that the king is in fact possessed of regal sway over the Dooraunee tribe alone. He has indeed the power of selecting and of removing the chiefs of all the tribes, but as the attachment of the Oolooss is rather to the community than to the chief, such a prerogative gives the prince little real power over them. A war then of mere ambition (and such we are speculating upon) must be to an Afghan monarch a measure as difficult as it would be impolitic. His projects would be liable to be thwarted by jealousy towards the ruling tribe, and by the republican spirit of those in the east. His independent army and revenue would be of small service to him in a contest with any powerful state, and could not but be an object of jealousy

to his own subjects, who cherish such a rooted abhorrence to "a master." In a war of a different character, waged for the defence of the country against foreign invaders, the case would be different: the very causes that cramp and enfeeble the exertions of an Afghan sovereign in the former case, would, in the present, contribute to his security. The successful expeditions of Ahmed Shah, the founder of the Afghan monarchy, and of its reigning dynasty, may seem to contradict our conclusions; but the great and commanding talents of that prince, the power of the Dooranee and that of the Suddozye tribe, of which he was chief, the weakness of the Persian government (after the death of Nadir Shah) on the one hand, and of the empire of Hindostan on the other, will sufficiently explain the causes of his success, without considering the perpetual incroachments of the Sikhs, which kept alive the military ardour of the nation. But in most of his expeditions he was either detained in the outset, or recalled suddenly home, by rebellion and insurrection among his refractory subjects.

The employment of the Afghan tribes is chiefly of three kinds; in trade, in agriculture, and as shepherds. Neither of these occupations is attended with migratory habits. Although the shepherds live mostly in tents, no voluntary emigration is known to have occurred among them for a century. Husbandry, as Mr. Elphinstone observes, is a pursuit which naturally attaches them to the soil, and commerce is altogether inconsistent with loose unsettled habits. It is singular, however, that the tribes of Afghans which are termed migratory are those engaged in traffic, which is carried on to a considerable extent by means of caravans that travel to distant places, attended, as much for the sake of protecting the property as for any other cause, by the tribes engaged in this occupation and their families, who move periodically in the same route.

It is not intended that it should be understood that none of the Afghans are of Nomadic character, but the general habits of the three classes betray no evidence of a desire to exchange their soil for that of another country. Their propensity to rapine and plunder has been adverted to; but the tribes most addicted to these practices habitually are some in the west, who inhabit the desert country on the borders of Persia and Beloochistan, and that part of the Tokhee branch of the Ghiljies which occupies a portion of the Paropamisian mountains. The pastoral tribes in the west are said to be more prone to robbery and theft than those who live by agriculture. "In all cases," says Elphinstone, "it must be observed, to the honour of the Afghans, that their robberies are never aggravated by murder: a man may be killed in defending his property, but he will not be put to death after he has ceased to resist."

There will not be occasion to add much to what we have already stated upon the third point. A constitution composed of such discordant particles as that of Afghanistan, whatever may be our opinion of its value to the subject, as compared with the despotic dominion which generally prevails in Asia, seems to be, in equal proportion, at least, harmless towards the neighbouring states. At the present period, the distractions of the empire, occasioned by the contentions of subordinate, and the weakness of the supreme authorities (resembling the state of England during the feudal times under an inefficient prince), expose it to plunder and indignity, especially from that very people whose extermination their sovereign once pursued with so much determination. Scarcely twenty years have elapsed since Runjeet Singh was seen at the Court of the King of Caubul, in the capacity of a dependent tributary. He has now already possessed himself of some of the finest provinces formerly subdued by the Afghans, and is

preparing, as we before stated, to take further advantage of the troubles which embarrass that extensive empire.

We may extract an additional assurance of security from the interposition of the Sikhs between our empire and that of Canbul. The former seem to have established their authority so firmly in the Panjaub (though their numbers are few in comparison with the original inhabitants), that this territory will always present a very formidable outwork against invasion on that side. The heterogeneous principles which exist in the characters, religious and political, of the Afghan and Sikh nations, furnish insurmountable obstacles to any combination between them for mutual objects. A proper respect paid to both states, and an abstinence from all interference in their disputes, will at the same time ensure us their mutual esteem and forbearance.

Without losing sight of the subject we have been engaged upon, namely, the prospect of security to our Asiatic possessions in the north and west, we may take notice of an empire, the knowledge of which has burst upon

us for the first time, whose extent and rapid growth seem to make it deserving of some attention. In the Quarterly Review for July, just published, is an account of a Russian work not yet translated from the original language, detailing the particulars of a visit to a potentate named Villiam, Sultan of the Tartars of Bucharina or Kokania. A Russian embassy was despatched to his Court in 1820, and it appears that he had then possessed himself of a very extensive territory, and was eagerly and rapidly adding to his dominions between the shores of the Caspian and the confines of China; and from the frontiers of Russia to the Hindu Coosh and Himalaya mountains. In that quarter there is every probability, as the Reviewers suggest, of his being able to succeed in erecting a very extensive and formidable empire. Our present information upon this matter is, of course, too slight to dilate upon; but when we can acquire further light, the resumption of this subject will furnish a profitable topic of disquisition in the pages of this Journal.

SHIPWRECK OF THE BLENDEH HALL.

A Narrative of the Shipwreck of the BLENDEH HALL, Capt. Greig, bound from England to Bombay, which was lost off the Island Inaccessible at 10 A.M., on the 23d July 1821, in lat. 37° 29' S., and long. 119° 45' W. of Greenwich, with an Account of the Sufferings of the Passengers and Crew, by LIEUT. JOHN PERRY, Hon. East-India Company's Bombay Marine.

The *Blendon Hall*, Capt. Greig, for Bombay, left Gravesend on Sunday the 6th May 1821, with her complement of able seamen, and arrived in the Downs on the Tuesday following, where she was detained by contrary winds until Friday, when she weighed anchor and proceeded as far as Dungeness. The wind veering to the westward and blowing extremely hard, obliged us to anchor under the point, where we were detained until the 18th, with several other vessels bound

down channel. At seven A.M., an easterly wind springing up, we got under weigh and made all sail. On the 20th, the breeze continuing, at ten P.M. we passed the Lizard, distance about five leagues, and crossed the bay with a continuation of the gale. Saw a ship apparently waiting an opportunity to enter the channel. Passing the Madeiras in favorable weather, every one anticipated a good voyage. Continuing the usual course through the N.E. trade, we were overtaken by a ship which proved to be the *Wellington*, and which parted that evening, stating her intention of steering a south course. Two days after the *Grenville* spoke us, having left the Downs with the *Wellington*, but separated during the gale in crossing the Bay of Biscay. This ship being a superior sailor, also left us. A little to the north of the line, at daylight, we saw a

ship, distance six or seven miles. At eleven a.m. we sent a boat on board; she proved to be the *Daphne* bound to Madras, last from Madeira. This ship also left us. Getting into the S.E. trade winds, and crossing the line in 25° west longitude, we steered to the south and westward; but owing to the trade hanging far southerly for the first week, we found ourselves making considerably to the westward. On reaching 35° south latitude, the wind coming from the north and westward, we hauled to the S.E., continuing to the 22d July, when in lat. 36° 30' S., and long. 15° 11' west per chronometer, at noon we steered on with the intention of making *Tristan de Acunha* to ascertain its accuracy. On the 23d at daylight, when in expectation of seeing the land to leeward, we found the atmosphere too thick to discover any object. Pursuing our course under the uncertainty of the ship's true situation with respect to her distance from the island, we suddenly, at ten a.m., discovered sea-weed and other indications of being near land. Orders were immediately issued to reduce sail: when going aloft for that purpose, heavy breakers were discovered on the starboard bow, and every exertion was made to bring the ship on the wind: this however proved ineffectual, in consequence of its suddenly dying away and becoming light, and the rudder getting entangled with sea-weed. The ship now not answering her helm, and there being a probability of her clearing the breakers on the other tack, we endeavoured to boxhaul her, but the wind constantly shifting, our attempts were in vain. Five minutes after, she unfortunately struck on the reef off the N.W. of the island, and holed herself, hanging on the forebody, which caused her to beat hard on the sternpost, which was carried away; then catching the midships with a heavy sea she broke her back. Previously to this we succeeded in getting out the jolly boat and small cutter, in which the crews made the best of their way to the shore, leaving behind the captain, passengers, and several of the ship's company, who were then endeavouring to get out the long boat. After starting her from the chocks, she was unfortunately stove by the violence of the sea breaking on board. In attempting this, two of the seamen were washed overboard; but by the assistance of ropes,

&c. were got on board again without injury. In the interim the poop fell in, and was in part washed away. It was then thought necessary to cut away the masts, in order to prevent the ship labouring so much, and to protect the crew from being carried off by the force of the waves.

The ship having heeled on the starboard side, exposed us to the fury of the sea; by this time it was evident the ship must part by the mainmast. It then became necessary to get the ladies and all hands forward on the larboard side of the fore-castle; and while we were accomplishing this the ship parted, as expected. Capt. Greig then suggested the expediency of getting a hauling line on shore, which met the concurrence of other professional persons on board. Mr. Summers, the second officer, with the most praiseworthy intrepidity, undertook this hazardous service, but owing to the heavy sea, and the tide running strong to the eastward, he did not succeed, and it was with great difficulty that he regained the ship.

The crews in the boats had by this time reached the shore. The fog clearing off, presented to us our awful situation, being only about half a mile from the beach. The effect on our minds was truly indescribable. Disappointed in our hope of getting a line on shore, some of the passengers and crew determined to risk the venture of swimming; among whom were Messrs. Giberne, Law, and McTavish: the two latter must have perished, but for the assistance of those who had previously succeeded in landing. One of the seamen, named Hore, who adopted their resolution, unfortunately sunk, and another nearly experienced a similar fate. The boatswain (*Hawkesley*) undertook the second trial to reach the shore with a line, in which he failed, but did not return to the ship. A third attempt was made by a seaman, named *McCallister*, who was equally unsuccessful. While these operations were going on, the ship, from the weight of her bowsprit and jib-boom, split in a fore and aft direction, and the starboard side of the fore-castle immediately sunk. During this, Capt. Greig was nearly lost by a heavy sea breaking over. We were at first apprehensive lest the weight of the anchors should counteract what we considered would be most conducive to our safety, and about noon thought of cutting away

the stoppers and shank-painters, but providentially we were unable to start the anchors, which we afterwards found was the cause of our preservation, by keeping part of the fore-castle in its original position. The seamen who remained on board, were about to rig a raft under the lee of the ship, from spars which occasionally were washed round her bow. Having succeeded in lashing together two or three spars, eight of the crew and passengers went on it, and, with the exception of one, reached the shore with great difficulty, in consequence of the offset of the tide, which drifted them out to sea, leaving us under great apprehensions for their safety. About one *p.m.* that part of the wreck we remained upon began to wash gradually towards shore until about three *p.m.*, when it hung to a rock for an hour or more before we perceived any chance of effecting a landing. During this, our horrors were inexpressible, each expecting the next moment would plunge us into a watery grave, and under this idea we took a supposed last farewell of each other. Thus situated, we remained for some time, when the wreck again moved towards shore, affording us once more a gleam of hope that we might attain it, although from the very heavy swell, great danger still awaited us. About five *p.m.* we had drifted close enough for those on shore to heave a rope on to the wreck, by which we were enabled to get on shore by watching the drawback of the sea, which left us but a small space of water to wade through; and we were assisted up the beach by those who had previously landed, and had in a great measure recovered their strength.

Capt. Greig's conduct, from the time the ship struck, deserves every praise, particularly for his determination of continuing on the wreck to the last moment. The crew and passengers assembling together, Capt. Greig inquired if any were missing, and was informed that two were lost; one in swimming, and the other from the raft about thirty minutes after five *p.m.*

Night approaching, we retired to the rushes for the night, about fifty yards distant from where we landed, in the distressed state we were in, some of the passengers being without any other clothing than a shirt. Some spirits which had drifted to shore, gave an opportunity to those who first landed to get intoxicated,

of which they availed themselves, and thus added to the horrible scene around us. The island affording no shelter, we were exposed to the rain, which fell very heavy during the night. We were unable to obtain any sleep, and were frequently annoyed by such of the crew as were drunk, and by the noise of the chain-cable and anchors striking against the rocks. At daylight, about six *a.m.*, all was confusion, the men shaking off the yoke of subordination, and assuming an equality with the passengers, which they did not hesitate to avow in direct terms, accompanied by the most opprobrious language.

Seeing the impossibility of commanding men in such a state, three parties were formed, consisting of the captain and officers, and such of the passengers as were able to explore the island. One party went to the westward, the second to the eastward, and the third over the hills. The first travelled along the beach for the space of about three miles: the sea at length prevented their going farther, and they returned about two *p.m.*, reporting their opinion that the best place for pitching our tents was to the westward, near three large ponds of fresh water, in which many elephants were seen swimming: but the flat ground running off to the westward, being constantly exposed to the wind and weather, as well as inundated and covered with rushes, occasioned some doubt as to the fitness of the situation. About three *p.m.*, the party that had gone to the eastward returned, and reported a more favourable spot about a mile and a quarter east of our present situation, close to a waterfall, and bearing some appearances of fires having been recently made there, which circumstance led them to believe that other persons had been on the island, and made choice of that situation. They had also found the ship's cutter lying high and dry without much apparent injury; also a bale of red cloth, which had drifted from the wreck, which served us for bedding, &c., and protection from the wet ground and the rain, which fell heavily during the night, accompanied with a strong wind from the W.N.W. The third party came back in the evening, bringing with them several roots of wild celery, but had not discovered any place so suitable as that where we had already determined to pass the night.

Our food this day consisted of penguins and raw beef, which we had picked up. We were unable to make a fire for want of proper instruments, and the dampness of the wood excluded the possibility of obtaining one by friction. Nothing but extreme hunger could have induced us to partake of food in a state so revolting to the feelings of a human being. In the evening one of the seamen lost from the raft floated on shore, and was buried with the usual ceremony; and although we took every pains with large stones to prevent the sea removing the corpse, we were much shocked a few days after to find the body wholly exposed.

The next morning, the 25th, at daylight, the passengers and crew were mustered, and a small party was dispatched to get the cutter up above high water mark, and such others as were able were ordered to collect what provisions they could find along the beach. In the course of their search, a cow and two sheep were found, also a ham or two, and a few cheeses: we were farther fortunate in picking up a box of surgeons' instruments, containing a flint and steel, which, with the combustible matter in one of Congreve's rockets, enabled us to make a fire. The iron buoy was brought up this day, and in the afternoon several parts of the wreck came on shore, and also five puncheons of rum and gin, and some cases of wine and beer, and many bales of cloth, which were of infinite service to protect us from the inclemency of the weather. Some penguins were caught this day, which from excessive hunger we were glad to cook in the state in which they were taken, without plucking or cleansing, all being clamorous to share the fire that was kindled. Some clothing came also on shore, but so much cut by the sharpness of the rocks that it was rendered nearly useless. A large quantity of perfumery and distilled waters was taken up, and the sailors, to discover what the bottles contained, broke the necks, expecting to find spirits in them.

At one p.m. we commenced rigging a tent with canvas and spars from the wreck, and at sunset had finished it sufficiently to protect us in a great measure from the rain, &c. As it was of small dimensions, it would not admit of more than one-third of our number, and even then was

very crowded; but every one was anxious to participate in its accommodation: such as could not, occupied casks to shelter themselves for the night. This day, whilst traversing the beach, I picked up Norris's Epitome; and on examining the longitude and latitude of the three islands, found Inaccessible to be the westernmost. On putting some questions to one of the party that attempted the hill, I learnt the bearings of the two islands seen by them, the largest being between north and east, and the other nearly south, which confirmed me in opinion that we were on Inaccessible, and until this I believe it was generally thought that we were on Tristan de Acunha. Miserably as we were off, the fire afforded us much comfort, particularly the ladies, who had suffered extremely from hunger, wet and cold: in fact, several of the passengers were so much exhausted that apparently they were near expiring.

At daylight, on the 26th, we sent a party over the hills to explore the island: the remainder, such as were able, were ordered to the beach to collect all the provision they could find, and any thing else that might be useful, among which were several cases of surgeons' instruments, with knives, saws, &c., which proved of essential service. Some provisions were brought up, and deposited in a cask for general distribution, agreeably to the order of Capt. Greig. At two p.m. the party returned from the hills. Having ascended nearly a mile, they found, in the direction they had taken, the impracticability of advancing farther. This day two more tents were completed, which afforded to us and the invalids much comfort. It was now thought necessary to enforce a regulation requiring each individual, whose strength would permit, to bring two loads of ship-wood from the beach daily, while it lasted, that on the island being inefficient for the purpose of cooking. We killed this day three female sea-elephants, near the ponds before-mentioned. The brains, heart and tongues of these we ate, but the flesh of the young ones we took out was far superior to that of the old ones, yet extremely disgusting. This day we cut the iron buoy asunder, and converted it into boilers; made some soup with penguins and wild celery, and found considerable nourishment therefrom, not-

withstanding it was very mawkish; being warm, it accorded very well with our famished stomachs. The tin lining of two chests served us for frying-pan; but they lasted only a day or two, leaving us only the two boilers for cooking, and we were apprehensive that these also would soon become useless. Towards evening the body of the seaman Hore, who was lost in swimming, was taken up and buried close to that of his shipmate, with the same ceremony. At night, some of the party were obliged to occupy the casks as before, the three tents not affording sufficient sleeping room for all. The wind blowing strong in the night, caused the covering of the tents to rise and admit the rain, from which we suffered exceedingly.

At daylight on the 27th we sent out parties as before, with a full determination to get round the island if possible. But they were again unsuccessful. Anxious, however, to discover any thing that might be of service, they penetrated the rushes to the westward, and hit upon the retreat of the sea elephants, who had settled there for the purpose of bringing forth their young; at the same time they found and brought some wood that had been fired near this spot, leaving on our minds a full conviction that some fishermen had been on the island a short time before, and this idea was further corroborated by our finding a whaler's knife, and the blade of a steering oar. This day we skinned the cow and two sheep, which in our situation we thought tolerably good, but afterwards found to disagree with us very much, as might be expected from their having been drowned, and having remained two days in the sea. The weather now having moderated, we found the health of the sick much improved, although labouring under strong symptoms of dysentery, brought on by want of proper nourishment and rest, both of which we had hitherto been deprived of.

On the 28th, at daylight, fine weather, wind at N. N. W. with a high surf. We sent some men with the carpenters to remove the cutter still higher, in order to examine her. Unluckily she was found to be considerably injured along the keel and larboard side. The hide of the cow was given to the carpenter, to assist in repairing the boat. This day we raised a temporary

flag-staff in front of the tents. Our sick much improved. The party which left this morning, taking with them ropes, &c. for exploring the island by way of the hills, fortunately succeeded in reaching the opposite side with a great deal of difficulty, and returned at 9 P. M., excessively fatigued, and reported having seen vast numbers of sea-elephants on the beach. We this day rigged another tent, and made every exertion to improve the other. We also were employed in getting copper from the ship's bottom, which was high and dry, for making cooking utensils. One of the seamen in a fit of intoxication stove in the head of a puncheon of rum; after which he used it for sleeping in, totally insensible.

Sunday the 29th, very pleasant weather. At 9 A. M., we assembled together, read prayers, and offered up thanks to the Almighty for our signal deliverance.

On the 30th, at daylight, all hands on the beach engaged in seeking what remained, the heavy surf having washed off many articles that we had not been able to remove, particularly the cloth and all the wine and spirits, which from this time, left us destitute of either. A seaman named Harris undertook and began to build a canoe, framing her with wood hoops from the provision casks, covering her with tarred elephant skins. Her extreme length was twenty-four feet by five feet four inches. We got from the wreck several rockets, which, by closing one end with lead, served for small boilers; others stopped with wood answered as cans for oil, which we used for cooking. Some hands were employed in burning ship's timber, to procure nails for the carpenter.

Having from this time no means of making any memoranda, for the want of ink and paper, the subsequent relation is given from memory, and may be considered to embrace a general statement of what usually occurred, without reference to any particular date. Suffering considerable annoyance in the tents from fleas and flies, some of the party raised one on the bench, thus hoping to avoid the nuisance, but on the third or fourth night after its completion, they were suddenly alarmed, while sleeping, by the sea coming in and carrying away a part of it. Others of the seamen who had occupied a tent with several of the gentlemen, induced by some

secret motive, raised a separate tent about one hundred yards distant from the general rendezvous. The rest of the sailors followed their example by removing to a distant part of the island, having previously secured sufficient canvas, &c. to re-establish habitations; leaving the Captain, Second Officer, Doctor, and passengers to shift for themselves, of whom the major part were very unwell. Fourteen of the seamen who had united and separated from the rest, requested one of the kettles, which the Captain and passengers acceded to, by granting the smallest of the two that we had, which did not hold more than the proportion their number entitled them to; but bearing dissatisfaction existed among the others, he called them together, and explained his motives for complying with their demand, upon which they unanimously refused to assist in the ordinary employments assigned them by the Captain: at the same time offering to do every thing for him and his son, leaving the passengers to provide for themselves. This was rejected, and the line of conduct they pursued called forth a strong remonstrance from the second officer, who had determined to remain by his Captain and passengers in their feeble state: this, however, had no effect, consequently the passengers were obliged to act entirely for themselves. Although they offered from £8 to £10 per month for assistance in getting food only, the terms were refused, with the observation "that the island inaccessible carried no passengers, and that all were on one footing."

A boat on the principle of West India batteaux, was undertaken and completed by the ship's cook, a native of the West Indies: the weather, however, continuing bad, it could not be launched. Prior to this boat being finished, the penguins had come on shore to deposit their eggs, which were very numerous, in so much that at daylight, noon, and three p.m., each individual might collect from four to six dozen. They remained on the island for a month or thereabout, affording us much relief, and contributing greatly to the restoration of our health and strength: their departure was as sudden as their arrival, and equally unexpected, to our great sorrow. The elephants also took to the sea, which left us with the forlorn prospect of being destitute of food, when the store

we had accumulated should be expended, until the season of their return. The impression on our minds at the dreaded scarcity began to be visible in every countenance, and we also experienced great inconvenience from the want of wild celery, which could not now be had without great difficulty, it being necessary to ascend the hill on the brink of precipices, at the imminent danger of our lives, to gather the few remaining roots. While the abovementioned boat was building, a second, upon the same principle, was laid down, and finished within a day or two of the other. A third was also begun by the carpenter on a larger scale, similar to the other, with the exception of her head and stern running in. About a week after the female elephants had emigrated, the males made their appearance for the purpose of shedding their coats. This dissipated our fears of absolute starvation while they remained; and their skins afforded us materials for covering the canoe, and proved serviceable also for shoes.

We were farther relieved by numerous shoals of peterills, which succeeded the penguins, and were easily caught; but they were transient in their stay, as they quitted with the male elephants in about eight or ten days; this again excited a renewal of our fears for our future sustenance.

In September we launched the first boat, which answered uncommonly well for fishing, in which we were very successful. Our hooks consisted of nails turned, and the nets were made from the rigging of the wreck, of which we had an ample supply. Two days after we endeavoured to launch the second boat, but could not, owing to the sea running too high; we succeeded, however, on the following morning, in launching both boats for the general benefit. After this the seamen availed themselves of every favourable occasion to launch the boats, but were obliged to solicit the assistance of the passengers to haul them on shore again, which favour was returned by their giving each a small quantity of fish in the most contemptuous manner. At this time our situation was improved by an increase of our tents.

A short time before this, the carpenter's boat and canoe being finished, a fourth boat was laid down, and soon completed

by the second officer and some of the passengers. On making trial of the carpenter's boat, we found her too crank, and made the necessary alteration by placing another plank in her bottom, which answered very well. Having now four boats and a canoe fit for use, they were launched for fishing as often as the weather would permit. These boats did very well along shore, but could not be fully depended on to risk the voyage in contemplation, as the only tools used in their construction were a hand-saw, an old chisel, and a bolt as a substitute for a hammer, with a port hinge rubbed to an edge instead of an axe.

Early in October, Mrs. Pepper having been recommended to take exercise, we were absent for several hours, during which time some person or persons took the opportunity of entering our tent, and purloining a box containing a gold chronometer, chain, three seals, a ring, and a key, a purse with eight guineas, and two pounds in silver, with various other articles, value altogether about £170; which, after the most diligent inquiry and search, were never recovered. This circumstance needs no comment, but shews sufficiently the vile disposition of some of the crew.

On the following morning the cook's bateau was launched; and he embarked in it with five seamen, hoping to reach Tristan de Acunha. The vessel continued in sight an hour after, when she suddenly disappeared, and the weather becoming squally, we were apprehensive that some accident had befallen them; and this was afterwards confirmed, as they never reached their destination.

Two days after, a party being on the hill, observed a ship standing off and on Tristan de Acunha Bay. The next morning an endeavour was made to launch the carpenter's boat, with a view to gain that island. In our attempt the boat was nearly lost. About a fortnight or more having elapsed without our receiving any intelligence from Tristan de Acunha, we resolved to make another attempt to launch the carpenter's boat; the fineness of the morning promising a fair day. The party which embarked in it succeeded in reaching Tristan de Acunha at sunset. Upon landing, the crew were overjoyed at meeting with a man named Glass, formerly a corporal in his Majesty's artillery

drivers. This man and several of the inhabitants volunteered their services with two whale boats, to convey the passengers and remaining crew across. This succour arrived on Inaccessible on the 10th Nov., bringing with them a small quantity of potatoes, butter, milk, and biscuit; a proportion of which being issued for the day, the residue was reserved for those who were destined to stay behind. On the 11th, the Captain, his son, and the married persons were the first appointed to quit Inaccessible, and although the morning appeared very unfavourable, we determined to risk the voyage, which was attended by squally winds and frequent calms.

We left Inaccessible at 7 A.M., and arrived at Tristan de Acunha at 2, 30 P.M., when we were gratified beyond the power of expression, to see something approaching in appearance to domestic comfort.

On the 18th and 25th, other successful efforts were made, and the safe removal of all was accomplished, although the last trip was attended by a most violent gale from the N.W. One of the boats was obliged to part company, and take shelter under the lee of the island, where the crew, &c. underwent considerable sufferings for two or three days, living only on fish, which they caught on the rocks. On our arrival at Tristan de Acunha, an agreement was made with Mr. Glass for board and lodging, at 2s. sterling per diem. During our stay, the passengers were frequently engaged in shooting, the island affording a plentiful number of wild pigs and goats, which were difficult to be got at, and consequently their exertions were not attended with much success. The wide difference between our present lot and the late conduct of the crew occasioned feelings of disgust, and enhanced the value of the favours rendered to us; nor is it possible to convey a just idea or conception of what passed in our breasts, on seeing the boat with the last of our unfortunate companions on the shore of Tristan de Acunha. Our feelings choked utterance, and it was with tears of mutual sympathy that we embraced each other.

About five weeks after the first party landed, a ship was seen passing the island, hull up, wind blowing a strong westerly gale; but the island being enveloped by fog, prevented, we presume, their noticing the signals we made. This ship we have

since learnt was the *Hyperion* frigate, bound to the Cape. Observing her passing by without touching, occasioned a renewal of desponding fears, which were undiminished until the 10th of Jan. 1822, when the *Nerinae*, Capt. David Lauchlan, hove in sight at 11 A.M., on a calm and beautiful day. We immediately dispatched a boat to make known our deplorable situation. While the boat was making for the brig, we anxiously noticed the manœuvres caused by the baffling winds until 5 P.M., by which time she had sufficiently reached into the bay to enable us to see the boat leaving her. Previous to this Captain Greig and son, and a young passenger, had left the shore in another boat, with instructions from the passengers to negotiate on the best terms an agreement for their conveyance to the Cape of Good Hope. Before this boat had reached the ship, Captain Lauchlan had left his vessel and landed. Feeling a true sense of our distresses, he immediately offered to receive the whole of us, on terms that convinced us that gain was not the motive which actuated him, and his subsequent attention, and sacrifice of personal comforts for our accommodation, demand an acknowledgment of our most unqualified gratitude. Having arranged with Mr. Glass, we embarked the same evening, and were received with great kindness by the officer in charge, Captain Lauchlan being engaged on shore in procuring supplies, rendered necessary by the augmentation of his number. On the following morning at 10, a heavy swell coming on from the N.W. indicated a gale, and it was deemed prudent to weigh anchor and stand off and on. No sooner was the anchor up than what we anticipated took place, and our attempts to keep the island on board were baffled, in consequence of a strong set to the eastward, and we were compelled to leave behind, with much regret, six seamen and a female servant, also

thirteen casks of water. At noon, the east end bearing south, we made sail for the Cape, and after an excellent voyage arrived there on the 21st January 1822, comprising a term of six calendar months, within two days, from the time of our unfortunate shipwreck.

While on Tristan de Acunha we undertook to build a vessel of twelve tons from the fragments of the *Julia* wrecked on that island. It may be remarked as a singular coincidence, that the *Nerinae* left the Cape of Good Hope for South America, on the same day and about the same hour when the *Blenden Hall* first struck.

After undergoing such a multiplied series of misfortunes, in which I was more than others particularly interested on account of Mrs. Pepper's critical situation, I cannot close this narrative without publicly expressing my humble and sincere gratitude to Divine Providence, which supported and carried us through such imminent perils, and adding our united tribute of thanks to those who generously contributed to our comforts, both at Tristan de Acunha and at the Cape.

(Signed) JOHN PEPPER.

N.B. The island Inaccessible is about thirteen miles in circumference, and when viewed from the sea presents a flat top. It principally consists of rock, which in some few places is covered with soil of good quality, and the sides are partially interspersed with rushes and low trees. Although a considerable supply of oil and seal skins may be obtained in the months of December and January, yet the almost insuperable difficulties and dangers attending vessels off this and the neighbouring islands supersede the comparative advantage. The narrator farther recommends all masters of ships to be cautious in approaching these islands, as in running with the wind to the N. of W., which usually prevails, together with the dense fog that covers them, they are subject to great danger.

ON THE BURNING OF HINDOO WIDOWS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—My place of date shews that your useful miscellany is read with satisfaction throughout the united kingdom. The members of our society felt much interest in Colonel

Macdonald's* paper on the cremation of Hindoo Widows. In your number for May, it appears that Mr. E.A. Kendall has taken up the subject, with no

* Well known by his various works.

lack of confidence in his own views of it. This gentleman seems not to be deficient in oburgatory vituperation directed against others. His reasoning is desultory and embarrassed, and labours under the manifest disadvantage of an unacquaintance with the moral (or rather immoral) character, habits, and usages of the natives of India. He writes that "infanticide, however practised in India, has no sanction from any one of its systems of religion, but on the contrary is abhorred and repudiated by them all." Now, so contrary is the real fact to this, that though infants are exposed in some provinces to avoid maintaining them, they are in general destroyed in various cruel manners, as a sacrifice offered to some of the millions of millions of Hindoo gods or goddesses. It remains for Mr. K. to inform us on what grounds he terms atrocious murder "simply a civil act." In some parts of India, in our possession, *murder is compensated for by a fine*. From Mr. K.'s multiplied repetition of one unvaried idea, we can have no right to disturb so barbarous a law. It has, however, been done, and that too with the fullest assent of the chiefs of the country. It is clearly made out that the Hindoo laws *do not sanction* the burning of widows; that, on the contrary, a life of penance, purity, and self-denial, is recommended; that no blame whatever is attached to those who prevent a woman's burning; that all who dissuade her from burning, act laudably; that if the widow recoils at the sight of the flames, she shall be treated by her neighbours precisely as before; and that burning is to be ascribed to ambition and cupidity, under a failure of resolution to lead what is prescribed in preference, a future life of chastity, abstinence, and austerity.

Relative to this last clause, Mr. K. has made an odd blunder in ascribing to Colonel Macdonald actuating motives, condemned as selfish by the quoted laws of the country.

With a qualifying "perhaps," Mr. K. is not averse to the *principle* of the measure of prevention, as he writes, "I should perhaps be happy to see that law enforced by native authority." Col. M. recommends precisely the same thing; that is, effecting the good, through the instrumentality of the native powers, acting thus in *perfect conformity to their own laws*. Anxious to effect so desirable an object, he recommends the rejection of what is *illegal* in the execution of the law, and which has been *artfully* introduced to *diminish* the terrors of so dreadful a death. This death would be rendered ten times more so, by being inflicted according to the letter of the law. The two writers are on this question, of very opposite opinions: the one saying it would deter victims from offering themselves, while the other asserts that the very violence of the mode would but increase the number.

I have made experimental references to female feelings, which tend to solve what is little doubtful. After explaining the general subject to sensible women, I concluded by putting the case as follows: suppose that you agree (I care not from what motives) to be burnt, and that you have a choice as to the mode of execution. Two funeral piles are prepared, the one consists of wood and other substances, which are not to be inflamed till you have been placed on it; the other raging in intense flames, to which you must advance, and amidst which you must precipitate yourself: die by either of these modes you must, *which would you choose?* The answer has invariably been, for the *winflamed pile*. This evinces sufficiently that the Hindoo law of the case is founded in nature and in truth. When martyrdom is mentioned, it could not for a moment be intended to compare that sacred cause to the heartless and senseless superstition of misguided Hindoo widows, *urged* to destruction by the unworthy and grovelling mo-

tives against which their own laws warn them. But even the martyr did not rush to the stake; and a form of trial was requisite to lead him to a fate, which when unavoidable he met with fortitude. Mr. Kendall is obscure to being nearly unintelligible, where he thinks it proper to reprehend Col. Macdonald, for, as above, asserting the effects of Christianity acting through a right faith. He asks him, whether he thinks the Hindoos deem their faith a wrong one? If Mr. K. had inquired a little more, he would have found that few believe the half of the monstrous absurdities of an unreasonable and extravagant mythology, the one-hundredth part of which mass of foolishness, the common people do not understand.

I would ask you, Sir, what moral or political object of any essential importance can be achieved, without conferring favours? and Col. M. asks no more in gaining over the Brahmins to do what, after all? why to enforce *their own laws*. It must be gratifying to any Governor-General to use every influence of argument, persuasion, and even favour, to forward so noble and humane a cause. To say the least of it, it cannot but be deemed illiberal on the part of Mr. Kendall, whoever he may be, to apply the term of bribery to an act of pure humanity. I do not find, from any thing in Col. M.'s paper, that he even mentions employing the Company's officers, civil and military, to enforce the execution of Hindoo laws: and yet I observe that Mr. Kendall conjures up the supposition. It is only recommended that timely intimation of a *Suttee* should be given, to enable the local magistrate to ascertain how far the real Hindoo law may be intended to be complied with.

Mr. K. chooses to be of opinion, that "the British nation, as a body politic, has nothing to do with the matter." In this extraordinary position I should imagine that few will feel inclined to agree with him. A nation ever active to all that is benevo-

lent and philanthropic, cannot be and certainly is not of this cold calculating character. Such is not the character of the Court of Directors, who deeply lament the existing evil, though they must be cautious in applying an efficient remedy when it is or may be suggested.

Mr. K. suggests *nothing*, and is for leaving matters to the operation of time. Were every moralist to recommend this *stationary doctrine*, the world would advance but slowly, if at all, in improving, either morally or physically; but fortunately this lukewarm philosophy is not that generally followed, and therefore there is little danger of the establishment of this system of general apathy.

Disgraceful, discreditable, and such terms, are merely relative, and derive their force from circumstances when rendered self-evident. Under this impression, their application must be reckoned conditional, and proportioned to the progress or retardation of the subject on which they bear. Mr. K. has amused himself in ringing a variety of changes, on what really has no existence; the application, or the reverse, being purely contingent and conditional.

Mr. Buxton, a very respectable character, be his opinions what they may, is very severely reprehended by Mr. Kendall: so much so, that you, Sir, very properly, check him, and throw him on his own responsibility. He chooses also to exhibit that gentleman and Colonel Macdonald, whom he depicts as visionaries and zealots, consulting together, though he knows not whether they are even acquainted.

In conclusion, Sir, I remark that the original Hindoo law prescribed the raging funeral pile, in order mercifully to terminate quickly, lingering, but dreadful torments; and to deter fanatical females from sacrificing their lives to enrich Brahmins and interested relatives. This diminished the practice, and therefore a less violent process, but occasioning more real

suffering, was, *illegally*, had recourse to. This alone affords sufficient proof that the remedy recommended would be effectual. Mr. Kendall calls it barbarous; but still sensible of its necessity, he would have it pursued, if carried into effect by the natives.

Mr. K. cannot expect that the interests of truth are to be sacrificed, by stating the Oriental character and morals to be otherwise than experience warrants and history records. He appears, from his contrarieties, to approximate nearly to this sentiment: *video meliora, proboque, deteriora sequor.*

I had written thus far, Sir, when your interesting number for June arrived; and I rejoice to see the subject taken up, and sensibly handled by your very intelligent correspondent B. W., who gives an equally just and gentlemanlike admonition to Mr. Kendall; shewing him, by judicious remarks and quotations, how much he has yet to learn, before he can be qualified to draw fair conclusions, and to dogmatize magisterially. Mr. Kendall's misconceptions will, however, be so far serviceable, that able and better informed men will be induced to rectify the erroneous views he has taken of a dreadful practice, which appears to be now forcibly commanding public attention, from the sensibility and horror which it creates in every humane and feeling mind.

Mr. Kendall approves of the efficacious remedy recommended by Col. Macdonald, *provided* that the native powers themselves could be induced to administer it. Now this is *mainly* what Colonel M. wishes to effect, by influencing the Brahmins to carry *their own very laws* into execution, as the surest means of curing the evil, by the very terror which would accompany self-destruction in so tremendous a form.

As these Brahmins appear to be superstitiously believed to be an *incarnation of the Majesty of Justice*, extravagant as such a doctrine may be, it would have its effect on the abused and weak minds of infatuated females, shewing them that if they will sacrifice themselves, it must be *according to law*; and because they deem themselves *unfit* to lead what that law ordains *positively*, a life of *abstemiousness, correctness, purity, self-denial, and virtue.*

If the Brahmins could by any possible means be thus induced to inculcate the *real precepts of their own law*, there would be an end of a thousand shocking murders, made out to be *annually, illegally committed.* I trust, Sir, that the subject will be unremittingly argued by men of sense and information: "*Viresque acquirit eundo.*"

AN OLD INDIAN.

Edinburgh, June 9, 1822.

ON THE BURNING OF HINDOO WIDOWS.*

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: In behalf of the cause which I am defending, I scarcely wish for a better ally than B. W., and yet personally I think I have some little reason for complaint.

The effect of the letter of B. W. is to corroborate, in no unimportant degree, all the views which, as to *facts*, were hazarded in mine. Col. Macdonald's position is, that "general sorrow for so inhuman and cruel a custom has not been alleviated by the slightest hope of its ter-

mination." To this, I ventured to oppose a persuasion that the custom is hourly dying away; and here I am assisted by B. W., who, "for the reasons which I have adduced, concurs with me in opinion, that the practice is losing ground." So far, then, B. W. assists me against a very grave part of the letter of Col. Macdonald; the part, indeed, which, if correct, would lay the principal ground for that extraordinary interference, the call for which it is my endeavour to silence. But Col. Macdonald had himself furnished me with an argument, by adducing the

* We are obliged to print this article in the small letter on account of its length.—We have likewise changed Mr. Macdonald's title. Ed.

united authorities of public writers and of public opinion, among the Hindoos themselves, against the custom. B. W. goes further still, and brings forward the testimony of the "Friend of India," a local publication, and one of which the general and particular sentiments can give no offence to the zealous at home. The "Friend of India," in attempting an estimate of the local support which measures of coercion would, as it conceives, obtain, remarks, "We may depend on that great majority of the people, who have prevented every village in India from being lighted up monthly with these infernal fires. Those who [have?] used all their power and influence to liberate their country from the stigma of this guilt, by preventing their own mothers and sisters from ascending the funeral pile, will undoubtedly support us in discountenancing the practice elsewhere." The sense of the first of these two sentences is not perfectly clear, but I suppose it to imply, that but for the opposition of the "great majority of the people," (words of amazing import in this controversy), every village would have been lighted up, &c.; in other words, that this opposition has, in point of fact, already prevented many villages, &c. Thus much for the public Hindoo feeling in that part of India (for to that part the observation must apply) in which the custom is most followed; but what, according to the same authority, as equally cited by B. W., is the local circumscription of the evil? "The chief support of this odious practice," says the "Friend of India," "centers in Bengal: in the Western Provinces, peopled with a bold and hardy race, female immolation is exceedingly rare." Thus we are provided, at once, with two facts for the controul of "declamation:" first, the weight and efficacy of the existing public Hindoo opinion; and, secondly, the narrow geographical limits within which the practice is, for the most part, confined. It will take from the "imposing" features of some of our harangues, to substitute the name of Bengal for that of India; but it is due, however, at the same time, to acknowledge that the assertion of the "Friend of India" must be with some qualification, since it appears that the *Suttee* is not wholly unknown, even among the "bold and hardy race" of the Himalaya Mountains.*

B. W. goes along with me yet one step further, and abandons the defence of the particular measures suggested by Col. Macdonald; the condemnation of those particular measures being the second purpose of my letter. But at this point I lose the benefit of his good-will; and here he commences a series of charges against

me, the simple enumeration of which will, I allow myself to hope, insure my acquittal with your readers.

B. W. speaks of the "pointed severity" of my reply. That "severity" was pointed, I think, but at three objects: the idea of British legislative interference with the religious practices of India; the character of the particular description of interference proposed by Col. Macdonald as the only description of interference admissible; and the headlong account given by Mr. Buxton of the Dispatch of the Court of Directors, when he spoke of it as "a disgrace to a Christian government." Col. Macdonald, too, had said, that the continuance of the practice "must reflect indelible disgrace on the British nation;" so that, as to "pointed severity," there can be no very heavy balance against me.

But then, according to B. W., from the tenor of my reply, be it what it may, "an uninformed reader might suppose Mr. Buxton's philanthropical professions false and hypocritical." Has B. W. considered the import of these words? Mr. Buxton's professions false! What professions of Mr. Buxton can I be supposed (I ought rather to say, can I be discovered) to have represented as false? And, again: "Mr. Buxton's philanthropical professions hypocritical!" It is truly to be deplored, if a difference of opinion between two individuals cannot be maintained, unexposed to the intervention of a third party, who, by a grievous misrepresentation, shall embitter the controversy, and even draw on personal offence. That I differ from Mr. Buxton on the present question, and that on this and some others I do not entertain the highest veneration for Mr. Buxton's judgment and liberality, is true; but it has no more entered my head to call him a hypocrite than to call him a Mussulman. The suspicion of hypocrisy never came into my imagination; and yet B. W. is anxious to state against me, that "Mr. Buxton's character is high beyond suspicion!" I must tell B. W. that I have other ways of accounting for men's errors than by attributing them to concealed causes, and that I have always believed implicitly in the sincerity of Mr. Buxton's professions, and the uprightness of his intentions. In a Roman Catholic commentary on the ninth commandment, I meet with a beautiful exposition of one of the modes of "bearing false witness against our neighbour;" namely, "by interpreting the doings or sayings in the worst part." Now I believe that I have never broken this commandment, as regarding Mr. Buxton, and I cannot but intreat B. W. to keep it as regarding me.

In the same spirit, nevertheless, that writer insinuates that I impugn the mo-

* See FRASER'S TOUR.

times of Col. Macdonald. Where have I given reason for such a charge? What motive could I, by possibility, imagine in Col. M. but the desire of doing good? So, too, it is equally represented, by implication, that I "sneer" at Col. M.'s "ardent feeling." I am sure that Col. M. himself can have understood no such thing. I *reprobated*, and not *sneered*; and I reprobated, not Col. M.'s "ardent feeling," but the measures of relief which that "ardent feeling" have suggested to Col. M.'s mind.

Leaving, now, what is personal, I shall briefly notice another subject of dispute, in which B. W. endeavours to involve me with Col. Macdonald. B. W. asserts that I have "ingeniously twisted my adversary's arguments, or otherwise unfairly met them." Here, along with B. W., I content myself with appealing to the "impartial reader;" but when, from generalities, B. W. descends to particulars, and gives an *instance* of my misrepresentation, the charge, as I trust, comes to nothing. "I am sure," says B. W., "that it never was nor could have been Col. Macdonald's wish, that British authorities should act the part of executioners, in forcing the victim to mount the funeral pile, whether as a means of deterring others, by thus enhancing the horrors of the spectacle, or for any other object whatever. He evidently meant, that our interference should extend simply to the prevention of undue influence and unlawful force, and that we should peremptorily insist upon the previous inflammation of the pile. The widow was then to be left to make her own choice of life or death. But Mr. Kendall (*mirabile dictu*!) has made him say, that we must actually place her on the pile, whatever may be her own determination after viewing it in flames."

Surely, Mr. Editor, this is "bearing false witness against our neighbour" with a vengeance! This is something still stronger than "interpreting sayings in the worst part." It is the inventing of sayings, and the putting them falsely into one's mouth. Let B. W. produce the words which he ascribes to me; let him show in what terms I have represented Col. Macdonald as saying that we (the British authorities) must actually place the Hindoo widow on the pile, under any circumstances whatever, and still more, that we must place her there even against her will? I address myself to B. W.; I beseech him to reflect on the misery and endless nature of controversy, where an opponent neglects precision of language and terms; where he draws hasty inferences, and puts forth rash and heedless interpretations, and transforms one proposition into another, having only a remote resemblance. It is in this way that all controversies are lengthened

and embittered. It was thus that the defender of a certain Puritan polemic found occasion to complain, that the adversaries of the latter were continually making him the advocate of Kings, "which the good man's soul abhorred."

"I," in my turn, "am sure," that Col. Macdonald has not understood me as "making him say" any thing of the kind above asserted. Nothing like placing the widow on the pile by British hands has ever been spoken of, either by Col. Macdonald or by myself. The argument, as between that gentleman and me, runs simply thus: Col. Macdonald says, increase the horror of the sacrifice, not (with B. W.) "as a means of deterring others," but to deter the victim herself from submitting to it; and, begging the question, he adds, "it is safely presumed, that few in their sober senses will agree to perish in this manner." I answer, first, that we must not increase the horror of the sacrifice, because we must not interfere with the sacrifice at all; but, secondly, because the proposed interference not only might not have the effect intended, but might have an effect directly opposite. Again, even Col. Macdonald anticipates that a few, that some may agree to perish in this manner; and I say, that in such case of the perishing of this few, in circumstances of this "increased horror," of this increased barbarism, the British laws and authorities, made and acting according to Col. Macdonald's proposition, would be guilty. I say, that if A is determined to do a certain act in *some* manner; and if B insists that the act shall be done only in a *given* manner; then B is guilty of that *given* manner. Now, if the given manner is a manner of "increased horror," then B is guilty of that "increased horror;" and this is a position in which I do not wish to see Great Britain placed, as regarding India. In the Oriental phrase, I "read and understood" the words of Col. Macdonald, who requires us to "insist on a rigid execution of the laws, by seeing that every miserable female, deluded to self-destruction, shall, unintoxicated and unstupified by drugs, mount the funeral pile in full previous inflammation," "leaving the few, if any, who will dare pain and death in so dreadful a form, to precipitate themselves into the fire, burning fiercely, and ready to consume them in agonies;" and I challenge B. W. to quote the passage in which I have made Col. Macdonald say, that we (the British) are to place, not only these few, but all, "whatever their determination," upon the burning pile. It is true, indeed, that supposing for a moment the existence of the law desired by Col. Macdonald, I have said, "if British orders" are to compel the Hindoo widow to ascend the burning pile, British officers, British force, must be em-

ployed to enforce those "orders." But the context cannot but show that I was speaking of an alternative; that I understood and represented Col. Macdonald to mean, that the widow should either ascend the burning pile, or ascend no pile at all. As to the picture which B. W. draws, and then attributes to my pencil, of Britons placing the victim on the pile, and so placing her with her consent or without it, I submit to your correspondent that such a sally is hardly within the bounds of candid controversy; and yet in this manner ends his charge of "misrepresentation!"

But B. W. further misrepresents me, when he would have it believed that, in opposition to Col. Macdonald, I think it "nothing to ascertain, with accuracy, the root and character of the disease;" and when he asserts, that "notwithstanding a few dubious hints, the upshot of my argument is, leave nature to its course." The word *nature* has certainly been used by B. W. only with inadvertence; for he is aware that I placed my reliance by name upon the progress of *civilization*; that is, upon the influence *moral* causes. With respect to "ascertaining with accuracy the root and character of the disease," so far am I from thinking, or seeming to think nothing of such an object, that its promotion has been the inducement for my using my pen on the question. It was with the view of applying my humble efforts to the furtherance of that end, that in concluding my former letter I proposed to trouble you with a second; it has been with that view that, in point of fact, I have written a second, which, but for the appearance of the letter of B. W., would have been forwarded to you this month; it is in short with this view, (that of "ascertaining with accuracy the root and character of the disease") that I wish to prolong and extend the inquiry; that I oppose myself to all "declamation," all "passion;" that I do not content myself with the views already taken; and lastly, it is with this view that I have ventured to bespeak the important assistance of your pages, for collecting in Europe and in India all such facts and observations as may tend to elucidate and to abrogate the custom under review. If, without presumption, I may myself sometimes attempt to connect the different statements given, to draw an inference, or to suggest an inquiry, this will be the only participation to which I shall aspire.

Perhaps, after the avowal just submitted, it is not to all your readers that I need tender assurances of the *importance* which I attach to the undertaking. But my estimate of that importance does not satisfy B. W.; and possibly there are reasons why it never can. Here, however, and on another point, B. W. and myself at length

reach the open ground, and have a plain quarrel of our own, unembarrassed with my antagonist's championship for Messrs. Buxton and Macdonald; and here, too, (on the question of importance) B. W. candidly and handsomely concedes to me "that the advocates for the abolition of the practice may, at times, have been too declamatory." B. W., in this part of his letter, writes directly to myself, in a manner to which I am not insensible; but let me, with all gentleness, ask your correspondent, whether even at this place he does not set out with a degree of misrepresentation? He inquires whether I am myself correct, "in measuring the extent of the evil simply by the annual sacrifice of human life?" Now my words are neither more nor less than these: "The extent of the evil may be estimated by two different scales: the first the *positive* amount of the evil, in the cases, whether few or many, in which it is inflicted; and the second, the *comparative* amount of the evil, reckoned by the number of cases in which it occurs." It never was, then, my intention to estimate the extent of the evil, the importance of its cure, simply by the annual sacrifice of human life; it never was my intention to consider even the number of one thousand *suttees* (or eight hundred, as recently more moderately stated by Mr. Buxton, at the Freemason's Tavern) upon the whole Hindoo or Brahminical population of India, as a number devoid of importance—of great and grave importance; neither was it ever my intention to underrate the importance of the *second* view of the evil, the positive amount in each particular case, be the cases few or many; a view which includes the bodily and mental sufferings of the victim, the vices and crimes so unsparingly charged upon the attendant Brahmins and others, and the influence (particularized by B. W.) of the observance of the custom, upon the feelings and character of Hindoo society at large. My estimate, therefore, is not *simple* but *complex*; and yet I freely confess, that after all, the sum of its importance is probably less in my eyes than in those of B. W. and others.

I hasten to the sole remaining point in the letter of B. W. of which I propose to myself to take notice at present; but it is not without the exercise of much self-denial that I pursue this course. The *positive amount of the evil*, and the importance of the cure under this aspect, is a branch of the discussion at which I am eager to arrive; and the several features suggested by B. W. hold out present temptation to reply. More than all, too, it is, as reasonably urged by B. W., upon the view taken of its magnitude that depends much of our patience or impatience under the

continuance of the evil. "A desperate disease requires a desperate remedy;" and I am free to acknowledge, that if I myself saw the cremation of Hindoo Widows exactly in the light which I suppose B. W. and others do, I should be as impatient as they of all obstacles in the way of its abolition; as deaf to every pleading for the injustice of such an abolition, as regarding India; and as careless of every threatened danger as regarding Great Britain. Upon our view, therefore, of the importance hinges almost every thing else. But here is the very step in the argument where "ardent feeling" becomes a doubtful guide; here, we want not only "natural light," but acquired light; here we want, not only feeling, but judgment; not only judgment, but knowledge; not only one view of the subject, but many. Here, in a word, we have a thesis for a whole argument by itself, and not for one that is to be touched incidentally and hastily at the close of a letter.

But, Sir, the cloven foot, and the real business of your correspondent's letter, peep out at last; and it is with these that I am concerned, and from these that I must not be diverted. B. W., Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Buxton, and the "Friend of India" are all in one story; namely, to put down the burning of Hindoo Widows by British authority, that is, by means of British force. This story brings us back to the point at which we set out; namely, the feasibility of Mr. Macdonald's plan, and the "Christianity" of the India-House Dispatch; and it is this diversity of our views that has brought B. W. into the field against me, though he shakes hands as he advances, and fights nearly under my own colours. If I do B. W. injustice; if, with myself, he would stop at persuasion, and withhold the arm of power, let me be speedily corrected; but in that case, why is he my adversary, and what is to be collected from the tenor of his own language, and of that which he quotes from the "Friend of India?" He talks of "the duty incumbent on an enlightened and Christian Government to adopt the earliest judicious measures for its entire suppression." He protests, indeed, against being supposed to plead for a legislative enactment, or (what he appears to understand by these terms) an Act of Parliament, referring the case to the Local Governments in India; and to them he would leave "the time and mode of operation." Again, both by B. W. and by his authority, the "Friend of India," much is said of imaginary dangers. Now let both these writers speak out. To what dangers do they allude? To the danger of using persuasive means? I imagine none. To the danger of resorting to power? I insist,

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not only upon the danger, but upon the injustice.

In reality, all that is said in the letter of B. W. upon this subject of *danger*, is, to me, enigmatical; a tissue of words full of obscurity and mystery. It sounds as if from the lips of some mover of conspiracy, anxious to dissipate the fears of his followers, before he discloses the task which they are to perform, and through which *danger* is to be incurred. What is it that B. W. and the "Friend of India" have it in contemplation to do, or to procure to be done? "Mr. Kendall," says B. W., "is not ignorant that the subject of female immolation has lately been a subject of controversy between Brahmins themselves, through the medium of the native press. For this, and other reasons which he has adduced, I concur with him in opinion, that the practice is losing ground. Happy consideration for every friend of humanity! And if the appellation [of friends of humanity] be claimed by British subjects, may not they be allowed to indulge a hope that their countrymen will be instrumental, [how instrumental?] in accelerating the downfall? If the point is actually controverted by Brahmins, in the very day in which we are writing, is it unreasonable to expect that a considerable body of this class of our Indian subjects may shortly be induced to grant their concurrence to a measure [what measure?] which, in my opinion, cannot fail of calling forth the grateful acknowledgments of the present generation, as it assuredly will the blessing of future ages? But even without such concurrence, I should not dread the issue." More mysterious still!

While, however, the "measure" remains unknown, except, indeed, that we must be wilfully blind not to see that it is a measure of coercion, I yield to B. W.'s invitation to examine the reality of the dangers with which it may be supposed surrounded. That all which is advanced concerning the indisposition of the great body of the Hindoo people to countenance the practice, tends to diminish the apprehension of danger from any measure, having for its object its entire and forcible suppression, I most readily admit; though in that same argument, and particularly in the expectation (so opposite to that of Mr. Macdonald) indulged in by B. W. that "a considerable body" of Brahmins may shortly be expected on the same side; I see, at the same time, a reason for thinking a British measure of coercion very little called for. But when, on the other hand, B. W. expressly invites my attention to the comparative smallness of the whole annual number of *suttees*, I am obliged to couple that particular with the new and important facts which he has

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cited from the "Friend of India;" namely, that the chief seat is in Bengal, and that "there is every reason to doubt whether the custom is known, otherwise than by report, to one-half of the population of India." Now these averments alter our view of the case in many ways; but they cannot lessen our apprehension of danger from forcible interference in Bengal, the only country where, as it at present appears, it is material that there should be any interference at all! To speak in general terms, after the shewing of the "Friend of India," the burning of widows is not an *Indian*, but a *Bengalian* practice. But an average annual cremation of eight hundred Hindoo widows, drawn from the population of Bengal, is a very different thing from the same number compared with the annual deaths of the population of all India. In this view, the proportion, instead of being very small, is very large. In this view, also, it is seen in what an exaggerated form the evil must present itself to the eyes of the European residents of the chief Presidency in India. To them, surrounded by *suttees*, it must seem that they prevail in an equal manner throughout India; and in reality we find that those residents, like us in Europe, require to be informed of the contrary, by aid of the local press. But I have said, that this concentration of nearly the whole annual number of *suttees* within the province of Bengal by no means weakens the idea of danger from British interference; it proves, on the contrary, that in Bengal, the custom is in more vigour, the examples, in proportion to the population, more numerous, than we had before supposed; and Bengal, be it remembered, is the seat of our Indian General Government. Now, experiments in government may sometimes be safely made in remote provinces (and the scene of the abolition of infanticide, if that abolition is at all parallel, was of this description): but can seldom be risked in the home province. In France, the necessity of maintaining the tranquillity of Paris, and the comparative unimportance of troubles elsewhere, are both so well understood, that the Government looks after the supply of bread for the capital; so that it has often been at a lower price there than in the provinces. Looking still at Bengal, and deprecating still any measure of coercion, I am nevertheless ready to make this concession, that the concentration of the practice in that province, and the immediate occupancy of that province by the seat of Government, as it affords new facilities for the indirect movements of Government, as it supposes a larger share of information in the people, and as it assists a nearer inspection, suggests also a possible ground of reproach upon the Govern-

ment, if what is barbarous remains undissipated. Rudeness, ignorance, and superstition, are more excusable in a distant part of the country, than in the vicinity of the metropolis. B. W. gains nothing, therefore, as to his immediate object, by confining the eight hundred or thousand annual *suttees* to Bengal alone, instead of leaving them spread over the entire vast surface of India. In the latter case, they would appear as solitary dots, with large intervals between, and give but little colour to the multitudinous population through which they were dispersed; in the former, they come so close together that they blacken the whole picture, and scarcely any part of the population can be supposed indifferent to their existence. It remains then to consider this question of danger under another aspect; always premising that Mr. Macdonald's, and not mine, is the pen that has most warmly insisted upon the danger. Mr. Macdonald expressly introduced his plan by pointing out the imminent danger of every other species of interference than his own. B. W. disapproves of Mr. Macdonald's plan, and yet laughs at danger!

The remaining ground, then, upon which the idea of danger is to be combated, is this, that not only the burning of widows is unsupported, even in Bengal, by any deep attachment of the people, but that, in point of fact, the Hindoos, as a general rule, are not so inflexible in their prejudices, nor so jealous of their customs, either civil or religious, as may have been supposed. Two examples are adduced by B. W., and I shall give him the benefit of a third: Mr. Munro's "Report on the State of Christianity in the Territories of Travancore and Cochin," printed in your preceding volume, page 236, insists on the facility with which, at different eras, the Hindoos of Malabar have abandoned the Brahminical faith for that of Mohammed or of Christ. But even this writer excludes *open force* from the means which are likely to be successful. His general doctrine is, that "a survey of the history of all the states of India presents nearly the same result: everywhere the patient apathy of the Hindoos, toward the zealous propagation of the Mahomedan religion, by the ordinary means of conversion, has been conspicuous. As in Malabar, the *open invasion* of the political, civil, and religious rights of the people has caused resistance; but the peaceful progress of conversion has been regarded with indifference and calmness by the Hindoos; and it seems to be only in cases of *open force*, in cases particularly wherein political are combined with religious motives, that their attention is attracted to the propagation of foreign religions." Such, in the estimation of Mr. Munro, is the *safety* of the "peaceable

progress of conversion," and such the dangers of "open force." Persuasion, "the peaceable progress of conversion," is that on which I rely, and which B. W. calls the "course of nature." What materials, too, we have to work upon, I am more willing to take from Mr. Munro than from Mr. Macdonald, whose vituperation of the Indians generally, and of the Brahmins (from whom B. W., on the contrary, expects so much) in particular, attracted my notice in my last. "The natives of India," says Mr. Munro, "still retain an admiration of excellence, and a high veneration for virtue and sanctity." And again: "Some learned Brahmins, with whom I have conversed on religious topics, have repeated verses from the Védas and Shasters, inculcating the most absolute toleration of all religions, and have affirmed that the free exercise of any religion whatever can be impeded only by the jealousy and passions of princes; and I quote their opinions, because they correspond with the result of my own observations."*

The abolition of infanticide, if in other respects a case in point, is at best no more than an example of the "peaceable progress of conversion." What degree of religious sanction had contributed to its support I am not prepared exactly to confess or to deny; but it had its origin (if I remember what I have read) only in family pride, in an unwillingness to communicate the blood of the Rajpoots through the marriages of their daughters. For the rest, Colonel Walker used no force; the whole was achieved by persuasion, and ratified by compact; and if the burning of widows can be abolished by any means, the same or similar to these, no objection can be offered.

The capital punishment of Brahmins is an act of the opposite class; namely, of open force; but whether the acquiescence of the Hindoos in this operation of our laws is conclusive evidence that the natives of Bengal would as easily submit to the abolition of the burning of widows, is a question which I am not disposed to answer so easily as the "Friend of India." I can imagine many differences; but, I repeat, that the question of danger is not that which is foremost in my mind. I leave it, for one, to Mr. Macdonald.

* Even the princes, too, of India, can sometimes find a panegyrist in Mr. Munro. "The temporal situation of the Syrians [Christians] has been much improved. I have frequently taken occasion to bring them to the notice of her Highness the Rani of Travancore; and her intelligent, liberal, and ingenious mind has always appeared to take a deep interest in their history, misfortunes, and character."—"The Syrians are most grateful for her goodness; and cherish, in no ordinary degree, the sentiments of affection and respect toward her person, that are entertained by every class of her subjects."—*Asiatic Journal*, vol. xiii. p. 549.

I contend for the injustice of any forcible suppression; and insist that we must have nothing to do but with "the peaceable progress of conversion," of persuasion.

But, to agree with me on this head, the reader ought to be in possession of much more than has hitherto been said by any body. The "root and character of the disease should be ascertained with accuracy." A multitude of facts should be communicated from India; and we, on our part, might possibly help, through the pages of the Asiatic Journal, the "peaceable progress of conversion." I am even not without hope that Brahminical writers, who have already availed themselves of the native press of India, may condescend to enlighten the pages of the Asiatic Journal. From them, or, at the worst, from European Indian scholars, I expect a fair exposition of all that can be offered for or against the burning of widows. This is the way in which, according to the allusion in my former letter, I think the Asiatic Journal can aid the abolition of the custom. "There is more to be said on the subject than Mr. Macdonald has said, or," very possibly, "than Mr. Kendall ought to have said." Waiting, however, those authentic communications which I anticipate, it is my design, Mr. Editor, to proceed with my own loose and feeble endeavours to draw forth the whole case: my errors will provoke other men's truths. What I write, I address to India, or to Indians; to those who have observed, or who have read, or, more especially, to those who have been born and bred in the faith, which is, or has been received as the foundation of the practice. In concluding the present letter, I shall propose some statistical inquiries adapted to Bengal, and originating in the assertion contained in the "Friend of India," that Bengal is almost the only scene of the Indian burning of widows. These inquiries may be answered, wholly or in part, by individuals; but perhaps on every account it would not be unworthy of the Court of Directors to order official annual returns, nor even of Parliament to require their presentation to the two Houses.

What, then, is the amount of the present real or estimated total population of Bengal? What that of the Hindoo population? What the annual number of deaths? What the annual number of female deaths? What that of the deaths of Hindoo widows? What the annual number of *suttees*? What the number of male Hindoo deaths, upon which, had the practice been universal, *suttees* might have followed?

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

E. A. KENDALL.

June 9, 1822.

T 2

INDIAN FREE PRESS.

In our observations on the case of Mr. Buckingham, we expressed very fully our sentiments on the general policy of permitting an unrestrained freedom of the press in India. We are obliged to recur to this topic, by a circumstance which has lately occurred, not indeed of much intrinsic moment, but still important, from the consequences to which it may lead, and the mischievous remarks Mr. Buckingham has made upon it.

We extract from his Journal the following prospectus of a newspaper, conducted by natives, and an address by its editor to the Bengal public. The prospectus was contained in our last number.

Prospectus of a Bengallee Weekly Newspaper, to be conducted by Natives. Printed and circulated in Bengallee and English.

It having been particularly suggested and recommended to us, by the friends of knowledge, improvement, and literature, to establish an entertaining and instructive Bengallee Weekly Newspaper, we, in conformity with their very acceptable and meritorious suggestions, have gladly undertaken the duty of publishing the proposed Newspaper, to be denominated "Sunghaud Cowmuddy," or, "The Moon of Intelligence," and respectfully beg leave to enumerate the subjects which will be treated of in the said publication, viz.

Religious, moral, and political matters; domestic occurrences; foreign as well as local intelligence, including original communications on various hitherto unpublished interesting local topics, &c., will be published in the Sunghaud Cowmuddy on every Tuesday morning.

To enable us to defray the expenses which will necessarily be attendant on an undertaking of this nature, we humbly solicit the support and patronage of all who feel themselves interested in the intellectual and moral improvement of our countrymen, and confidently hope that they will, with their usual liberality and munificence, condescend to gratify our most anxious wishes, by contributing to our paper a monthly subscription of two rupees, in acknowledgment of which act of their benignity and encouragement, we pledge ourselves to make use of our utmost efforts and exertions, to render our paper as useful, instructive, and entertaining as it can possibly be.—*Cal. Jour.*

Address to the Bengal Public. (From No. 1., Dec. 4, 1821.)

For the information of the Literati, under the immediate province of Bengal, the conductors of the newly established Bengallee Newspaper, entitled Sunghaud Cowmuddy, or "The Moon of Intelligence," respectfully beg leave to state in a brief manner, that the object of that publication is the public good. The subjects to be discussed will therefore have that object for a *guiding-star*, and any essay bearing upon this primary object will always meet with ready attention. As to minor points, the Prospectus already published will afford every information that can be desired; and as a newspaper conducted *exclusively* by natives, in the native languages, is a novelty at least, if not a desideratum, it will of course ever be the study of its conductors to render their labours as interesting as possible; for which purpose they hereby solicit the hearty co-operation of the *Literati* and *well-wishers of the cause*, to contribute their aid in bringing this publication to the highest pitch of perfection which it is capable of attaining. Nothing need be apprehended on this subject, when the state of the press of India is considered: that it was *hitherto shackled*, and that, owing to the liberal and comprehensive mind of our present enlightened and magnanimous ruler, the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, these shackles have been removed, and the press declared free; and when it is further considered, that many celebrated publications (which are a continual source of delight and instruction to Europeans in this country) first appeared in the *humble though useful* channel of a periodical newspaper, we need not apprehend but that by due exertions we shall also be able to rescue our names from oblivion, and eventually be held up to future generations as examples for imitation, obtaining by such notice the meed of praise, to which all noble minds are ever alive, and which is never withheld from superior merit. It will readily occur from what has been just stated, that it is our intention hereafter to give further currency to the articles inserted in this paper, by translating the most interesting parts in the different languages of the East, particularly Persian and Hindoostanee; but as this will entail considerable expense, the accomplishment of it will of course depend upon the encouragement which we may be able to obtain. The foregoing being an outline of what we are desirous of performing, our countrymen will readily conclude, that although the paper in question be conducted by us, and may consequently be considered our property, yet *virtually* it is

the "Paper of the Public," since in it they can at all times have inserted any thing that tends to the public good, and by a respectful expression of their grievances, be enabled to get them redressed, if our countrymen have not already been able to effect that desirable object by publishing them in English.

Though we consider some passages in this address very objectionable (probably because they are intentionally translated into objectionable language, not warranted by the original expressions), we should yet be disposed to hail with pleasure this indication of progressive knowledge, on the part of our Indian fellow-subjects, if the matter rested here: but, though far removed from the literary and political gossip of Calcutta, it is easy to collect from the manner in which this subject is introduced by Mr. Buckingham, what is to be the character of the proposed native newspaper; and we are anxious to draw the public attention to it at home, ere it is too late. *Obsta principiis*, is a maxim not less useful in political, than domestic economy.

We entreat, most respectfully, but most earnestly entreat, those who have the real interests of India at heart, and the power to consult those interests, to give their serious attention to the following extracts from the Calcutta Journal. On such an occasion, we offer no apology for their length.

Only a few years have elapsed since that restraint on the expansion of the human mind in India, created by illegal restrictions imposed on the liberty of the press, has been removed, and the public have been allowed to think and freely express their thoughts to one another. It is only a few years since a magnanimous and an enlightened statesman first ventured to act on the principle, that a good government, which exists only for the purpose of making its subjects happy, has nothing to dread from public opinion. It is only a few years since it was publicly avowed here, that the public voice freely expressed should be listened to by all who are desirous of governing well, as the most faithful monitor of those errors, which none can avoid unless gifted with omniscience. This ought to be held in remembrance as a grand epoch in the history of India; as an event equally honourable to the governor and the governed, indicating a re-

ciprocity of confidence and esteem; it ought to be noted as the commencement of a better era, pregnant with bright hopes of the future greatness and felicity of the British Indian empire. It ought never to be lost sight of: never to be for a moment even forgotten.

From the day on which this measure was adopted, India was placed under a truly paternal government, and had every reason to look forward to a fuller portion of happiness and moral greatness than ever it had been its lot to enjoy. But it is necessary to explain what is meant by a paternal government, a term which has so often been abused. A father does not shut his ears against the complaints of his children; he often refuses their requests, but he does not prevent them from uttering them; nay, although frequently teased with their importunities, he wishes to hear them all, lest any thing should be wanting to their happiness which it is in his power so grant; and it gives him great pleasure to be told of any thing that he can do to promote their comfort, of which he was not before aware. It is thus that a paternal government listens to the voice of its subjects, which can be fully and impartially conveyed to it only through the medium of a free press: for by this only the opinions of all can be heard, the erroneous notions of some corrected, by others who possess better means of judging, and finally, by the clashing of many different and opposite sentiments, truth may be elicited. Even the mistakes and errors into which public writers fall may become useful, because the bad effects they produce are soon corrected by other publications, and truth, that might have lain dormant for a long period in secret, is thus called forth into open day.

A free press is equally useful to the governors and the governed, as it serves to admonish all of the duties which they mutually owe to each other, and affords as ready a channel for the expression of gratitude and approbation as for censure and complaint. It promotes a frank and honest interchange of sentiments between men, which lays the surest foundation for confidence in each other, and which never can exist where truth is prohibited, and its place necessarily usurped by flattery and by hypocrisy. Many have desired to have an impartial adviser, a faithful friend, to warn them fearlessly of their faults, with the view that they might amend them; though few have been able to listen to these faithful advisers when they found them. Most of our readers will recollect how it fared with Gil Blas, when, at the request of his master, he undertook the task of giving honest advice: he was caressed as long as he approved, but lost the favour of his patron as soon as he ventured to condemn. There are, neverthe-

less, some bright examples of minds sufficiently great to bear the truth: whom censure cannot injure, because where undeserved they disregard it (as they know others will do whose good opinion is of any value); and when just, they endeavour by amendment to render it unnecessary that it should be repeated. Such instances, however, are only exceptions to the general rule; and where such a bright example is found, that dares the light of free discussion, it is rendered the more conspicuous, by the darkness that surrounds those who strive to conceal their own littleness, by imposing silence on all who would venture to expose their actions to the world.

Whether the Indian press has acted the part of a faithful monitor, and given its honest and impartial opinion, regardless of the manner in which it might be received, every one who has paid any attention to the subject may judge for himself. It need not surprise any one, and must not be regarded as an unpardonable fault, if the Indian press should commit the error of *Gil Blas*: for *humanum est errare*, and human nature is every where the same. Since, with the weak, the deceitful flatterer is caressed, and the person who speaks disagreeable truths becomes daily more and more obnoxious, whether does it say more for the honour of the press, to be persecuted or to be caressed? Let those who have bestowed one moment's consideration on the subject, answer the question. What is this clamour against the licentiousness of the press, which is said to set the city in an uproar, to tear asunder the bonds of society, harrow up the feelings of the quiet and peaceable, and violate all decency and order? What is this but a proof that the press has dared to tell disagreeable truths; and in order to still its voice, or at least bring it into odium, it is accused of every imaginary crime, and described as fraught with every mischief that ever afflicted society. But if it had not acted in the manner which has called forth these aspersions, it must have been guilty of a dereliction of duty to escape them.

The experiment of a free press in India has been so short, that it would be difficult for any one to draw a conclusive argument from the effects it has really produced, whether or not it be beneficial to society; for the imaginary evils it is said to bring in its train are represented as of such portentous magnitude, that they throw reality completely into the shade. But, happily, the effects of a free press have been already tried in other countries; its advantages have been already ascertained; and must be confessed, as long as England and America maintain the proud attitude which they hold among nations. It would be needless to argue on a question which is decided by the moral and intellectual superiority of our own country; and since

a free press has done so much for the land of our birth, we ought to cling to it as a glorious national distinction, enjoyed only by Britons, and those people who are descended of or dependent on Britons (for others only have it by imitation): as a distinction which enables us to look down on the nations that are held in disgraceful tutelage, and unfit to be trusted with the privilege of thinking for themselves. We firmly believe the liberty of the press to be inseparably connected with the feelings of Englishmen, and that no country under their controul will be long without this inestimable blessing. Perhaps, however, as in England itself, there will always be a few who regard this liberty with rooted aversion, and therefore attempt to destroy it. In India, at least, this has been the case. A free press has but just been planted; only a few summers have smiled on its infant efforts, when its enemies, watching its growth with invidious eyes, seem resolved to unite all their strength to blast its young blossoms of hope, and to cut it down, as a cumberer of the ground, before it has had time to shed its fruits. But their hostility has been ineffectual; and in spite of calumny and misrepresentation, that paper is held in greatest esteem which has endeavoured to discharge the duty of a free press, by a fearless and conscientious support of truth, however it might be reviled by any individuals, as long as it appeared useful to the community in general: and by pointing out abuses and representing grievances, for which purpose the liberty of the press in India was expressly given.

Although it may be difficult to perceive the progressive increase of intelligence in this great empire, and the inroads that the light of truth is gradually making upon the kingdom of darkness, yet it is not the less certain that ignorance must rapidly give way to the operations of a free press: and that every day some progress is made, which although insensible to us, will be visible when the improved state of society at a distant time comes to be compared with what it formerly was. There are incidents, however, which serve to mark the progressive growth of intelligence; and one of this kind we shall now notice.

We have now before us the prospectus of a *Bengallee Weekly Newspaper*, to be conducted exclusively by natives; who are desirous of emulating the example set before them by the English, in endeavouring to enlighten and entertain their countrymen, by publishing their opinions to the world through the medium of the press. They behold the intellectual eminence to which England has risen by listening to the unrestrained voice of truth, so that she now stands as an example for other nations; and these natives are fired with the laudable desire of raising their names also among

men, and being held up to future generations as an example for imitation. All who feel interested in the moral and intellectual improvement of the natives of this country must rejoice at the prospect now opening for the attainment of these great objects, which have been so long the desire of the philanthropic among our countrymen; and will therefore hail with gladness every dawning of a light that gives another pledge of the approach of that great day which must at length burst upon the nations of the East. If we were to attempt to predict the future glories that await England, we would say that this will rank among the highest, that she will be the means of the moral and intellectual renovation of India.

In the first place, we would ask whether the patronage and encouragement here extended, do not declare the dangerous objects of the parties by whom this newspaper is undertaken. Those who know Mr. Buckingham, and the Calcutta Journal, (and who is unacquainted with them?) may easily predicate the character of his *protégé*. But he is, himself, by no means disposed to leave us in the dark: a more artful and dangerous prologue could not easily have been composed. It belongs to others to avert the danger: it shall be our part, as far as our brief limits will allow, to point it out.

A Journal, published in the language of the natives, conducted by natives, designed for the perusal of the native Indians, and of them almost exclusively, is set on foot, avowedly, if Mr. Buckingham is to be credited, for the purpose of fomenting their accidental discontents, of opening their eyes to the defects of their rulers, of encouraging and giving utterance, not to their complaints, but to their remonstrances.

"To admonish governors of their duties, to warn them fearlessly of their faults, to tell disagreeable truths;" these are the advantages enumerated by Mr. Buckingham, and the duties he suggests as peculiarly belonging to the Free Press of India!!

There surely is no expression so misunderstood, or so misapplied as this—the *Freedom of the Press*.

We have admitted into our journal too many essays of our correspondents, directly opposed to each other in political, in literary, and almost in religious sentiments, to incur the charge of illiberality; but we must repeat our protest against the liberal theory of the day, that all restraint upon the exercise of public discussion is an invasion of our natural liberties. We must especially protest against the introduction of such a theory into our Oriental dominions.

We will fully state our objections, and we trust we shall be pardoned for doing so in a manner now become somewhat trite and old-fashioned. Our object is the public good, and not a parade of ultra-loyalty.

The Press is, in its popular sense at least, a weapon of modern manufacture.

Our forefathers were ignorant of its powers; antient history gives us no record of its existence. Archimedes designed an instrument to move the world, but it remained for the ingenuity of modern mechanics to invent a machine that makes the boast figuratively true. Among the recent inventions of human art, the facility of publication is perhaps at once, the most useful and the most dangerous, the most simple and the most powerful. The rapid and ample interchange of sentiment which they afford, the readiness of concert thereby produced, the certainty of convicting error, unveiling falsehood, and exposing inconsistency, but, above all, the subserviency to public opinion which they create, confer on our periodical publications a power despotic in its character, and (primarily) unlimited in its extent; there is no mystery they cannot penetrate, there is no concealment they cannot remove, there is no recess they cannot enter. The great are under their control; the learned are exposed to their correction; the wise are liable to their censure; the cautious are open to their scrutiny; and what follows? The statesman cannot legislate; the

general cannot manœuvre; the judge cannot execute; the advocate cannot plead; the priest cannot instruct, without a secret, if not an open reference to the opinion, and most probably the prejudices of a public writer. Such, in few words, is the character and power of the press. Now it is obvious that if this system has its advantages, it also has its evils. If it renders public officers amenable to public opinion, and therefore encourages integrity and skill, so it exposes them to the influence of party spirit, to the temptation of party applause, and shackles them with the restraints imposed by party, or even personal prejudice. If it occasionally brings to light the machinations of designing men, and rips open the plots of the seditious, so it may afford a rallying point to the disaffected, or excite an improper and dangerous sympathy in their behalf. If it affords a ready means of disseminating truth, it may equally be applied to the promulgation of error; and in proportion as the passions of mankind are enlisted on the side of vice, its influence will preponderate to the prejudice of virtue.

We are really almost ashamed of offering to our readers observations so obvious and so trite; but they are essential to our argument.

Such, we say, is the operation, the almost omnipotent operation of "the Press." Is any man then so bigoted to his liberality, so stultified by his political habits and associations, as to contend that the use of a weapon thus dangerous may not be restrained? or is it reasonable to urge that man, with all his infirmities, and passions, and prejudices, may yet be safely trusted to an unlimited exercise of such formidable powers? "No," say the reforming sophists, "we admit the necessity of restraint, but the degree, the character of it, is the desideratum."

What ought in policy, to be the restraints imposed on the press, or the punishment attached to its excesses in this country, it is not for us to say:

but we propose to point out the increased probability of mischief in such excesses in the Indian Press, as arising from the obvious differences in the political, or rather constitutional system, the national habits, and the personal character of the inhabitants of the two countries.

In the advanced stage of modern improvement, no new advantage is discovered, but a remedy is provided against its accompanying evil; no benefit is conferred by ingenuity on mankind, but its attendant inconveniences are by the same ingenuity anticipated and prevented. Steam engines are constructed to consume their own smoke. This equally holds in the progressive advances of political science, and it is fortunate for us that both our legislative and executive authorities have a skill in providing against the evils, not inferior to that of our reformers, in extending the advantages of a free press. Without it, nothing but the press would now be free. But there are causes peculiar to our country, that without the aid of legislative interference, contribute greatly to neutralize the insidious exertions of those who would convert freedom into licentiousness. It is to be recollected that our present liberty, on this as on all points, has been gradually and slowly acquired; among all its inconveniences, it is the property of our law, as of our constitution, to accommodate itself to new and casual circumstances, not by the creation of new enactments, but by the clearness, the precision, the permanence of its principles; by the certainty, the integrity, and the ability with which those principles are carried into practice. A judge may occasionally err, an advocate may accidentally mislead: but so certainly is substantial justice administered here, that it is matter of public remark when a judge forgets his duty, or misconstrues an admitted principle of law; a problem in mathematics does not more certainly depend on elementary axioms, than legal of-

fences upon fundamental principles of law. However scornfully our *liberals* may deride the proposition, we assert, without fear of contradiction from any man versed in legal science, that this is as true in the case of libel as in any other offence, and that its character is as well defined in the legal vocabulary, and by as high authority, as the crime of robbery or murder; nay more, the very shades of libel, even to minute verbal distinctions; the nice differences between libel and defamation, seditious or treasonable language or writings, are marked with a precision not attained in the definition of any other offence whatever. Thus as the liberty of our press has increased, our juridical restraints have kept pace with it, and though the policy of enforcing them may have varied with circumstances, the right has remained indisputable and undiminished. This then with us, is one great antidote to the mischief of a press advancing to the point of extreme liberty.

Again: the spirit of party maintains among us such a lively jealousy of the application of all political and public means, is so alive to the encroachments of opponents, so keen in detecting their errors, so bitter in exposing their faults, most especially so sensitive to the smallest invasion of chartered rights, whether popular or aristocratic, that the excesses on one side are counterpoised by the excesses of the other, and licentiousness is met, and therefore frequently neutralized by licentiousness. Of all the benefits of party spirit, and we admit that they are many, this is probably the most considerable, that it at once permits a greater latitude of public discussion, while it checks or mitigates the undue exercise of it. The *say* is never all on one side: sarcasm is opposed to wit, sophistry must contend with argument, misrepresentation will be refuted sooner or later; and even the scurrilities of an angry and vulgar opponent will be encountered with

similar weapons; from the equal distribution of talent, and education, and intelligence, it may, perhaps, be safely laid down, that in no country is the licentious press so placed under surveillance as in this.

Once more. There is a peculiarity in the character of John Bull that of itself affords a guarantee against much of the danger in question. With all his sulkiness, with all his irritability, with all his gullibility, he possesses at the bottom a fund of good sense, of good feeling, and even of good temper. He will occasionally quarrel with his best friend, or catechize his Sovereign, but still he will love the one and revere the other. He will run his head against a post, but open his eyes and he will cheerfully admit his folly. He will grumble about the public burthens, brood over the public calamities, and roundly damn the Minister, as the cause both of the one and of the other; but speak to him of a foreign enemy, whisper in his ear the possibility of his country's danger, recall to his memory the glories of past days, and the skill with which they were acquired, his confidence is at once restored, and he promptly lends to the same Minister his bludgeon and his purse. A character like this will not be worked upon to mischief by the mere noisy and scurrilous vituperations of a daily newspaper, much less be provoked to action by its indiscriminate and intemperate abuse. On the contrary, his natural sense of justice is roused; the very vehemence of the writer stimulates him to inquiry, and honest John generally concludes by muttering the wise adage, "much may be said on both sides."

In a word, it may be safely said, that if there is a place under the sun where it would have seemed that public discussion might be tolerated uncontrolled, that place is England. And why do we urge these common-place remarks? Because, if even here the experience of a few short months has taught us how supremely mischievous

the press may be, with all our boasted laws, and cautions, and character to boot, what may we not expect to happen under less favourable circumstances, among a people less informed, with passions less subdued, and acting on principles restrained by the influence of a mild and self-denying religion? Who would place a barrel of gunpowder in the custody of an infant? or entrust a school-boy with a loaded gun, without limiting the power of the charge, or reserving a discretion of controuling its direction? Above all, who would leave a child so entrusted, or a boy so armed, to the guidance of a madman, or the suggestions of a demoniac?

Let the peculiar situation of our Indian Government be considered: we are the rulers of a population very far exceeding the population of our own country, and in the proportion of a thousand to one of those by whom the powers of government in India are exercised. Of course our authority depends not on physical force, but on intellectual superiority, and the judicious management of our power which that superiority has prompted. India has not a venerable constitution: India has not a system of jurisprudence adapted by long usage to her wants, and capable of accommodating itself to casual and difficult emergencies: India has no party relation except that of the governor and the governed, no *antique* and loyal opposition, no liberal and generous party spirit, differing as to the means, but united as to the end, *the public good*. The native

Indian has no domestic feeling, no permanent interest in common with the European resident, no community of affections, of religion, or of soil, with the stranger under whose sceptre he lives; and above all (if we may be pardoned the expression) he possesses no John Bullism of heart, that can protect him from the insidious approaches of nominal friends, but real enemies; no John Bullism of understanding, that can enable him to draw the line between the honest and open expression of opinion, and the badly disguised treason that lurks under the sulky remonstrance.

Such, in general, are our apprehensions, and such is their foundation. Those who have removed the censor from the Indian press have taken on themselves, we speak it boldly, a perilous responsibility; and it becomes them to watch the event with a proportionate anxiety. Not in our times perhaps may the evil happen, but happen when it will, it must be accelerated or retarded principally by the behaviour of our resident authorities; by the degree of vigilance with which they watch over the proceedings of such men as Mr. Buckingham in respect of the liberated press; by the patronage they withhold from, or extend to its productions; by their supineness or activity in enforcing the legal restrictions under which it is conducted: in a word, by the timidity, the indecision, the carelessness, or by the resolution, constancy, union and vigour with which they hereafter act on the subject.

NEW INDIA LOAN.

We regret that, in consequence of having received the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary of 18th February last only on the day our number for July went to press, we were prevented from giving publicity to the important financial information contained therein.

It will be seen, on reference to another part of our Journal, that we have

published at length the conditions of the New Loan, to which we refer our readers.

The importance of the measure may be judged when it is considered that the Promissory Notes, which are announced in the same Gazette for payment on the 30th April last, are understood to amount to upwards of

eleven crores of rupees, or at the exchange of 2s. 6d. per sicca rupee, at which rate bills on England may be demanded, about £14,000,000 sterling.

It was the general opinion at Calcutta, however, that no very considerable portion of this sum would be claimed in bills, as the public would, in the present state of the money-market in England, and the high credit of the Company's securities in India,* naturally avail themselves of the New Loan, the terms of which are so advantageous.

The permanency of the Loan of February 1822 (the principal not being

* The six per cent. loan of 1st May 1821, was at a premium of eleven per cent.

repayable during the term of the present charter), and the condition of ultimate payment in England at 2s. 6d. per sicca rupee, afford such decided advantages over the preceding loan, that it will no doubt attain a higher rate of premium, corresponding with those beneficial terms.

We observe, however, that the Supreme Government have extended a very liberal indulgence to the European Proprietors of the Loan of 1st May 1821, by allowing them to receive their interest in bills on the Court of Directors at twelvemonths date, and at 2s. 1d. per sicca rupee, thus limiting the diminution of their respective incomes to one-sixth.

Poetry.

VERSES BORROWED FROM A PERSIAN ODE OF HAFEZ.

Ai bad nesîmi yâr dari
Zan nefheî musbedâr dari, &c.

O sweet gale! thou bearest the fragrant scent of my beloved: thence it is thou hast this musky odour: beware; do not steal, &c.

O fragrant gale! that balmy breath
From my beloved's lips you bore;
The theft is plain: go, range the beath,
And steal from her sweet lips no more.

O pine! the goddess of the grove!
Thy graceful form enchants the eye:
But what art thou beside my love?
Where is thy grace when she is nigh?

O rose! long wilt thou strive in vain,
Ere thou canst with her bloom compare;
Thorns mar thy buds, and cankers stain;
But she is spotless, soft and fair.

O radiant star! thy distant gleams
Ne'er with her sparkling looks can vie:
Cold, faint, and dull, thy brightest beams,
To the warm lustre of her eye.

O wisdom! if thy choice were free
Throughout the universe to rove,
What could the wide world offer thee
More precious than Eliza's love?

Be calm, my throbbing heart!—how well
Thou know'st that long-loved, much-lov'd name!
Thy wishes cannot time impel,
Which soon will crown thy faithful flame.

THE MOON.

"The Moon walking in brightness,"—*Jeb.*, xxxi, 26.

Watch thou the lone pilgrim of night
Throughout her magnificent range!
Watch thou the pure glory which sleeps in her path,
And hallows each beautiful change.
She rises supremely amid the deep blue
Of the star-spangled wildering sphere:
O, watch her white countenance pensively shine,
Nor refuse the lone pilgrim a tear!

Watch thou the pale sojourner there
Embark'd on the main of the skies,
While perilous cloudy-waves wild on the gale
To glory tempestuous arise.
Like pearly-edged billows they swell,
And gleam with fantastical form,
Dashing round like the sea-foam the crescent all bright
With her silver horns toss'd on the storm.

Watch thou when she comes from the east,
Where the mountains retire from the eye;
Deeply red like some signal-fire's slumbering blush,
Obscurely she paints the dim sky.
The clouds, as they stretch in long lines,
Her slow-kindling radiance wide stains,
Till her full fiery orb unprevented looks forth,
And calm o'er the majesty reigns.

O, watch the lone pilgrim of night
Throughout her magnificent range!
There is glory in all her vicissitudes still,
And she smiles in each beautiful change.
She walketh in brightness above
To cheer some pale pilgrim below;
For mortals may learn from the path of the moon
There is light or in weal or in woe.

Calcutta, Dec. 15, 1821.

[Cal. Jour.]

New Publications.

INQUIRY CONCERNING THE SITE OF ANCIENT PALIBOTHRA, Part IV., containing a Tour from Bhaugulpoor to Mandar, from thence to Curuckpoor, and a Circuit of the Hills, with an Account of the Site of the Ancient City of Joy Nuggur, and some Remarks on the Jeyne Worship; made during the months of December and January 1818-19; with a Map of the Route, Views, &c. &c. By William Francklin, Lieut. Col. in the Service of the Hon. East-India Company. 4to.

NO. IV. of ZOOLOGICAL RESEARCHES in the Island of JAVA, &c. &c., with Figures of Native Quadrupeds and Birds. By Thomas Horsfield, M. D. F. L. S. royal 4to. £1. 1s.

HINDOOSTAN: containing a Description of the Religion, Manners, Customs, Trades,

&c. &c., of that country; illustrated by 103 coloured Plates, comprising many Hundred Figures. 6 vols. 12mo. £2 8s. This work forms the Fourth Division of the "World in Miniature."

MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF ARTEMIS, of Wagarschapat, near Mount Ararat, in Armenia; from the original Armenian, written by himself. 8vo. 12s.

THE GÜLISTAN, or Rose Garden. By Musle-Huddeen Shaik Sady, of Sheeraz. Translated from the original Persian, by Francis Gladwin, Esq. New Edition. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

A CATALOGUE OF BOOKS IN ORIENTAL LITERATURE, and of Miscellaneous Works connected with India: By Kingsbury, Parbury, and Allen, Booksellers to the Hon. East-India Company.

Debate at the East-India House.

East-India House, June 12, 1822.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House, in Leadenhall Street.

The usual routine business having been gone through,

The *Chairman* (J. Pattison, Esq.) said he had to acquaint the Court, that, agreeably to the By-Law, cap. 6, sec. 4, they had been specially summoned, to consider a Bill pending in Parliament, for consolidating the several Laws relating to the Private Trade with the East-Indies; and also to consider the propriety of concurring in the repeal of the law by which ships under the burden of 350 tons are at present precluded from engaging in such trade from the United Kingdom. The Bill should, in the first instance, be read for the information of the Court.

The Clerk accordingly read the Bill short.

The *Chairman* then stated, that he had now to acquaint the Court, that the Court of Directors had been in correspondence with the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, which correspondence should be immediately read.

It was accordingly read by the Clerk as follows:—

No. I.

To J. Dart, Esq.

SIR:—It has been determined by His Majesty's Government, that a proposition should be made to Parliament for repealing the exception as to British Colonies contained in the Act 54th Geo. III. cap. 34, and for allowing an intercourse between such Colonies and the East-Indies, in like manner as by the Act of the 1st and 2d Geo. IV. cap. 65, it is permitted to foreign countries.

As after the repeal of this exception Parliament will have acted (some minor details excepted) to the extent of the reservation contained in the 20th section of the Charter Act of 1813, it is thought advisable that the Provisions of the several Laws which have passed in consequence of that enactment, namely, the 54th Geo. III. cap. 34, 57th Geo. III. cap. 36, 1st and 2d Geo. IV. cap. 65, should be consolidated together with the new Provision now in contemplation into one Act; and it is proposed that the Act should be so framed, as to remove the existing doubts and difficulties concerning the rights of persons trading under those Acts, and the restrictions to which they are subject, especially those which were the subject of the late reference to Counsel.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 80.

A copy of the proposed Bill will be communicated to the Court at the earliest period; and the Board will attentively consider any suggestions which the Court may offer upon the subject.

The Board have adverted on this occasion to so much of the third Report (of which a copy is enclosed) from the Committee appointed by the House of Commons in the last session for the consideration of Foreign Trade, as relates to the 19th section of the Act of 1813, prohibiting vessels under the burthen of 350 tons proceeding to or from any place within the limits of the Company's charter from clearing or entering at a British port.

The Board have reason to believe that a proposition will be made in Parliament for repealing that Section, and that it will be contended that this repeal comes within the intent of the 20th section, and may therefore be effected without any reference to the peculiar privileges of the Company; but the Board are rather disposed to concur in the view of this subject taken by the Committee on Foreign Trade, and to consider the restriction as one which, though utterly useless, cannot equitably be rescinded without the consent of the Court. I am therefore, at present, only to express the desire of the Board that the Court will take the propriety of continuing this restriction into their earliest consideration, in order that if they should be disposed to waive any right which they possess to object to its repeal, the necessary provision may be included in the Bill now in preparation.

The consent of the Court to the repeal of one of the Provisions of the Charter Act, which appears to be the least in advantage to the Company, and one of the most odious to British traders in general, would, in the opinion of the Board, be a most acceptable boon to the public.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. P. COURTENAY.

India Board, May 3, 1822.

No. II.

To T. P. Courtenay, Esq.

SIR:—I have received the commands of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company to acknowledge your letter of the 3d instant, intimating that it has been determined by His Majesty's Government that a proposition should be made to Parliament for repealing the exception as to British Colonies contained in the Act of the 54th Geo. III. cap. 34, and for allowing an intercourse between such Colonies and the East-Indies, in like manner as by the Act of the 1st and 2d Geo. IV. cap.

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65, it is permitted to foreign countries; also that it is thought advisable to consolidate the several Acts together with the new provision now in contemplation into one Act, which it is proposed should be so framed as to remove the existing doubts and difficulties concerning the rights of persons trading under those Acts; and lastly, adverting to that part of the third Report from the Committee appointed by the House of Commons for Foreign Trade which relates to the Act of 1813, sec. 13, prohibiting vessels under the burthen of 550 tons clearing from or entering a British port, and expressing the desire of the Board that the Court will take the propriety of continuing this restriction into their earliest consideration, in order that if they should be disposed to waive any right which they possess to object to its repeal, the necessary provision may be included in the Bill now in preparation.

I am, in the name of the Court, to request you will submit to the Board of Commissioners the following observations upon the several points alluded to in your letter, and likewise some suggestions which have presented themselves to the Court with reference to the proposed Bill to be brought into Parliament for explaining and consolidating the several laws as to the trade in question.

When the Court advert to the successive enactments which have been made from time to time since the 53d Geo. III. cap. 155, whereby the privilege of trade to India has been so widely extended, they do not feel disposed to offer any objection to the proposed admission of the British Colonies to a participation in the same, either directly or circuitously, as well as to and with places in amity with His Majesty.

The Court are of opinion, that the proposed consolidation of the several laws which have passed, in consequence of the reservation contained in the 20th section of the 53d Geo. III., the 54th Geo. III. cap. 34, 57th Geo. III. cap. 36, and 1st and 2d Geo. IV. cap. 65, will be desirable, as well as that the Bill which may be brought in should be so framed as to remove the existing doubts and difficulties concerning the rights of persons trading under those Acts. The Court deem this a proper opportunity to request the serious attention of the Board to the regulations by which the trade is carried on under the Act of the 57th Geo. III. cap. 36; the Court had hoped that its regulations would have been assimilated to those for the trade from the United Kingdom to the East-Indies; the restrictions upon that trade had political objects wholly in view; they were not framed as privileges to the Company, or with any particular view to their advantage. The provisions requiring that any vessels proceeding to India should

be licensed by the East-India Company, and that they should proceed only to a principal settlement in the first instance, without a special license were introduced, in order to guard against an unrestrained resort to India of persons who might be politically obnoxious without the knowledge of the authorities at home and abroad, and that all persons arriving in India might be placed immediately under the eye, and become subject to the vigilance of the Indian Governments. The Court would, therefore, earnestly press upon the Board the necessity of introducing some provisions, whereby the indiscriminate resort of all persons assuming a mercantile and seafaring character should be guarded against, as, in their opinion, the true policy to be observed for the good government of India calls for such legislative interference.

The Court are not aware that since the Act of 1813 was passed such vigilance is less necessary than at that time, and it is quite clear that the provisions for that object must be at least as much, if not more necessary, with reference to a vessel proceeding from a foreign port as from a port of the United Kingdom. The Court, therefore, hope that vessels sailing from foreign ports may be subjected to the necessity of procuring licenses, which shall be direct for a principal settlement in the first instance. In making this proposition, the Court are aware that one of the objections made against licenses is the expense: they beg to remind the Board, that a considerable portion of such charge arises from the stamp duty; at the same time, whenever it shall be deemed proper to make any alteration in this duty, the Court will be disposed to revise the regulations under which the fee is at present charged on the issue of such license.

The Court have considered the propriety of continuing the restriction as to the size of the vessels proceeding from the United Kingdom. It is one of the provisions secured by the Act of 1813, and the Court are still disposed to consider the restriction to have been judicious, and that the removal of it may be productive of injurious consequences; yet adverting to the operation of the 57th Geo. III. cap. 36, and 1st and 2d Geo. IV. cap. 65, whereby the privileges now proposed are extended to vessels trading from Malta and Gibraltar, and subsequently to ports and places in amity with His Majesty, the Court are not now disposed to object to the admission of the British trader from the United Kingdom to such extension. They will, therefore, convene at an early period a General Court of Proprietors, and submit the same for their consideration. The Court at the same time beg to propose to the Board, the equity of extending in return to India-built ships the same privi-

leges, with respect to registry, &c. as are now enjoyed by ships built in the United Kingdom. The Court feel the less hesitation in urging such a measure on the notice of the Board, as the Committee of the House of Commons, in their Report on Foreign Trade last session, observe upon the objections made to the admission of British ships into the coasting trade of India, that in order "to remove the inequality and injustice to which it refers, they would much more willingly recommend that the restrictions imposed upon the ships of India should be removed, than that the limitation should be imposed upon the ships of England."

There is one point that may be considered as in some degree bearing upon the admission of the British West India colonies to a participation in the India trade, viz., the duty which at present exists on sugar the produce of the East-Indies. I am directed to request you will bring this subject under the review of the Board, as the Court believe there are sufficient grounds to induce a modification in the duty on an article, which forms one of the few materials to be found for dead weight in ships coming from India.

In conclusion, the Court desire me to add, that as humanity requires that the transportation of Lascars and Asiatic seamen to Europe and South America should be discouraged as much as possible, they presume the provisions on that head, which are contained in the Acts of the 57th Geo. III., and 1st and 2d Geo. IV., will be re-enacted, as also the provisions which require that a portion of the crews of ships engaging in the India trade shall consist of British seamen.

I am, &c.

(Signed) JOSEPH DART, Sec.

East-India House, 23d May, 1822.

No. III.

To J. Dart, Esq.

SIR:—I have laid before the Commissioners for the Affairs of India your letter of this day's date, conveying the sentiments of the Court of Directors on the subject of the intended Bill for the regulation of the East-India trade.

I am directed by the Board to transmit to you, for the information of the Court, the draft of the Bill which it is proposed without delay to submit to Parliament.

The Board have attentively considered what is urged in your letter with respect to licenses to the resort of vessels to the minor ports of India, and to the residence of persons in India; and they are of opinion, that a provision requiring all vessels trading to the East-Indies, whether from a port of the United Kingdom or from any other port, to proceed in the first instance to one of the Company's principal

settlements, coupled with a proviso that the Act shall give no new privilege of residence in India, will answer all the salutary purposes of the restrictions to which the Court refers, and they have framed the Bill accordingly.

With respect to licences, the Board are not of opinion that they add any thing to the security which the law provides against an evasion of its enactments; and they are, therefore, unwilling to impose upon private-traders the necessity of taking out such instruments, which indeed cannot possibly be required in general, inasmuch as there is not in every port from which a vessel is permitted to sail an authority competent to issuing them. It is alleged, that even in England some inconvenience has been at times sustained, from the necessary delay occasioned by the indispensable forms of the East-India House, and the Board are disposed to suggest to the Court's consideration, how far it may be useful or necessary to retain the practice of issuing licenses (other than special licenses), in the cases in which they are required by the 11th section of the Act of 1813.

The Board have received with much satisfaction, in which they are confident Parliament and the public will participate, the ready acquiescence of the Court in the proposition for removing the restrictions upon the size of vessels trading with India, as the Court signify their intention of submitting this proposition to a General Court of Proprietors; the Board have not inserted in their Bill any provision for carrying it into effect, such a provision may be made in the progress of the Bill.

The Board are not insensible to the reasonableness of the Court's suggestion, that India-built ships should have the general privilege of British-built ships, and they had previously to the receipt of your letter attentively considered the subject, in communication with the other departments of his Majesty's Government. But adverting to the peculiar state of depression under which the British shipowners now labour, the measures alleged to be disadvantageous to them, which are now in progress, and the extensive rights given by recent Acts to India-built ships, and enlarged by the present bill, the Board are disposed to think it unadvisable at present to bring forward any further proposition respecting those ships.

The question respecting sugar has been equally under consideration; but though some of the observations which have been applied to the shipping question are not applicable to this, inasmuch as the West-India colonies are to be relieved from some of the restrictions imposed upon them, nevertheless those colonies are still liable to great disadvantages from which the British East-Indies are exempt; and it is

the opinion of His Majesty's Government, that no alteration ought now to be made in the proportion of duty imposed on East-India sugar and West-India sugar respectively.

It is intended to add to the Bill a provision for subjecting East-India goods, on importation into his Majesty's colonies, to duties, calculated in some degree to put them upon the same footing as if they had been imported into the United Kingdom and re-exported.

Attention will be paid to the suggestions of the Court respecting Lascars.

I am directed to suggest, in conclusion, that as after the present consolidation the laws under which trade in the East-Indies is permitted to his Majesty's subjects will be comprized in the new Act, and in a portion of the voluminous Act 53 Geo. III. c. 155, where they are intermixed with matters of a totally different nature, it might, perhaps, be expedient to include in the Bill a re-enactment, with such modifications as have been suggested, of the provisions of the Act 53d regarding trade, namely, sections 6 to 20, and section 32, so that the participation of the British public in the Indian trade may be defined in one law. The Board have not modelled the Bill according to this suggestion, because they are desirous of first ascertaining the sentiments of the Court, not only upon the separate points to which I have been directed to refer, but on the expediency of adopting this more complete consolidation. But they are of opinion that such a measure would be very useful, for avoiding doubts and difficulties on the part as well of the Indian Governments as of Private-Traders, and that it would be extremely acceptable to the public.

Should the Court be desirous that the provisions made against illegal traffic and resort to India, which provisions will still be in force with respect to all trade not permitted by the Act, should be re-enacted in it, the Board would have no objection to such re-enactment.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. P. COURTENAY.

India Board, 23d May 1822.

NO. IV.

To T. P. Courtenay, Esq.

SIR:—I have had the honor to receive and to lay before the Court of Directors of the East India Company your letter of the 23d inst. (in reply to mine of that day's date); accompanied by the draft of a Bill, proposed to be submitted without delay to Parliament, for the further regulation of the East-India trade.

The Court derive satisfaction from the Board's concurrence in the opinion that all ships proceeding to India, whether from a port in the United Kingdom or any

other part, shall be required, in the first instance, to proceed to a principal settlement, coupled with a proviso that the Act shall give no new privilege of residence in India. Although the Court would prefer the form of a license, and are not prepared to admit that any objection thereto can be drawn from the delay which may have incidentally occurred in granting such document, they waive the observance of this provision, upon a full understanding that lists shall be delivered in on the ship clearing out, which list shall contain a full and correct statement of all persons embarked on board such vessel. The said list to be signed by the Commander, and delivered to the Collector of Customs at the port of clearance in the country, whose duty it shall be to forward the same to this House. A similar list is to be delivered by the Commander to the proper authorities, on his arrival at the principal settlement which he shall first reach in India. It is clearly understood that ships proceeding in the first instance to any port other than a principal settlement shall be required to take out a special license, under the 11th section of the 53d Geo. III. cap. 155.

It is necessary that some provision be made whereby the commanders or masters of vessels engaging in the India trade from the United Kingdom or other places should be prohibited from receiving on board any persons who may not have obtained the previous sanction of the proper authorities to proceed to India, unless such person or persons shall be *bonâ fide* connected with the vessel; such an enactment would give effect to the provisions already in force, as to the non-residence in India of unlicensed individuals.

The Court have pleasure in observing, that the Board's attention will be directed to the re-enactment of the provisions relative to the care and maintenance of Asiatic seamen. The Court are also of opinion, with reference to the general policy of the measure, as also to the 130th paragraph of the public letter from Madras of the 7th June 1820, that some regulation should be framed, to secure the Company from the expense which will attach to them on account of the maintenance and return to their native country of the crew of any vessel which may unfortunately suffer shipwreck in India, as also on account of the return to their native country of persons, of whatever nation who may find their way to India, either by eloping from ships engaging in the trade or otherwise.

Upon the concession which the Court have expressed themselves ready to submit to the consideration of the General Court of Proprietors, for the removal of the restriction applicable to ships under 350 tons, they desire me to remark, that the boon solicited in return for India-built

shipping is one which seems to be demanded upon every consideration of policy as well as justice.

The Court apprehend that the rights belonging to India shipping, far from being so extensive as stated in your letter, have in fact been abridged, and that their present rights are neither clearly defined nor understood; whilst the British ship-owners, under the proposed law, will be confirmed in the privilege of a full and free access to all the trade and traffic which until lately has been reserved to the India shipping, viz. the port to port trade in India. Large capitals have been embarked in the construction of vessels engaged in that trade; and after the declaration of the Committee of the House of Commons, adverted to in my letter of the 23d instant, the Court were not prepared to expect any objection on the part of the shipping interest of this country to such a return. The Court therefore instruct me to request you will again urge this subject on the consideration of the Board, as they are persuaded the concurrence of the Proprietors to the proposed measure for abolishing the restriction upon tonnage (which it is admitted may be deemed to be part of the privileges secured by the Act of 1813) will be more readily obtained if the Court shall be enabled to assure the General Court that the privilege now sought for India ships will be granted.

Upon the subject of the proposed duty to be levied on goods imported from India into the British colonies, the Court are of opinion that such a measure will operate in a degree as an inhibition to the introduction of the manufactures of India; and although any fiscal regulation which Government may contemplate for his Majesty's colonies may not be within the Court's cognizance, they may be permitted to observe on the present occasion, that the proposed duty would, in their opinion, oppose itself to the privileges about to be extended to such colonies.

The Court regret that his Majesty's Government do not see reason to admit of some modification in the existing duty on East-India sugar. This article is deemed, by the parties engaged in the India trade, to be of such essential importance, as already stated, for dead weight in lading return cargoes from that country, that the Court cannot refrain from again pressing on the Board a reconsideration of the subject.

The Court do not see any objection to the provisions now contemplated for the East-India trade, as well as those of the 53d Geo. III. which will remain in force after the new enactments, being consolidated into one Act, the same to include the provisions mentioned in the concluding paragraph of your letter against illegal traffic and resort of persons to India; care

being taken that the sense of the former Acts on these points shall be preserved.

The Court request that they may be put in possession, from time to time, of the Bill in its several stages, and when consolidated, that they may have before them in one view the several provisions under which the trade with India is in future to be carried on, before the same shall be passed into a law.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. DART, Sec.

East-India House, May 27, 1822.

NO. V.

To J. Dart, Esq.

SIR:—In reference to your letter of the 27th ult. I am directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to transmit to you the Draft of the Bill for the further regulation of the trade with India, which will be presented to the House of Commons without delay.

You will observe that some of the suggestions contained in your letter have been attended to; on the others the Board are not at present prepared to add any thing to what was contained in my letter of the 23d ultimo.

As at the present period of the session it is very important to avoid delay, it has been thought most convenient, notwithstanding that the sentiments of the General Court of Proprietors have not been taken, to present the Bill as nearly as possible in the shape in which it is hoped it will ultimately stand, and without re-enacting the limitation of tonnage.

Section 10, and sections 17, 18, and 19 of the Act 53d Geo. III. cap. 155, have not been inserted in the present Bill, because the Board are not aware of the necessity for re-enacting them, as they are under reference to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury; and the Board wish also to be acquainted with the sentiments of the Court with respect to these sections.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. P. COURTENAY.

India Board, June 4, 1822.

NO. VI.

To T. P. Courtenay, Esq.

SIR:—I have received the commands of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, to request you will represent to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, with reference to the latter clause in your letter of the 4th inst. on the subject of the proposed Bill now before Parliament for consolidating the Acts as to the East-India trade, that the Court are decidedly of opinion that so much of clause 10 of the 53d Geo. III. cap. 155 which provides for all goods being brought to some of the ports of the United Kingdom which shall have been declared fit by order in council, and

clauses 17, 18, and 19 of the same Act relative to the warehousing and sale of articles of silk, hair, and cotton-wool, should be re-enacted; and to beg that the necessary measures may be accordingly taken for that purpose.

I am, &c.

(Signed) J. DART, Sec.

East-India House, June 13, 1822.

No. VII.

To J. Dart, Esq.

SIR:—In reference to your letter of the 13th inst., I am directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to inform you, that it will be proposed that the clauses corresponding with the 10th, 17th, 18th, and 19th sections of the Act 53d Geo. III. cap. 155, should be inserted in the Bill now pending in the House of Commons.

I am also to acquaint you, that in consideration of the late period of the session, it has been determined to omit in the present Bill all such provisions as are likely to meet with serious opposition. The principal of these is, the permission of trade between the East-Indies and His Majesty's colonies in the West-Indies and North America, so that the law with respect to the countries between which and British India intercourse is permitted, will remain as it now stands.

No other alterations in the Bill of any material import are in contemplation. I am to express the hope of the Board, that the intention of the Court of Proprietors with respect to the admission of vessels of less than 350 tons into the trade between India and the United Kingdom, may be made known to them without delay.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. P. COURTENAY.

India Board, June 29, 1822.

The Chairman said, the Court had been assembled to consider a very important subject. He had little more to state, than that the Court of Directors had hoped that the business would have been in such a state of forwardness to-day, as would have enabled the Proprietors to enter into the general consideration of the measure proposed; but circumstances had occurred which gave them reason to believe that some modification would be made in the intended law, which rendered it inexpedient to come to any decision on the subject at present. The Court of Directors also understood, that it was very much the wish of many gentlemen interested in this question that no proposition leading to a decision should be offered to the Proprietors this day; but that the papers should be now submitted to the Court, and the discussion fixed for a future period. A Quarterly General Court would be held in the next week, which might be made *special*, for the purpose of considering this

subject; and, in the mean time, certain objections which the Court of Directors entertained against the provisions of the Bill, which, though not in the shape of correspondence, were alluded to in the last letter, would be reconsidered. The omission of several restrictive provisions contained in the 10th, 17th, 18th and 19th sections of the 53d Geo. III., would, as the measure now stood, have the effect of entirely altering the position of the India trade. It would open the trade with reference to the introduction of particular articles to any part of the United Kingdom, whether the places to which it would be thus opened were provided with proper basins and warehouses or not. By this new regulation, private vessels would be allowed to bring home particular articles of East-India produce for home consumption, to any port in the kingdom, while, under the present system, those articles were confined to that House. These alterations were of considerable importance, and were now under discussion. Between this and Wednesday, it would probably be in the power of the Court of Directors to state what the final intentions of His Majesty's Ministers were. The safest course, therefore, would be, that the consideration of this question should be adjourned till Wednesday next; but that proposition would not, by any means, preclude gentlemen from delivering their sentiments relative to the general subject on the present occasion. In the name of the Court of Directors, he invited gentlemen to express their opinions on this very important question. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. C. Forbes said, his health had for some time past been so indifferent, that he had been unable to take any part in the proceedings of the Court. He could not, however, avoid attending on this occasion; for this was the moment, in which every man, who felt interested for the welfare of India, ought to stand forward, and never cease in his efforts until he had accomplished those objects, which were essentially necessary to her welfare. It appeared to him that a more important question than that now at issue could scarcely be conceived; and all the interest that could be exerted, both in and out of that Court, ought to be exerted in defence of the Company's rights. What had fallen from the Hon. Chairman, and his proposition for adjournment, appeared to him to be extremely proper, and would prevent him from offering a motion to the Court, which otherwise he meant to have submitted. But he suggested whether, in the interim of adjournment, it would not be advisable to refer the papers to a select Committee of Proprietors, who would make such a report on their contents as might appear necessary. He merely threw this out for the consideration of the Court, without mean-

ing to interfere with the Hon. Chairman's motion. Since the correspondence had been read, he was more satisfied than ever that the intention of his Majesty's Government, supported by the Legislature, was to crush India, by giving an undue preference to the West-India Colonies. (*Hear, hear!*) It was quite impossible that they could shut their eyes to the general inference which must be drawn from the correspondence just laid before the Court. It appeared that, except certain trifling verbal modifications from the Bill brought forward in the House of Commons, there was no change whatever in the character or principle of the measure which had been read to them. Those modifications seemed to him to refer to mere verbal alterations; they were of no importance, and did not, in the slightest degree, affect the principles of the measure. He felt all those serious objections, which every man connected with India must feel, to giving free admission, in every possible way, to the private-trader to participate in the trade of India, while no reciprocal advantage was given to the Company. Why refuse to India-built shipping that general benefit which the Directors required? No man who knew him, and who knew the sentiments he had held on the subject of free trade to India for the last ten years, could suppose that he entertained opinions hostile to the principles of free-trade, generally: he was, on the contrary, a decided friend to them; but he confessed that he did not understand that description of free trade, which gave all the advantages to one side. (*Hear, hear!*) The shipping of this country were admitted freely to the East-Indies. They were allowed, most properly, to carry out the manufactures and produce of Great Britain, and, in return, they received a variety of valuable articles. That free trade had been of great advantage to this country. But what return had been made for that advantage? Why, in return, heavy duties had been laid on the produce of India. An extravagant duty had been imposed on cotton, which, he knew, had been reduced within the last twelve months; but still he conceived the duty on that article to be much greater, even now, than it ought to be, with reference to what was charged on American cotton. Then, with respect to East-India sugar, there was good ground of complaint. (*Hear, hear!*) That article formed a great proportion of the export from India; and, at the present moment, he considered that the duty imposed on it, and the regulations under which it was placed, operated as a prohibition against its consumption in this country. (*Hear, hear!*) They must recollect, that, some time ago, a bill had been brought into the House, which created a good deal of discussion; that bill, by a side-wind, imposed a duty of five shillings

per cwt. on East-India sugar. The measure referred to clayed sugars, to such sugars as the custom-house officers might think had undergone some manufacturing process. When the act was passed, he thought it was under the assurance of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and of his Majesty's Government, that it was not meant to introduce any new regulations. The bill appeared to him, however, to be most dangerous; and he understood that, within these few days, a regulation had been adopted at the custom-house, by which all East-India sugars were considered as clayed sugars. The consequence must be to overthrow, entirely, the trade between this country and India in cottons and sugars. If Government were determined to adhere to this additional duty, and to this new regulation at the custom-house, it would be tantamount to a prohibition of the trade in cotton and sugar between this country and India. What consequence would ensue? The consequence must be a deep and serious injury to the trade and manufactures of England. At present, the manufacturers of this country had a great deal to do for the India market, which encouraged the fabrication of large quantities of articles. But it would be found impossible to carry on that trade, if India produce were taxed so high, as to prevent its being taken in exchange, for the purpose of being introduced into the English market. It was a grave question how far it was possible, under these circumstances, to bring back returns in produce, even supposing that proper stations were found in this country for its reception. If, then, produce could not be received for our manufactures, what must be the necessary consequence? The consequence must be, that India would be drained of the precious metals; and if they allowed India to be so drained of its specie, every mercantile man must perceive the mischievous effects which must follow. It was reported, at this moment, that there was an Indianman on her way home laden with specie, to meet that part of the India debt which was payable in this country. This was a part of the system which might be dispensed with, if the trade in East-India sugar were not placed on that footing on which it stood at present. If the Company were enabled, by a reduction of duties, which were now tantamount to a prohibition, to bring home sugar, cotton, and other goods, for profitable sale in this country, they would save the expense of procuring specie, which was a point of considerable importance at the present moment. The Company were certainly subjected to an immense loss by bringing home specie, which also had a tendency to distress India. Why, he asked, should a preference be shewn to the West-Indies? What trade had the West-Indies which the

East did not possess? He, however, was far from being an enemy to the West-India interest. Let it not be said, as was always the case in another House, if a man rose and spoke in favour of East-India sugar, and complained of the disadvantages with which that article had to contend, that he was therefore an enemy to the West-India interest? Most assuredly he entertained no such feeling; on the contrary, he was extremely sorry to see a large and respectable body of men sink into a state of difficulty, from which he thought it would be impossible to extricate them; except, indeed, the Legislature of the country could persuade the people to buy only West-India sugars and West-India produce of all sorts, and to pay the West-India planters their own price for them. One of the arguments urged in favour of the West-India interest was, that certain restrictions were imposed on their trade by the existing state of our commercial laws: the Court must, however, be aware, that a Bill (the West-India Trade Bill) was now in progress through the Legislature, which went to remove the evil complained of. He was glad to find one great restriction removed; and he, for one, would be extremely happy to remove all commercial restrictions, on principles of reciprocal advantage. The Bill to which he had alluded would, generally, effect a great deal of good, and effect it in such a manner that no interest would have a right to complain. As that was the case, one of the principal reasons which induced the West-India merchants to call for a duty to protect their interest against that of the East-India trader was completely done away. In fairness, therefore, he thought that the immense duty levied on East-India sugars should, he did not mean to say be entirely removed, but should be partially remitted next year, so as to give East-India sugar a fair chance in the market. It was, he conceived, infamous and shameful, that the new regulation, by which East-India sugar was set down as clayed sugar, should be enforced. (*Hear, hear!*) It was quite clear, that, at the present day, the interests of the East-Indies were more and more trenching on. When they were asked to open the India trade, they cheerfully went hand in hand with the ship-owners, although they were told at the time that they were cutting their own throats. He had ever been friendly to a free trade, on a just and proper footing, and therefore he did not regret the part he took on that occasion. Indeed, under similar circumstances, he would act over again as he had done. But he was mortified to find that the moment the Company had opened the trade to India, the merchants and ship-owners, who were thus benefited, endeavoured to drive the East-India merchants and East-India shipping out of the trade

altogether. They manœuvred a Bill through Parliament which gave them a right to proceed from port to port in Europe, from thence to any port in the East, and back again to the Continent. That Bill, he believed, passed without the knowledge of any individual in that Court. It was not, he understood, submitted to any person interested in its provisions, nor was it properly laid before the Court till it had become an Act of the Legislature. That Bill, like others of a most objectionable nature, was introduced at the close of a session, when members of the House of Commons were desirous of retiring from the fatigues of public duty. Such was the case with the present measure: the same attempt was now making. Why should this Bill be forced forward in the month of June? Why had it not been introduced earlier? Where was the necessity, alluded to by the Board of Control in their correspondence, for hurrying the Bill through Parliament in the present session? He trusted it would not be allowed to pass in this session; yes, he hoped that the Court would protest decidedly against it; and he thought a motion to this effect: "That this Court meant to oppose, by every means in their power, the progress of the Bill, in the present session," ought to be agreed to. The weight of interest, and the extent of talent, which they all knew the Court of Directors possessed (and which, when exhibited on a late occasion, had proved what might be effected by ability and industry) ought now to be brought into action; and he had no doubt whatever that the Court of Proprietors would give the Executive Body all the support which their efforts demanded and deserved. But their mere mercantile interests were not alone at stake; interests of infinitely more importance would be affected by this measure—the interests of India, as part of the British Empire. (*Hear, hear!*) This brought him to another part of the question, which, comparatively speaking, left the other behind, as a matter of little or no value. This Bill, it should be observed, did not affect the Company as merchants or manufacturers alone, and he was astonished to find, in the Correspondence, so little notice taken of that paramount point, he meant the interests of 100,000,000 of their Indian subjects. (*Hear, hear!*) It was, therefore, in their capacity as sovereigns of India, that he called on the Court to stand forward and protect those subjects. (*Hear, hear!*) Was it fair to let the manufactures of this country go out to India, displacing the native manufactures, and throwing thousands of people out of employment, while at the same time the produce and manufactures of India were by prohibitory duties refused admission into this country? (*Hear, hear!*) This view of the subject was all

important. He was sorry to see cotton and sugar shackled by enormous duties, and he would resist them. But let the Court suppose, for a moment, that the Company demanded that there should be laid on British manufacture, imported into India, the same duties which have been imposed on East-India cotton and sugars brought to this country, would not such an attempt be resisted? would it not be opposed, inch by inch? Most unquestionably it would. The levying of a single farthing of duty would be exclaimed against as a monstrous injustice; such a proposition would be indignantly rejected. The manufacturers would be up in arms against the Company; the table of the House of Commons would be covered with petitions; and their voice, and the voice of those connected with them, would not be heard amidst the general outcry. (*Hear, hear!*) He had remarked that, on almost every public question, those who spoke longest and loudest, and with the greatest violence, were sure to prevail. (*A laugh!*) He was sorry to say it, but that was really the fact. In Parliamentary influence the East-Indies were not on a par with the West. The West-Indies were extremely powerful in the House of Commons. When any application, advantageous to their interest, was made in Parliament, the Minister listened to it with attention. They had meetings, not only in the House of Commons, but out of it, and measures were very often settled out of doors, of which the East-India interest knew nothing until they appeared in the shape of a Bill, or of a set of Resolutions. The East-India interest, he repeated, was not at all properly represented in the House of Commons; and was it not to be lamented, that such a body as the East-India population, consisting of 100,000,000 had not a zealous and efficient body to watch over their interests in Parliament? He hoped all those whom he addressed would see the necessity of acquiring strength in the House of Commons; and when he saw so many gentlemen, both behind and before the bar, who from their wealth, talents, and character, were very well entitled to sit in Parliament, he felt extremely sorry that a greater number of them had not seats in the House of Commons. It might be considered too severe a qualification to call on the Directors to provide themselves with seats in Parliament (*hear and laughter!*), but he thought it would be very good policy, if they were so provided. Indeed, he was of opinion, that if the Proprietors were called on to assist in enabling the Directors to take that step, it would not be considered any very heavy burden. (*Hear, hear!*) Such a measure would be a very wise one. There was one point which shewed the immense benefit that had accrued to this country from

opening the trade to India, that ought to be strongly dwelt on to the Board of Control; he alluded to the improvement of the cotton manufacture. It appeared from a paper laid before the House of Commons, that in the year 1794 the value of cotton goods exported to India was £156; in 1813, it had extended to £180,000; and, in 1818, five years after the opening of the trade, it amounted to £701,000; so that the trade had increased six-fold in five years; and, at the present moment, the manufactured goods exported to India could not amount to less than £1,000,000 sterling annually. The extent to which the cotton trade might be carried was incalculable; it might soon be made so advantageous as to employ all the looms in Great Britain. The native population had a partiality for our cotton manufactures, which appeared almost inexplicable. Was it fit that such a branch of commerce should be checked? and annihilated it assuredly would be, if restrictive measures were persevered in. They could not expect to dispose of their cotton goods in India, if they were prevented from taking, in return, the produce of that country. They had been informed in this correspondence, that they were called on to allow a small class of ships to proceed to India, as "a boon" to the British shipping interest. When that boon was demanded, why should not justice be done to the India ship-owner? He did not, in the abstract, object to the admission of those small ships; but they ought to inquire whether the effect of conceding this point would not be, to drive all the small India-built ships out of the market, and thus to destroy the trade of the native ship-builder, and of the native timber-merchant. Were they not to expect that small ships would be sent out for sale from England, and thus gradually shut out the natives from this branch of industry? It was, he understood, in contemplation to send out West-India rum to Bengal; indeed, he believed that some had been shipped there, and it was calculated that it sold profitably. Now, he asked, was this fair to India? The West-India merchant might send his produce to India, but the East-India trader could not introduce his produce to Great Britain. Their Government in India had not the power to prevent this: they could not lay a duty on the importation of West-India rum at Calcutta; and, he demanded, was it fair to be called on to take their rum, at the same time that they were endeavouring to keep East-India sugar out of the home market? As to the state of the British shipping interest, which was adduced as the reason why this "boon" should be granted, he would only say, that the shipping-interest of India never was so low as at present. Not less than 40,000 tons of shipping were lying unoc-

cupied in Bengal, and a large quantity of tonnage was in the same situation at Bombay, and yet it was at this moment they were requested to grant a "boon" to the British shipping interest, which must augment the distress that prevailed in India. How was that shipping to which he had alluded situated? It was literally rotting; but not a word was said about it. And why? Because those who were interested were not constantly boring Ministers, and pointing out their distress. The East-India interest was, in fact, suffering in silence. But the moment anything affected the West-India planters, the moment any thing favourable to them was to be gained, they stood forward as a body and demanded it; and sorry he was, that the same course was not pursued by the Company. The great object appeared to be, to sacrifice the East-India interests to those of the West-Indies and the ship-owners of this country. In the course of his address, he had, perhaps, said some things that did not bear on the subject, and he might also have omitted topics of importance; but he would repeat to the Court, that they ought to consider, most seriously, the situation in which the East-India interest was placed, and they ought not to lose a moment in devising the best means for its defence. When His Majesty's Ministers came forward and asked for a "boon," for such they acknowledged it to be, it was fitting that the Company should in return say, "give us, not a boon, but give us justice!" They ought not only to say this, but to insist on it; and, if they did so, they would accomplish their object. He was determined not to leave the House any night while this Bill was pending, until the Speaker left the Chair. It should not be forced privately through the House; and, if it could not be crushed in the bud, it should at least be put an end to for the present session. (*Hear, hear!*) It had been introduced in the month of June, when bills, of by no means so important a nature, had been merely brought in, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed for the consideration of members during the recess. When he first saw a notice of the Bill on the orders of the day, he asked what it was about? and he was told that it was some matter of course; something relative to the warehousing or bonding system. But what was his astonishment, when he saw Mr. Wynn rise in his place, between one and two in the morning, and move the resolutions on which that Bill was to be founded! He asked, whether the Right Hon. Gentleman had taken care of the shipping interest of India, and he was answered, "O yes! the shipping interest of India would be taken good care of!" Now he did not like any thing concealed or under the bush. He wished all Parliamentary measures to

be open and avowed. It turned out that the shipping interest of India had not been taken care of. And why, because the Minister was attacked by a strong body of the British shipping interest. He repeated, that the Company demanded nothing but justice; and, while they had the power to do so, they ought to insist on it. If they surrendered without some equivalent the boon that was now required, fresh encroachments would be daily made on their rights. They ought to lose no opportunity to require justice for India; and, as sovereigns of India, he implored them to protect their subjects. That was the important part of the question; compared with it, all the rest dwindled into a mere bagatelle! (*Hear, hear!*).

Mr. Carruthers said, he would, with the permission of the Court, trust for a few minutes to their indulgence. He knew how valuable their time was, and he felt how bountiful of it they had been to the Hon. Proprietor who had last spoken; therefore, it would be inexcusable if he detained them long. That Hon. Proprietor, from his connection with India, from his wealth and talents, was likely to make a considerable impression on the Court. He did not, however, mean to follow him through his observations on the situation of India, nor to offer any remarks on the difference that was made between East and West-India sugars; but, as a Proprietor of East-India stock, he would not suffer the assertion of the Hon. Gentleman, "that it was the intention of the Legislature to support one class of individuals at the expense of the interests of another, and contrary to the principles of justice," to go forth to the public without contradiction. He believed that Ministers meant to do no such thing. He was sure that it was their intention, as it was their duty, to act fairly by all parties. They were now much less likely to err than before, since they would be enlightened by the observations of the Hon. Proprietor in his place in the House of Commons. He thanked the Hon. Proprietor for the consideration which, he said, he would in future give to East-India subjects; he thanked him for his determination to extend, as far as he could, the influence of the Company in the House of Commons, as well as for the zeal and industry with which he was prepared at present to defend the interests of the Company in Parliament; but he must protest against its going abroad to the world, that His Majesty's Government acted on a system of favoritism.

Mr. D. Robertson said, unaccustomed as he was to address a public meeting, and considering the importance of the present question to the Indian empire, and to the community at large, he confessed that he was a little embarrassed in coming forward

on this occasion. Feeling, however, the liberality with which the Hon. Chairman had invited gentlemen to state their opinions, he would attempt briefly to shew how important this subject was to the whole country; and, in doing so, he could not throw out of his view the general state of the commercial world, at home and abroad. When peace was concluded, and the Charter was renewed, the cry of the manufacturers—a cry which, he believed, was heard too much in all quarters—was to throw open the trade. No doubt the theory of “free trade” was very good, if all kingdoms were on the same footing. But, would the Netherlands and France allow England to compete with them? They would not, and, if those countries did not protect their commerce and manufactures, they would not be so flourishing as they now were. Great Britain ought to follow the example. Considering how our population were housed, clothed, paid, and fed, it was impossible that this country could enter into competition with the manufactures of the Continent, where the people received low wages, and were content with spare food: therefore, he was for protecting English manufactures generally, against the manufactures of other nations. In considering the general state of commerce, they must be struck with the important advantages that were likely to be derived from the newly-acquired freedom of South America. When the United States separated from the mother country (an event which many of them must recollect), her population was 2,300,000 souls; her trade with this country amounted annually to £2,500,000. In 1812, her population was between 8 and 9,000,000, and her trade amounted to £12,000,000. This shewed the importance of cultivating commercial relations with free states, and getting hold of their infant trade. Our trade to Portugal and the Brazils was another proof of the benefits to be derived from a commercial connection with free states. Previous to our introduction to the Brazils, about eleven or twelve years ago, the whole trade to Brazil and Portugal amounted to £800,000 per annum. It was now upwards of £4,000,000. Before the disturbances in the South American colonies, the United States carried on a trade with them to the amount of £4,000,000 annually, and the mother-country to the amount of £18,000,000. He had no doubt but that, by proper management, the whole, or the greater part of that £22,000,000 would come to this country. Was not this of importance to the commercial and monied interest? Here it was that capital abounded, and to those who possessed capital and enterprise, an expansive field of commerce was opened, which appeared to have no limit. The Hon. Proprietor then expatiated on the

vast importance of our trade with the settlements on the opposite shores of the Pacific Ocean. There was a population of 25,000,000; and, as there were very few, if any harbours, they could not build ships for themselves. The trade, therefore, must fall into our hands; and, in order to secure it, he thought it would be proper to give every facility to the Eastern trade. A trade, to the amount of £2,000,000, was already carried on with these parts; but, in the hands of the Company, it must be greatly increased. With that view, he thought further concession beyond those now given ought to be granted: but then the Company ought to receive concessions in return; because he could not consider the interests of the Company as distinct from those of the nation at large. (*Hear, hear!*) The Hon. Proprietor next alluded to the great extension of our trade in the Eastern Archipelago; and observed, that it would be still more extended if they could procure returns. In that, however, they were limited, by the non-admission of our ships into China, which was the country that consumed most of the produce of those islands. He then pointed out the benefit that would occur by opening a trade with Cochin, Siam, and Tonquin, comprising a population of 50,000,000. But that trade could not be carried on, unless they were allowed to proceed to China for cargoes; the commerce of Tonquin, Cochin, and Siam being with China, it was necessary that the trade should be so opened, as to enable the merchant to procure cargoes of Chinese produce, which he could traffic with those states. By this means only could commerce be carried on with those oriental countries; and, were it once set on foot, it was capable of very great increase. A trade would thus be opened with Asia, which we never possessed before; at present, a mere circuitous trade was carried on. The sources of trade to which he had referred were of very great importance to the prosperity of the cotton manufacture, now that the raw material was brought home to this country, fabricated here, and then exported to the East. That branch of commerce, though formerly of inferior importance, was now of very considerable importance. The basis he would adopt, for the purpose of facilitating the extension of trade, would be this: he would contract the Company's special limits for licenses, and he would propose that no license should be required for ships proceeding to the Company's principal settlements. When Americans and other foreigners were allowed to touch at them, without any license, he could not see why British merchants should be placed on a different footing. He admitted, however, that it would be prudent and proper to protect their minor out-ports, by not allowing them to be visited, except by *virtu*

tue of a special license. He would also recommend, that the Birman empire should be the limit to the east, as the Indus was to the west, with respect to special licenses. In the Birman Empire there were 15,000,000 of people prepared to consume the manufactures of England, and to give their own in return. All other nations went there freely, and why should this nation only be excluded? He would allow the trade, generally, to be carried on like that of the Americans, without license, except in the case of the minor ports. Ships, he conceived, ought to be allowed to proceed to China. They all knew the Americans went there; and they must not argue, from the misfortunes that had recently occurred, that it would be improper to suffer private vessels to proceed to that country; because they must be aware, that the circumstances of which he spoke had nothing to do with commercial regulations.* The Company might place such restrictions on ships going to China, as would obviate all danger. By pursuing this plan, a most extensive trade might be carried on with the Eastern Archipelago and the South American colonies, highly beneficial to the shipping interest, and to the country at large. The most ample means would be afforded for the development of our commercial resources; and he believed that nothing more could be done to secure our commercial prosperity.

Mr. S. Dixon conceived, that it would be extremely unwise to come to any decision on a proposition, which made such a breach in what were heretofore called their exclusive rights, until the Proprietors had a fair opportunity of satisfying their minds on the subject: for that purpose, he thought it would be advisable to have the correspondence printed, and placed in the hands of the Proprietors. The gentleman who opened this discussion observed, that the East-India interest was not represented in Parliament, and he wished the Directors to be accommodated with seats there. He would (to parody a line from an old song), have

"Twenty-four Directors all on a row."

(*Laughter.*) And for what purpose? To forget their duty to the community at large (for Members of Parliament were elected to take care of the general interests of the country), in order that they might support the claim of a particular body, against the rest of the empire. If their interests were to be particularly supported in Parliament, he protested against leaving all the labour with the Court of Directors, who had a great deal of other business on

their hands. Some proportion of the protecting party ought to be taken from his (the Proprietor's) side of the bar; and, as he had nothing else to do, he would put in his claim to become one of their representatives. (*Laughter.*) He was surprised at the absence of those great luminaries, who formerly shone in that part of the Court.* (*Laughter.*) He could not suppose that they lay in wait for the purpose of coming forward, at a future period, and saying, if the concessions turned out to be mischievous, "Thank God! we had nothing to do with the business! You have made a mistake, and you must correct it as well as you can." The Hon. Proprietor who first spoke had said, that he was no enemy to the West-India interests. He believed he was not, but he recommended that to be done, which, if effected, would almost totally ruin that interest. He (Mr. Dixon) had been for half a century in the West-India trade, and, he must say, that if the *dead freight*, or *dead weight*, of which gentlemen had spoken, were placed on the backs of the West-India merchants, it would, along with the burdens by which they were already oppressed, crush them to death. Standing in that place, he must say, that it would not be quite correct, if they looked solely to the East-India interest. The West-India Colonies had been nurtured and supported by the Legislature; and, he believed, they had been found highly beneficial to the mother-country; they ought not, therefore, to be totally forgotten.

Mr. Ricardo regretted the absence of the gentlemen who usually spoke from that part of the Court, and more particularly of Mr. Hume, who was obliged to attend a Committee of the House of Commons, and could not, in consequence, take a part in the discussion; he hoped, however, that the Court would favour him with their attention while he made a few observations. The Hon. Proprietor who had just spoken had very properly observed, that, in the House of Commons, the interest of the public only should be looked to; that the Members of that House ought not to be swayed by a partiality for the East or the West-India interest. He admitted that it ought to be so; but that man must be blind, who would say, that the House of Commons, as now constituted, performed its duty in that immaculate manner which the Hon. Proprietor described.

Mr. Lowndes rose to order.

Mr. Ricardo assured the Court he would not say another word on the subject. An Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Robertson) seemed to be adverse to opening a free-trade with all European states. If that were the

* Alluding to the accidental death of a Chinese woman, and the giving up of an American seaman, who was, in consequence, executed by the Chinese.

* Mr. Hume and Mr. R. Jackson were not in Court.

question before the Court, he would willingly meet him on the subject. But the question was not, whether France or Spain should be allowed to enter into the India trade; it was one which entirely concerned English interests. The Gentleman who opened the debate, said he asked only for justice and equality; he wished to be placed on the same footing as the West-India merchant; he did not seek for a monopoly. In those views he (Mr. Ricardo) entirely concurred; and, if he wanted to prove their truth and policy, he would refer to the speech of the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Robertson); for he had shewn that, by taking off restrictions, the trade to the Brazils and to the free-states of South America had increased in a wonderful degree; and, in doing so, he had himself pronounced the warmest eulogium on unrestricted trade. He thought no country could trade advantageously, if she placed restrictions on the commodities with which any state, to whom she was commercially related, could furnish her. It was in vain for the Company to think of sending their goods to India, unless they could take what India was enabled to afford in return. (*Hear, hear!*) This position was so clear and self-evident, that he wondered any man could doubt it. If all restrictions were removed from the commerce of the country, and it was left to pursue that course which its own active principle would strike out, it would, most assuredly increase in an almost infinite degree. He had no hostility to the West-India interest; on the contrary, he participated in the feelings of regret which their sufferings excited; and if he could assist them, without doing so at the expense of others, he would not be found tardy in affording relief: but he would not support them at the expense of other interests. The buying their sugar at an advanced price was not the only disadvantage which the country suffered from the system. For his own part, he would give to them the difference in price between the East-India and the West-India sugar, as a gratuity, rather than suffer this unjust privilege should be granted to the West-India India interest. (*Hear, hear!*) An Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Carruthers) had protested against the charge that had been levelled at his Majesty's Ministers, who were said to entertain the intention of giving to one class of persons an unjust advantage over another. That Hon. Gent. seemed to have a very high opinion of his Majesty's Government. Perhaps he also thought that they meant well. But Gentlemen must shut their eyes, if they did not perceive, that Ministers were not unfrequently obliged to favour particular interests. The power some bodies possessed, the clamour they raised, the interest they commanded in the House of Commons,

frequently compelled Ministers to adopt a course which they did not think a proper one. They had an instance of this in the last week. A bill, altering the navigation laws, was passing through the House, and Ministers wanted to carry a clause relative to the importation of thrown silk; but, with all their efforts, they were unable to succeed. In that case Ministers could not carry a point, which appeared to him to be correct. He wished to see a House of Commons free from party, where the interest of the public would alone be considered, in which a deaf ear would be turned to all partial application. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Tucker begged leave to address the Court, in the absence of those great luminaries to whom the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Dixon) had alluded. He had no wish to take the House of Commons by storm; but he should be extremely glad to see the East-India interest, and particularly the interest of the natives of India, as contradistinguished from that of British subjects, a little more attended to in Parliament. The Directors had, on this occasion, made a manly and honourable stand; he wished, however, that it had been a little more energetic, with reference to one point—he meant as to the duty on East-India sugar. They ought to do all that in them lay to introduce East-India produce into this country; and the duty he had just mentioned militated very much against that object. There were various interests affected by that duty. In the first place, the great body of sugar consumers were concerned. They all had a sweet tooth, and he hoped the pressure of this duty on them would be represented in the House of Commons and elsewhere. Unfortunately, however, there was another interest, which found it necessary to oppose the introduction of East-India sugar; although, if it were permitted, he had been told that the consumption would be doubled or quadrupled, and, instead of paying fivepence-halfpenny or sixpence per pound, it would not cost more than twopence-halfpenny or threepence per pound. This was “a consumption devoutly to be wished.” Doubtless, therefore, the British consumer had a very great interest, in common with all those who, like himself, contended for a relaxation of the duty on East-India sugar. They did not, however, stand forth to oppose or oppress any interest. They claimed equality, they demanded justice; and they maintained it to be highly desirable, that the British consumer should have his sugar at a cheaper rate. There was no doubt of the capability of India to produce sugar to almost any extent. There was no part of the Bengal district that was not calculated to supply that article in great abundance. Now, if there were an increased consumption of the community, by pursuing a more

liberal course of policy, their West-India friends would not suffer. If instead of two or three hundred thousand hogsheds of sugar, six or seven hundred thousand were annually consumed, they must come in for a share, though they would not possess a monopoly of the market. The next parties interested were the shipping agents, merchants, and others employed directly in the trade to India. It was particularly desirable that this class of persons should be assisted, because it would enable them to employ a greater number of seamen, and to keep aloft a greater quantity of shipping. He thought the Hon. Gentleman who commenced the debate made out a fair case for the East-India shipping interest. He shewed that they were a body suffering as much as any set of men in this country or elsewhere; they suffered, not merely as persons interested in ships, but as persons interested in docks and warehouses. The third party concerned consisted of the British manufacturer. The Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Forbes) had satisfactorily proved the growth of the export trade to India, more particularly in cottons. This was a branch of trade of the greatest importance. From a very small sum it had, in a few years, approached to millions. But if restrictive duties were continued, that trade must fail. The English merchant sent our cotton manufactures to India, where they were well received. The Indian said, "This is a very desirable traffic; the articles are good, and the price low: I will take them to any extent." Here, then, there was an opening for an extension of the cotton trade amongst a population of 100,000,000. The East-Indian proffered his sugar in payment; but it was returned to him. He was told by the British merchant that he could not take it, since there was a duty of £200 per cent. imposed on it, which prevented that commodity from being consumed in England, Government intending to give a monopoly to another interest. How, then, was the trade to be carried on? All trade resolved itself ultimately into barter, and barter was here, in the very outset, prevented. They had heard of ministers (he spoke not of his Majesty's present ministers) "playing fantastic tricks before high heaven." But what would be thought of a Government that dared openly to propose a duty of £200 per cent. on the exportation of cottons from this country? Would they not be looked upon as fools or as traitors? And yet, was not this tax upon sugar in reality a tax upon British manufactures? The English merchant must feel, and say, when the East-Indian offered him his produce: "If you cannot pay me for my manufactures, except in sugar, which is loaded with a duty of £200 per cent., why then I must keep them." (*Hear, hear!*) The fourth interest that felt the effects of this system was the Bri-

tish Indian capitalist. They had, unfortunately, their funds locked up in India, without the probability of being able to bring them to this country. They had, it was true, sugar and other articles, but these they were prevented from sending to England, except at a ruinous loss; and bullion, it was well known, could not be transmitted to this country for a continuance. A million or two might be sent home in the course of two or three years; but there, he believed, the remittances must stop. A portion of the precious metals was necessary to meet that part of the Indian debt which was payable in England; but, independent of that, specie was requisite to meet the interest and capital of loans, the building of docks, warehouses, &c. in India. This capital he estimated at about £3,800,000 sterling; besides which there were the savings made by all the public functionaries in India. This estimate was formed with a good deal of attention, and was founded on various documents. He did not, however, mean to say, that it was an estimate which could be exactly relied on; but it was matter of notoriety, that a very large sum was due to the British-India capitalist by the Company. Of that, the interest of the debt formed a very considerable item: he believed it was about £2,000,000. He could not say what was due to persons in this country; but he had reason to think that the amount was very considerable. The Hon. Chairman had, on a former day, congratulated the Court that, by the application of the magic wand of our present most distinguished Governor-general, one million of the interest of the debt was transferred from the shoulders of the Company to the shoulders of other persons. Those who were debtors had, indeed, some right to rejoice at the effects of that magic wand; but those who happened to be creditors had no cause to thank the Governor-general for his celebrated financial operation. He (Mr. Tucker), at the time it was mentioned, felt no wish to disturb the harmony and unanimity which appeared to prevail with respect to the vote of thanks then proposed; he, therefore, said nothing, although he thought a good deal of bad taste was displayed in bringing forward that particular subject: because he knew that many parties were suffering from the measure that had been so much praised. To demand thanks for an injury was rather uncommon: it was like the Emperor of Morocco, who pierced his slave with a dart, and expected him whom he had wounded submissively to return the weapon. It was the most unfortunate topic that could possibly have been introduced.

The *Chairman*. "Whether fortunate or unfortunate, I apprehend it has nothing to do with this discussion."

Mr. Tucker did not mean to remark

farther on the subject. The Company stood in two different capacities: one, as remitters, being under the obligation to pay certain sums in this country; for, notwithstanding the effect of that magic wand had thrown off one million, another remained to be paid. This in the end must, or ought to be brought home, through the medium of the produce, manufactures, and commerce of India. They might go on for some time remitting specie, but that system could not last long. The Company were not only called on to provide for that £1,000,000, but they had also large territorial charges in this country, which must be paid by remittances from India. This must come, in some shape or other, through the produce and manufactures of India. He knew that some specie was brought from that country. Half a million, he understood, had been procured at Bombay, where the currency was very inferior, and a considerable loss was incurred in consequence. He did not blame the Company for resorting to this measure. The payments must be made; but they were evidently made at a great loss, therefore it was the duty of the Court of Directors to adopt every practicable means for the introduction of the produce of India into this country. The East-India Company appeared in another character, and had another interest very much at stake; he meant their interest as lords-paramount of the soil. If they went on exporting bullion from India for two or three years, it would be found impossible to raise revenue as at present. If the natives could not find a market for their produce, on account of heavy duties, similar to those that were charged on sugars, and if specie to any great amount were exported, prices must soon fall; then, if the grower could not get the same sum which he was accustomed to receive for his raw produce, it followed that he could not pay the same amount of revenue to Government. It might be said, that instead of falling prices, indigo, and some other particular articles, for which there was a great demand, and consequently much competition, would rise in value. Sugar, it was thought by some persons, would also perhaps rise in price; but it was not on these articles that the revenue of the Company depended: the revenue was realized by those articles that were consumed in the country, and chiefly by grain. Now, when specie was exported to any great degree, the price of that species of raw produce must assuredly fall, and the landholder would not be able to pay so much as he now did. Not merely the landholder must suffer, but even the peasant of the lowest grade: for when a difficulty was found in gathering in revenue, the same difficulty would occur in collecting rents. Those who were at all

acquainted with the affairs of India, must know, that where the revenue was not regularly paid, strong laws were put in force, and the property of the defaulter was liable to be sold immediately. Government was obliged, as an act of justice, to arm the landholder with powers equally potent; and he must proceed with the same rapidity to get his rents that Government did to collect its revenue. Was it not, then, fair to contend, that if, by impolitic duties, the peasant was placed in a situation of difficulty to pay his rent, the system must give rise to exactions, which were likely to affect the liberty and comfort of a large proportion of the Company's native subjects? (*Hear, hear!*) All the interests he had stated had representatives in that Court and elsewhere, but the landholders and the natives, generally, had no such representatives; he had therefore offered himself to the Court, because few were likely to view the question in this light, as bearing on the landed interest of India, who, if not able to dispose of his produce, would shortly be placed in the same situation in which, he was sorry to say, the landholder here now stood. If they could not pay the revenue, their situation would become extremely destitute, and that of the peasantry infinitely worse. He felt it necessary to say very little about the West-India interest: he was himself a West-Indian, and it was not his intention, more than that of the gentleman who opened the debate, to say any thing harsh of them; but still he would not support an exclusive interest. That Hon. Gentleman only called for justice, or what, in this case, he (Mr. Tucker) should denominate equality, which would enable the India-British capitalist, whose situation was similar to that of the West-India interest, to reap a commensurate benefit from the money he had expended, which he was not likely to do, if there was not a proper market for East-India produce. Neither did he intend to say much as to the benefit which the reduction of the duties on East-India sugar would produce in facilitating the importation of that article into this country, and enabling the British consumer to procure that necessary of life, for such it now was, at a more moderate price than he could at present do. There was another question connected with the subject, which was also very important; he meant, how far the introduction of East-India sugar, and the consequent reduction of price, would affect the abominable slave-trade. High prices, in his opinion, operated as a premium to encourage the continuance of that horrible trade. He knew not whether, in the East-Indies, the cultivation was at all carried on by slaves: if it were, he believed it must be to a very small extent. In the West-Indies the case was directly the re-

verse; but this country had nothing to reproach herself with on that head. She might look the nations of the world in the face, and say, "See what sacrifices we have made to put an end to this shocking traffic." Now the question was, whether lowering the price of sugar was likely still farther to check this trade? If high prices acted as a premium, surely low ones would operate as a check. He had heard it said, that high prices enabled the planter to maintain his slaves in greater comfort. Whether it was the fact, that they were treated better when prices were high than when they were low, he could not tell; but it was sufficiently apparent that the friends of humanity had an interest in promoting every plan, which by possibility could contract or put an end to that detestable traffic. (*Hear, hear!*) He had come forward on this occasion to advocate the claims of one particular class, the native landholders of India, and he had incidentally touched upon the claims of others, particularly those of the British India capitalist, who was at this moment suffering most severely. He trusted the situation of those parties would be taken into serious consideration, and that those whom he had the honour to address would firmly unite to obtain an equality of commercial rights. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Lowndes said, as the gentleman who preceded him had wished that Ministers would exert their power for the good of the whole community, and not for the benefit of a part of it, so he wished to God that individuals would not use the liberty of the press to crush particular individuals, but that they would employ it to diffuse liberty and happiness from one end of the empire to the other. He hoped what he said on this point would make a good impression; for sorry he was to say, that the press had for years lent itself to the purposes of party and of faction. He was an Englishman, a plain John Bull, and he declared that he never felt greater pleasure than in hearing a part of what had fallen from the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Ricardo), who had pronounced one of the highest eulogiums that could be conceived on the government of this country, when he stated, with reference to a proposed alteration in the silk-trade, what had been effected by the proceedings of the people out of doors. He had shewn that Government had been obliged to give way to their exertions. Was not this a proof that we enjoyed national freedom? Could a better proof be adduced to shew that the Members of the House of Commons did represent the people? (*Question! question!*) Gentlemen called out "question!" It was indeed a most important question, and ought to be maturely considered. The propositions made to grant still farther liberty to the private trader hung over their

head, suspended by a single hair, like the drawn sword mentioned in ancient history; and it was their duty to defend themselves against the ruin which threatened them. They had talked a great deal to-day about one set of men shifting the burden from their own shoulders to the shoulders of others; he must say, that he never felt so much pride or pleasure in his life as he now did, at belonging to the gentlemen at this side of Temple-Bar, when he considered the manner in which the British merchants had borne their misfortunes. They had, as an Hon. Proprietor observed, suffered in silence; while another body of men, forgetting the good day which they had enjoyed, had chosen to raise the voice of complaint in every quarter. Though he might be considered a landholder, yet he should, hereafter, be always anxious to be identified with the monied interest. The power of the Company depended wholly on credit and confidence; if these were done away, the power of the Company was gone. Credit and confidence were preserved by a due sense of justice. If they shewed that they had confidence in themselves, and that they were determined to do justice to all, nothing could shake their stability. But, if they proceeded on the principle of giving their goods with one hand, and holding out the other for the money, on the moment, leaving credit and confidence entirely out of the question, what became of commerce? It must die, the moment that confidence which supported it was removed. With respect to the claims of the East-India interest to be fostered by the Legislature, he thought they were stronger than those of the West-India interest, as far as priority went. The former could refer to the reign of Queen Elizabeth: the latter could go no farther back than the time of Oliver Cromwell. Here then there was a priority of claim, in favour of the East-India interest, of fifty or sixty years. Besides, the sugar of the West-Indies was manufactured by slaves; and, as Sterne had said, "disguise it as thou wilt, still slavery is a bitter draught." He hoped unanimity would prevail on this occasion. Nothing but want of unanimity was likely to ruin the country. The landed, the manufacturing, and the commercial interest, ought at all times to feel equally anxious for the welfare of the state. There were persons in this country who enjoyed any appearance of discussion—and who, like the devil, were secretly wishing to raise a storm, in the turmoil of which they hoped to secure something for themselves. If they could make the different interests in the state knock their heads together, so that they might come in for spoil and plunder, they would rejoice much; and, having robbed both landholder and fundholder, they

would turn about and say, "gentlemen, you are very great fools to proceed in this manner." But, to return to the subject, priority of existence gave priority of claim; and, therefore, he contended, that the East-India Company ought to have a preference, if any were given, over the West-India planter. In his opinion, the duty on East and on West-India sugar ought to be equalized. But it might be said, that the revenue would suffer in that case. To prevent that, he would say, "lay a tax on me, and on all batchelors, of ten per cent." (*Laughter.*) This would also enable Ministers to remit the window-tax: which would, literally, be the means of illuminating the country. (*Laughter.*) For his own part, he would not allow private-ships, of less than 350 tons burden to proceed to India, unless East and West-India sugar was placed on the same footing of duty. With respect to opening the India Trade, he thought they ought to take a lesson from what had occurred to the Americans, and be most anxious to do every thing which prudence as well as justice required. Their monopoly of the China trade ought to be treated as a sort of exotic, which should be confined entirely to the Company's hot-house; it ought to be a sacred trade, which no person should be allowed to touch. He would keep it in that way, not from any bad, unworthy, or narrow feeling, but because he dreaded the consequences that would probably result from opening it. If the trade to China were thrown open, it would no longer be carried on as it was at present. The Company's seamen were obliged to conform to strict regulations, which the crews of private vessels would not be bound to obey. In that case, would not *Jack Tar* in China, be the same as *Jack Tar* in Londenhall-street? When he got muddled, would he not think that he had a right to conduct himself in China just as he would do elsewhere? They should take particular care how they meddled with the China-trade. It was the Company's sheet-anchor; it was that from which the Company were paid their dividends. The Company had a right to ask for an equalization of the duties on sugar, and also for the admission of India-built ships to the full benefit of British registry. When they allowed vessels of 350 tons burden to go to India, they gave up a great deal; and, as merchants, they had a right, when they gave up one thing, to get another in its room. He did not wish them to give up their monopoly of the China-trade. That trade was necessary to the happiness of mankind—for tea had become very nearly a necessary of life. What would the women do without tea? (*Laughter.*) It might be said, if there were no tea, they would deal less in scandal; but then, he was afraid they would fall off from tea to

gin. (*Laughter.*) He could not but express his surprise at not seeing those luminaries in Court, who were in the habit of illuminating them. He was almost persuaded that he had hurt his eye, when he came into Court, and looking around, could not perceive those resplendent luminaries. He hoped, however, when honesty was concerned, that the Court would find that he was a luminary. Every gentleman there, though he might not have three stars placed against his name, had, he was sure, a star in his breast, to direct him in steering a course of honour; and he trusted it would ever remain a fixed star. A great deal had been said about the present distress, as arising from the alteration in the currency. But those who complained most, were the cause of that distress. Who goaded Government on to restore a metallic circulating medium? Why the very people who were now exclaiming against it. And was it not very gross for a body of men to call for a certain bill, and when they found it did not answer their purpose, to turn about and condemn the measure, as well as the person who had listened to their calls? (*Question! Question!*) He hoped, as they had returned from a paper to a gold and silver currency, that they would adhere to it: not only because it was consistent with honesty, but because, in the end, he believed it would be found compatible with general prosperity.

Mr. Macaulay said, it was not his intention to enter into the general question then before the Court. That question had already been very ably discussed by the Hon. Gentlemen who had preceded him, and he would be encroaching very unnecessarily on the time of the Court if he attempted to travel over the same ground. He would, however, offer one or two observations which had not yet been made, and in the propriety of which he believed the Court would agree. He entirely concurred in the proposition that had been made for adjourning the debate, and also in the suggestion that the papers should be printed for the consideration of the Proprietors of East-India Stock. But he did not think that this was sufficient to enlighten the minds of the Proprietors on so grave a subject; and he could not but confess, that he wished the Directors had accompanied the papers with their own report on the matters at issue, to shew the extent and degree in which the Company's commercial regulations and interests were likely to suffer, by conceding the propositions that had been made by His Majesty's Government. He thought that, in the whole of these transactions, the interests of India had not been properly treated and considered. He came there to speak his opinion as a Proprietor of East-India Stock; as one of the Sovereigns of that

country, to which Great Britain was united by every tie of duty and interest. It might be said that they ought to look, not to their own interest, but to the general interests of the empire. This was a proposition to which many persons would not assent: but, admitting it to be a just one, how did it bear on the present question? Was not the measure now under discussion intended to confer a benefit on a comparatively small body of individuals, at the expense of a very large number? At the expense of the interests both of Indian and of the British empire? (*Hear, hear!*) He would not touch on that part of the subject which related to the claim of the West-India planters for relief in their present distressed situation: those distresses certainly ought not to be removed at the expense of others. Whatsoever compensation might be necessary, ought not to be paid by the population of India, (*Hear, hear!*) To the claims of the West-India interest he had no objection; but, before they submitted themselves to be made the sacrifice to those claims, they ought to see that their representations were fairly attended to, and that if they gave up something, they should receive something in return. That their concerns, as India Proprietors, as individuals deeply interested in the welfare of the Indian empire, were intimately connected with this measure, was so clear, that it was unnecessary to offer any remarks on the subject. An observation had fallen from his Hon. Friend (Mr. Forbes), which seemed to excite some surprise in the Court, as if it were founded on an unjust principle. He had put a hypothetical case, namely, what the consequence would be if, on a system of retaliation, the Government of India were to claim the right of imposing a tax on British manufactures imported into the Indian dominions? But was it not a fact that a duty was virtually imposed on British manufactures, by the prohibitory impost that was attached to East-India sugars? (*Hear, hear!*) It was impossible to deny the fact. The British merchant could not bring East-India sugar into this market. And if this were so, it was, in effect, a duty, an impost on the British manufacturer; it was a check on his industry, because it prevented him from disposing of his goods. But for this impolitic system, the looms that would be put in motion, to answer the demand of India, would as much exceed those that were employed in supplying the South American trade, as the latter exceeded those (and they exceeded the number infinitely) that were occupied in manufacturing for the West-Indies. He could not help thinking, therefore, when he considered the whole of this subject, the magnitude of the interests concerned on the one side, and the comparative un-

importance of the interests arrayed on the other, that it would be most unjust to sacrifice the former to the latter. The natives of India had the Company, and the Company alone, for their protectors. The interests of that vast population were at stake; and they were bound, by every honourable feeling that could influence the mind of man, to watch over and guard their welfare. They would be guilty of a great dereliction of their duty, they would be guilty of an abandonment of the most sacred principles of justice, if they did not shew their determination to support those whom Providence had intrusted to their care. He did not wish to make any complaint; but he did feel, that it appeared as if the interests of their subjects in India had not been maintained with all the vigour and energy that became their Executive Body. He merely threw this out, in consequence of what he had heard in the Court: he, of course, knew nothing of what took place in private. A business of such extreme importance should not be decided by a correspondence of this feeble nature; the interests of the Company, of the Court of Proprietors as well as of Directors, should not be assailed, without their shewing that they knew what their duty was, and their determination to perform it. What he felt to be necessary, and many other Proprietors participated with him in the feeling, was, that they ought to have from the Executive Body a clear report on this important subject. Having that in their hands, the question would be placed in a much clearer light than it was at present. They would then be enabled to see how far their revenue, their commerce, and the growing exportation of British manufactures to India, which, at the present moment, imparted its chief prosperity to trade, and set our looms in motion, throughout Lancashire and Scotland, would be affected by the proposed alterations. The public, in general, would then feel the deep interest they had in this question, and would not suffer the bill to be privately smuggled through the House of Commons. As far as the Company could, they were bound to support the interests of those who were placed under them, and who had no power to plead for themselves. In defending their just rights, they ought to employ the great engine of public opinion; they ought to have recourse to every fair means that lay within the scope of their power; if they did so, they must ultimately prevail; they must overcome the difficulties that were interposed against their enjoying a free and equal participation in the commerce of the kingdom, from which they were now unjustly excluded by high duties. It was alleged, that this new measure was an assertion of the principles of free-trade. To him it appeared to be a strange sort of

free-trade, free on one side, and fettered on the other. (*Hear, hear!*) To the West-India interest the whole world was to be thrown open, while the only market in Europe that was worth any thing to the East-India interest was to be shut to the Company. (*Hear, hear!*) This was the modern definition of "a free-trade!" He conceived, that, not merely the Executive Body, but the whole body of Proprietors, and particularly that portion of them who had made their fortunes in the East, should investigate this question narrowly, and examine how far their interests would be affected by this alteration of the law. From this day forward, as the Proprietors had been called together, and as some impression was likely to be made by what had passed in the Court, he trusted that the subject would not be neglected by the country, and that they would see the necessity of opposing a system, which was calculated to injure the sources of commerce and of manufacturing prosperity. As general attention was now called to this question, such a march could not be stolen upon the Company as appeared to have been contemplated. Time must now be given to see that the interests of the British population were properly taken care of. He would not resist the giving relief to any body or class, who demanded and deserved it; but that relief should not be given at the expense of those who were equally distressed, who were equally subjects of the British empire, who equally merited the regard of the British Parliament, but who had a still stronger claim on the protection of the East-India Company. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Trant* said, that, having been called on, as a person who had long resided in India, to state his sentiments on this subject, he stood forward to raise his feeble voice on the present occasion. The question of the Slave Trade having been touched upon, as connected with the matter under discussion, he begged leave to say, that though slavery was not wholly unknown in India, yet the sugar was not cultivated by slaves. Slavery undoubtedly did exist there; domestic slavery of the lightest and mildest character. In the south, some of the lands were cultivated by slaves; but in the north and west such cultivation was totally unknown. In the Report of the Liverpool West-India Association, it was stated, that many gentlemen returned to this country, from India, wholly ignorant that there was any slavery there, so very little was it known to exist. Having been connected with the financial department in India for many years, he must say that the Company had a deep interest in this measure. A very considerable acquisition of revenue had been derived from the ceded provinces. Within a few years the revenue had improved to

the amount of a crore of rupees. As he had a very considerable share in effecting that increase, he would not dilate on the subject; but it was quite evident, that the collection of that revenue must be greatly assisted by the exportation of raw produce. Sugar was at present manufactured in very great quantities; and there was capability in the soil to produce it to any extent the demand might require. A considerable portion of the Company's revenue was derived from the customs, and of these the charges on sugar formed no inconsiderable part; therefore, by due regulations, the customs would be increased, and the payment of the funds derived from the lands would also be insured. There was another body (of whose interests he considered himself in some degree the representative) on whose situation he begged leave to offer a remark or two: he meant the Civil Servants of the Company. It was well known that all the Company's civil servants, except those connected with the commercial branch, were interdicted from meddling with trade; and they must either transmit their fortunes to this country by letters on the Court of Directors, or by the private merchants, who formerly took their bills at 2s. 6d. the rupee. But a transfer of the debt from the home to the Indian treasury, at a reduced rate, having taken place, lowered the capital of all the Company's servants about £7 per cent. This was a serious loss, and some means ought to be taken to obviate it. He took some shame to himself for not having endeavoured, at an earlier period, to address something to the Court on this measure. His attention had been particularly drawn to it, in consequence of the representation of a gentleman who had framed a most able report on this subject, which he would find great satisfaction in laying before the Proprietors.

Mr. *A. Robertson* wished to know, whether the bill in question stood on the orders of the day, for further progress in the House of Commons, on the present evening? He did not know whether it did or not; but he thought there was a probability that the bill might pass through the House, while the discussion in that Court was pending. He suggested whether it would not be proper to move, "that the Court of Directors do use their best efforts with the Legislature, to arrest the progress of this measure."

The *Chairman* said, that, as to the exact forms of the House of Commons, he knew nothing; but the bill stood at present in such a predicament, that it was quite safe from being hurried through the House. The Board of Control, in their correspondence, stated, that they were aware that the point relative to the navigation of ships under 350 tons burden must be

submitted to the Court of Proprietors, to be by them conceded or rejected; and Ministers would scarcely proceed to make the bill a legislative measure, until they had received a communication on that point.

Mr. Forbes thought Ministers could have no idea of attempting to force the bill through the House immediately. What might take place, supposing the Court refused to agree to their proposition, and they were determined, as he believed they were, to force it against all obstacles, was another matter. He knew it was considered as a point settled, that the Court of Directors would freely consent to the proposition if the Court of Proprietors did not resist it.

The Chairman said, the position in which the Court of Directors stood was this; they had said that they would bring the matter under the consideration of the Court of Proprietors, and they had done so. They certainly had not pledged themselves, nor could they pledge themselves, for no power to do so had been given them: they could not take any particular course; they were only the organs of the Court, and in that capacity they had brought the subject forward. He believed it would be distinctly seen in the correspondence, that it was not the intention of the gentlemen at the west end of the town to drive the measure forward without knowing the opinion of the Proprietors. How far they meant to force it on, if their proposition were refused, he did not know. The Directors would, tomorrow, state how the Court felt on the sugar question; for, in fact, this had been a sugar debate. (*Hear, hear!*) Almost every thing that was said related to the importation of that article. The Court would re-assemble on Wednesday next; at present, the Proprietors could come to no other decision than that of adjourning. In the mean time, the Court of Directors would see whether they could make any impression on his Majesty's Ministers; if they could not, it would be competent for the Court of Proprietors to record, on their journals, a strong resolution of their own.

Mr. Forbes was sorry to say, that the Hon. Chairman had overlooked the question of East-India shipping, when he stated that he would only relate to the Board of Control the feeling which prevailed on the subject of East-India sugar. Now, though the discussion this day was very much confined to the sugar question, yet the shipping interest was not passed by unnoticed, for he had himself called the attention of the Court to it. When Ministers asked a "boon" for the British shipping interest, on account of its present distressed state, and refused any equivalent, it was, in fact, totally overlooking,

or rather disregarding and rejecting the fair claims of the shipping of India. The India shipping did not now stand on the same footing that it formerly did, and on which it ought to stand at present. By the 53d Geo. III. it was deprived of British registry, and it was shackled in other respects; so much so, indeed, that it was extremely difficult to carry on the India shipping system, while British shipping had a monopoly of the American and West-India trade. This was a most important point, and he hoped the Court of Directors would not shut their eyes completely to this claim, but that they would mention it strongly in their communication to the Board of Control. He understood that no step would be taken in Parliament, until that day week; and he still thought that the Executive Body ought to take into their consideration the necessity of having a Committee of Proprietors appointed, for the purpose of examining the papers, and of laying before the Court their opinion, in the shape of a report, on Wednesday next. The papers ought to be printed, and submitted to a Committee of seven or nine of the general body.

The Chairman hoped the Hon. Proprietor would not press a measure of that sort. The correspondence had already been investigated by the Court of Directors, which might be called a Committee appointed by themselves, and who were most anxious for the interests of the East-India Company. (*Hear, hear!*) He thought it would not have an exceedingly good look if they appointed a Committee of Proprietors; it would seem as if they wanted confidence in those to whom the management of their affairs was entrusted, and would seem to be a sort of insinuation, that the Court of Directors had not placed themselves on so strong a ground or position as they might have done. The Directors had, however, argued the case very strenuously indeed; and he thought, from what had passed, that the Court felt satisfaction at what had been done. (*Hear, hear!*) With respect to the shipping question, they had endeavoured to put it forward as strongly as they could; and though the debate, this day, was devoted to sugar, he could assure the Court, that the Directors would urge the question of the shipping interest as strongly. What they were able to obtain would, in due time, be laid before the Proprietors. No idea of concession at present appeared amongst the gentlemen at the other end of the town; but, when they were informed of the strong feeling that prevailed in the Court, they might, perhaps, be disposed to yield.

The Chairman then put the question of adjournment till Wednesday next, which was agreed to.

East-India House, June 19, 1822.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of considering of a dividend on the capital stock of the Company for the half year, commencing on the 5th of January last, and ending on the 5th of July next. The Court was made *special*, for the purpose of resuming the consideration of a Bill now pending in Parliament, for consolidating the several laws relating to the private trade with the East-Indies; and also to consider the propriety of concurring in the repeal of the law by which ships under the burden of 350 tons are at present precluded from engaging in such trade from the United Kingdom.

HALF-YEAR'S DIVIDEND.

The routine business having been gone through,

The Chairman (J. Pattison, Esq.) informed the Court that it was assembled to consider of a dividend on the capital stock of the Company, for the half-year commencing on the 5th of January last, and ending on the 5th of July next. On this subject the Court of Directors had agreed to a resolution, which should be laid before the Proprietors.

The resolution of the Court of Directors of Wednesday, June 19, recommending the declaration of a dividend of £5½ per cent. for the half-year, was then read; and,

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by the Deputy Chairman (W. Wigram, Esq.), was agreed to by the Court.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF BY-LAWS.

Mr. Cumming said, it became his duty to present the Annual Report of the Committee of By-Laws, in the absence of Mr. Howarth, the chairman of the Committee.

The Report was then handed in and read by the Chairman, as follows:—

"The Committee appointed to inspect the East-India Company's By-Laws, and to make inquiry into the observance and execution of them, have proceeded to the discharge of their duty, and have agreed to the following Report:—

"Your Committee, in their Report dated the 31st of May 1821, informed the General Court, that orders had been issued by the Court of Directors to the Governments in India, enjoining a punctual transmission of the accounts and statements necessary for preparing the general state of the Company's affairs, which should be laid before the General Court annually in the month of December, in obedience to the By-Law, cap. i. sec. 5.

"The Accountant-General has informed your Committee, that in the last year it was again impossible to observe the said By-

Law, the accounts not having been received from Bengal in time to prepare the statement for the General Court in December.

"Your Committee have inquired whether any replies had been received to the Court's instructions; and they find that the subject has been noticed by the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay; but that at the date of this Report no reply had been received from the Government of Bengal, and that the delay which has arisen in the presentation of the annual statement in December last was occasioned by the non-arrival of the accounts from Bengal; your Committee find that the orders upon this subject, transmitted to the Bengal Government by your Executive Body, were dated 20th February, 1821. The length of time which has elapsed without any notice having been taken of these orders, or any obedience paid to them, might justify a supposition of inattention in that department to which these duties particularly attach: but your Committee are very unwilling to entertain such a belief, and prefer awaiting for further arrivals, which may bring satisfactory explanations, to the passing at present any resolution upon the case.

"The attention of your Committee has been directed to the By-Law, cap. i. sec. 4, in reference to the Act which passed in the last session of Parliament, for the further regulation of trade to and from places within the limits of the Company's charter (except the dominions of the Emperor of China), and the ports or places beyond the limits of the charter belonging to any state or country in amity with his Majesty.

"The By-Law directs 'that all proceedings of Parliament, which, in the opinion of the Court of Directors, may affect the rights, interests, or privileges of the East-India Company, shall be submitted by them to the consideration of a General Court, to be specially summoned for that purpose, before the same shall be passed into a law.'

"In the case in question your Committee find that on the 20th of June 1821, the Chairman acquainted the General Court that the Bill had been introduced into Parliament, and was then pending, and that on the 4th of July following he further acquainted the General Court that the Bill had passed into a law.

"Your Committee observe, that although the subject was thus brought to the notice of the Proprietors, and must therefore be considered to be one which 'in the opinion of the Court of Directors did affect the rights, interests, or privileges of the Company,' yet the mode of submitting such subjects as prescribed by the By-Law, viz. that of special summons, was omitted, and the true object of the By-Law on this this occasion defeated: a circumstance which your Committee trust will not recur.

"Some observations having been made in the General Court held on 20th June, 1821, respecting the mode of laying before the Proprietors and recording statements of pecuniary grants, your Committee have proceeded to a full examination of the subject, and are of opinion, that whilst the By-Laws already in force continue to be duly observed, there can be no necessity for an additional law.

"It now only remains for your Committee to report, and they do so with great satisfaction, that they have found upon inquiry that, with the exceptions already noticed, the several By-Laws have been duly executed in the past year.

(Signed) "H. HOWARTH,
"GEO. GROTE,
"JOHN CARSTAIRS,
"H. SMITH,
"GEO. CUMMING,
"P. HEATLY,
"DOUGLAS KINNAIRD,
"BEN. BARNARD,
"JOHN DARBY,
"RO. TWINING, JUN.
"DAVID LYON,
"J. H. TRITTON."

"*East-India House, May 17, 1822.*"

The *Chairman* then acquainted the Court, that the first section of the third chapter of By-Laws ordained, that a Committee of fifteen be annually chosen, at the Quarterly General Court, held in the month of June, to inspect the Company's By-Laws.

The names of the Committee of last year were then read over, viz. H. Howarth, Esq., the Hon. D. Kinnaird, G. Cumming, Esq., W. Drew, Esq., H. Smith, Esq., P. Heatly, Esq., G. Grote, Esq., David Lyon, Esq., R. Williams, Esq., Benjamin Barnard, Esq., Sir H. Strachey, Bart., J. Darby, Esq., J. H. Tritton, Esq., J. Carstairs, Esq., and R. Twining, Esq. These gentlemen were, on the motion of the *Chairman*, seconded by the Deputy *Chairman*, unanimously re-elected.

EAST INDIA TRADE BILL.

The *Chairman* said, he had now to acquaint the Court, that it was made *special* "for the purpose of resuming the consideration of a Bill now pending in Parliament, for consolidating the several laws relating to the Private Trade with the East-Indies; and also to consider the propriety of concurring in the repeal of the law by which ships under the burden of 350 tons are at present precluded from engaging in such trade from the United Kingdom." The Court of Directors had, on Thursday last, the 15th inst., addressed a letter to the Board of Control, referring to the necessity of continuing the 10th, 17th, 18th, and 19th sections of the 53d of George III.

The letter was then read by the clerk, as follows:—

"*East-India House, June 19, 1822.*"

"SIR:—I have received the commands of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company to request you will represent to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, with reference to the latter clause in your letter of the 4th instant, on the subject of the proposed Bill now before Parliament, for consolidating the Acts as to the East-India trade, that the Court are decidedly of opinion, that so much of clause ten of the 53d Geo. III. cap. 155, which provides for all goods being brought to some of the ports of the United Kingdom, which shall have been declared fit by order in council, and clauses seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen of the same Act, relative to the warehousing and sale of articles of silk, hair, and cotton wool, should be re-enacted, and to beg that the necessary measures may be accordingly taken for that purpose.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

(Signed) "JOSEPH DART, Secretary."

"*Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, Esq.*"

The *Chairman* proceeded to state to the Court, that in answer to this letter, the Directors had been informed by the Board of Commissioners, that the provisions in question should be re-enacted; consequently the objections on that ground were at an end. With respect to the other subjects of discussion, namely, the registry of India-built ships, and certain concessions with reference to the duty on sugar, the Court of Directors were placed in the situation of contesting these points with the Board of Control.

The clerk then, by the *Chairman's* desire, read an extract from the letter addressed by the Court of Directors to Mr. Courtenay, the secretary of the Board of Control, on the 23d of May last, which set forth, "that the Court had considered the propriety of continuing the restriction imposed by the Act of 1813, with respect to the size of vessels to be allowed in the Private Trade, and they were still inclined to think that the restriction was a wise and proper one, and that the removal of it might be attended with injurious consequences; but that, considering also the present situation of the British trader, and knowing that the privilege requested had already been extended to vessels clearing out from Malta, Gibraltar, and ports belonging to States in amity with his Majesty, the Court were not disposed to resist the application, and would convene an early Court of Proprietors, for the purpose of proposing the question for their consideration."

The *Chairman* continued:—In that letter the Court of Directors had said, that the point in question, the not allowing vessels under 350 tons burden to proceed from the ports of this kingdom to India, was one of the privileges secured by the

Act of 1813; and the Court were still inclined to think that the restriction was proper, and that its removal might be productive of injurious consequences; yet, advertng to the operation of the 53d of Geo. III., cap. 36, and the 1st and 2d of Geo. IV. cap. 46, whereby the privilege now called for had been extended to vessels trading from Gibraltar, Malta, and ports and places in amity with his Majesty, the Court, as far as their opinion went, were not disposed to insist on the continuance of this restriction. This they had followed up by stating, that they would convene an early Court of Proprietors to take the subject into consideration. In consequence, the Directors had assembled the Proprietors together, whose province it was to decide on this question. He did not know how a subject of this sort could be brought into discussion, except by a motion for concurring in the proposition of the Board of Commissioners. It was necessary, he thought, for the consistency of the Court of Directors, that such a motion should be submitted to them; at the same time he must observe, that it would be propounded merely as a subject of discussion; and the Court of Directors would be most happy to hear every argument that could be advanced against it. (*Hear, hear!*) He could assure Gentlemen, that it was not his intention, either to lend himself to, or persevere in, a course that was not perfectly agreeable to the wishes and sentiments of the Proprietors. (*Hear, hear!*) The privilege of navigating to India in ships of less than 350 tons burden having been granted to vessels trading from Malta, Gibraltar, and other ports and places in Europe which were in amity with Great Britain, the restriction, with reference to this country, seemed to be an invidious distinction levelled at the United Kingdom. With that feeling impressed upon his mind, he meant to propose a resolution, expressing the concurrence of the Court in the repeal of the law; but, he repeated, that he introduced it merely for the purpose of having the question discussed. Something must be discussed, and the correct question would be, whether the Court of Proprietors would, or would not, agree to the alteration. He should, therefore, propose, "That this Court concur in the proposition for the repeal of the existing law, by which no ship under the burden of 350 tons can engage in the trade between the United Kingdom and India." There was now a substantive motion before the Court, on which he should not offer any remarks, but would leave it to be discussed by the Gentlemen present.

The motion was seconded by the Deputy Chairman.

Mr. R. Jackson said he considered the present proposition to be merely brought forward in compliance with a point of

form, to give the Proprietors an opportunity of discussing the measure now submitted to them. The only way in which a contrary proposition could be introduced, was by moving "that all the words after the word 'that' be omitted," for the purpose of introducing others; and he hoped, if such a course were adopted, the Court of Directors would not suppose that it was intended to cast any sort of reflexion on them. (*Hear!*)

The Chairman said, he took exactly the same view of the case as the Learned Gentleman had done. He was not sure that the generality of the Directors concurred in the propriety of the course he had taken; but he saw no other line of conduct which he could pursue, except that of propounding the present question. Having done this, it was not his intention to enlarge on the case, the merits of which were to be found in the correspondence. The proposition made by the Board of Control proceeded on this principle; that the restriction of British tonnage to a specific quantity was only acted on in this country; that the right to navigate vessels of less than 350 tons to India was denied only to the United Kingdom. A ship, though only of the burden of 100 tons, might clear out from Gibraltar, from Malta, from Hamburgh, or from any port of Europe belonging to a power in amity with this country, and proceed to India; but such a vessel would not be suffered to clear out, for the same destination, from any port of the United Kingdom. This was looked upon as an anomaly in the law, which ought not to exist. The Court of Directors had asked certain points to be conceded, in return for the boon thus demanded; they thought that India-built ships ought to be placed on as good a footing, in every point of view, as British-built ships. There was at present a restriction with respect to the registry of India ships, which operated most unjustly. The Court of Directors were perfectly aware of this; and if the demand of the Company were narrowed to that condition, he did not think their case was desperate; on the contrary, he believed that they would carry it; but in the correspondence of the Directors with the other end of the town, they had mixed up the article of sugar with the discussion, and that subject was chiefly debated at the last Court. On this point he had had a communication with Mr. Wynn, who said, "On again mentioning the subject of sugar to Mr. Vansittart last night, I find his intention is to continue the duties on sugar for one year, in order to allow full time for the consideration of the subject by a Committee of the House of Commons, early in the next session."

As it was only intended to continue the existing duties, as nothing new was to be

done, perhaps the question of sugar would not on this occasion be made so much the subject of discussion as that of shipping.

Mr. *Forbes* said, the Proprietors must consider themselves very much obliged to the Hon. Chairman for the course he had felt it his duty to pursue on this occasion. An observation which had been made by a Learned Gentleman, the truth and justice of which was admitted by the Hon. Chairman, rendered it unnecessary for him to say more on this part of the subject, beyond stating his entire concurrence in the wish, that the Hon. Chairman would not consider the amendment he was about to propose for the decision of the Court, as at all originating in any disrespect towards him. (*Hear, hear!*) The indulgence which the Court had been pleased to extend to him on this day week, when the subject was first brought before them, and the discussion which then took place, prevented the necessity of his occupying a very large portion of their time on the present occasion; indeed, the case which he had the honour to advocate was so strong in itself, that it required very little support from him. He was happy to think that, in consequence of its own intrinsic merits, it was not likely to suffer from the inadequacy of the individual who now rose to support it. As he had before said, all that the East-India Company asked for was *justice*, strict impartial *justice*! They were called on to surrender a portion of their rights; and all that was demanded by himself, and by those with whom he acted on this occasion, was a reciprocity of benefit. They entertained no enmity to any class or body of men: they felt for the wants and distresses of the West-India planters; they wished, as a part of the community, to pay them whatever they might appear to be indebted to them; but they ought not, in doing this, to suffer injustice themselves. The West-India merchants and planters were of course deeply interested in this question of sugar; more so, undoubtedly, than many other parties; but their interests could not be put in competition with the interests of the great body of the people of this country: comprising consumers, manufacturers, ship-owners, and merchants. Neither could the West-India interest be fairly placed in competition with that of the immense population of India, consisting of 100,000,000 of souls, who were now under the protection of the Company, to whom alone they could look up for support and assistance. (*Hear, hear!*) Having said so much, he would now draw the attention of the Court to the opinions of gentlemen, whose sentiments on this subject were more fit for consideration than any thing he could offer. He had had lately put into his hand a debate which took place in that Court thirty years ago, on the subject which was now under

discussion. He alluded to the sugar question; and he differed from the Hon. Chairman in thinking that question to be by no means the lowest or the least important which they were now called on to consider. In 1792, a debate took place in the General Court, on the bringing forward of a proposition by an Hon. and Learned Gentleman over the way (Mr. R. Jackson), the object of which was to encourage the growth of East-India sugar. He would now, with the permission of the Court, take the liberty of proposing that the resolutions moved and agreed to on that occasion should be read to the Proprietors. As those resolutions were not probably at hand, he had procured a copy of them, which might be read.

The *Chairman*. "Do you wish them to be read as part of your speech?"

Mr. *Forbes* said, he was not aware of any impropriety in the course he was pursuing.

The *Chairman*. "I only wish to know whether you mean that the resolutions should be read as part of your speech, or that the reading should be minuted as part of the proceedings of the day?"

Mr. *Forbes* said, he was merely anxious that they should be introduced to the observation of the Proprietors.

The clerk then read the following resolutions:—

"At a General Court, held on Thursday, the 15th March 1792:

"The Chairman acquainted the Court that it is summoned at the desire of nine Proprietors, to take into consideration an application to His Majesty's Ministers, or to Parliament, for lowering the duties on East-India sugar.

"The letter from the nine Proprietors was read, as follows:

"GENTLEMEN: We whose names are undersigned, being Proprietors of India Stock, duly qualified, request you will be pleased to call a General Court of the East-India Company, to take into consideration an application to His Majesty's Ministers or to Parliament, for lowering the duties on East-India sugar; a measure highly expedient at this time, when the prices of sugars are so high as to materially injure the consumption both of that article and also of tea, from which the public, as well as the Company, derive such essential benefits.

"We have the honour to remain,

"Your obedient servants,

"RANDLE JACKSON,
"BENJAMIN HAMET,
"JOHN COOPE,
"THOMAS EVERETT,
"JOHN LURBROCK,
"J. N. COUSSEMAKER,
"JOHN FREE,
"WILLIAM BROWNE,
"COLIN MACKENZIE."

One of the gentlemen who signed the said letter, acquainted the Court with the business for which it was called; and the following motions were made and seconded, viz.

"Resolved unanimously, That it appears to this Court that the present enormous price of sugar is owing to the annual importation of that article being very unequal to the increased consumption in Great Britain, and the demand for exportation.

"That the East-India Company having been called upon by the public to assist them, have taken the subject into their most serious consideration, and are of opinion that they can speedily and permanently supply a considerable quantity of sugar for the relief of Great Britain, provided they are placed on the same footing with respect to duties and drawbacks, as the West-India planters.

"That the present high duty of £37. 16s. 3d. per cent. on East-India sugars, while the West-India pays only 15s. per cent., was surely accidental, and not fixed with any prohibitory view, sugars not having ranked among the Company's imports at the time of establishing the present tariff: it was not even named, and can only now be received under the head of manufactured goods, now enumerated at £37. 16s. 3d. *ad valorem*.

"That the importation of East-India sugar is not only essential to the relief of the British consumer, but of the utmost moment to the public at large, who besides profiting by the increase of revenue which must arise from an increased importation, are entitled by law to three-fourths of all the profit which may be made by the East-India Company, above eight per cent. upon their capital.

"That if the importation of East-India sugar is not allowed (the present duty operating as a prohibition), the sugar trade, and the carrying trade attached to it, must inevitably be driven into the hands of foreigners, who have already sent, and are still sending ships from various ports of Europe and America to India to purchase that article.

"That therefore it is absolutely essential to the relief of the British consumer, the prosperity of the public revenue, and the preservation of the sugar trade, with its attendant carrying trade to Great Britain, that sugar (being the produce of the British territories in the East-Indies), be received into this country upon equal terms with sugar produced by other British plantations.

"That the Court of Directors be requested to lay these resolutions before the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, accompanying the same with their own earnest representations in the name of this Court. That they be further

requested to take such other steps as to them shall appear necessary to obtain an equalization of duty, and to lay their proceedings before a General Court."

The Report from the Committee of Warehouses, dated the 29th February last, was called for, and extracts of the same were read.

Then the question on the said motions being put, they were carried in the affirmative.

On several motions, it was

"Resolved, That the Report of the Committee of Warehouses, relative to the culture and produce of sugar in the East-Indies, be printed for the use of the proprietors."

The resolutions having been read,

Mr. Forbes proceeded to observe, that he had risen to propose, for the adoption of the Court, certain resolutions, which, in a great measure, partook of the principles of those that had just been read. He held in his hand a printed report of the debate which occurred on that occasion, in which the Hon. and Learned Proprietor proved himself an able advocate of the East-India interest, while Mr. Dallas displayed equal ability in defending the interests of the West-India planters and merchants. He had read the debate with great satisfaction, and could not avoid observing, that the opinions of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman had been confirmed in almost every instance up to the present time. He had here shewn a foresight, a clearness of understanding, and a depth of research which did him infinite credit. He had also to notice, that some of the arguments then made use of by Mr. Dallas in support of the West-India interest, might now be fairly employed in advocating the cause of the East-India interest. (*Hear, hear!*) There was one argument which struck him as being peculiarly favourable to those who were interested in the East-India trade: Mr. Dallas argued, "that a settlement, which took from the mother-country a large proportion of manufacturing produce, was the most worthy of protection." Assuredly this argument applied with convincing force to the Company's territories. He recommended the perusal of this report to all those gentlemen who were interested in the business now before the Court. It certainly contained a great deal of information of vast importance to the Company. He did not mean to say, that very strong arguments were not urged by Mr. Dallas in favour of the West-Indies; undoubtedly that was the fact then, and, at the present moment, those arguments might be urged in support of the West-India interest; but they applied much more forcibly at that period than they did now. He also held in his hand the resolutions agreed to at a most numerous and

respectable meeting of merchants, agents, and civil and military servants, interested in the shipping and the trade of India. This meeting was held in the City on the preceding day, and the resolutions which had been adopted contained matter, which, he was bound to say, went entirely in support of what had been done on a former occasion in that Court. It would not perhaps be regular for him to read these resolutions, but he could aver that they treated the subject in a most convincing manner; and he was very glad to find, that all the arguments which had been advanced in the Court on that day se'night, were fully recognized in those resolutions. He trusted that they would, on a future occasion, be submitted to the public for their consideration, as they were every way worthy of the respectable source in which they originated. He was not very well acquainted with the rules of the Court; but, if permission were given to him he would read those resolutions. (*Read, read!*) The Hon. Proprietor then read the following resolutions:—

At a Meeting of Merchants, Agents, Civil and Military Servants of the Hon. Company, and others interested in East-India shipping and the trade of India, held at the Office of the East-India Trade Committee in Broad Street, on the 18th June, 1822, Edward Fletcher, Esq. in the Chair,

The following Resolutions were agreed to:

1. That this Meeting have considered the Bill now pending in Parliament for the regulation of the East-India trade, in connexion with the measures in progress for removing the restrictions on the trade of the West-Indies.

2. That this Meeting are decidedly favourable to any measures, tending, without injustice to others, to facilitate the intercourse between Great Britain and British India, and founded on the principle of free competition in commerce.

3. That the measures in question, whilst they affect to have in view that object, and to rest on this principle, are in themselves unjust and inconsistent, by omitting to give a reciprocity to East-India shipping with other British shipping, and to East-India sugars with West-India sugars.

4. That the owners of East-India shipping, by the Act 53th Geo. III. cap. 116, were deprived of the right previously exercised by them, and now enjoyed by every colony and dependency of the British Empire, viz. that of obtaining a general British register, on the production of a certificate that the ship for which it is required was built within such colony or dependency.

5. That at the time of the passing of the above Act, it was understood that the Country trade, within the limits of the

Company's Charter, would be reserved exclusively to the East-India shipping, as an equivalent for the loss of the privilege of a general register.

6. That by a legal construction subsequently given to the Act 54th Geo. III. cap. 34, the Country trade has been thrown open to British shipping of 350 tons and upwards, and by the Bill now in progress through Parliament, this limitation is intended to be given up, without any reciprocal stipulation in favour of East-India shipping, which remain as heretofore deprived of a general British register.

7. That the sugars from British India are charged with a duty for home consumption of ten shillings per cwt. over and above the duty levied on West-India sugars, and that such additional duty operates to the exclusion of the coarse inferior sugars of India.

8. That the mode by which the Act 1st and 2d Geo. IV. cap. 106, is about to be enforced by the Customs, imposes a further additional duty of five shillings per cwt. (in all fifteen shillings per cwt.) on Bengal white sugars, by denominating them clayed sugars, which will ultimately exclude the fine white India sugars also from the home market.

9. That the chief ground on which the West-Indians rested their claim to protecting duties, was, their being affected by the restrictions of the Colonial system from which the East-Indies is exempted.

10. That this Meeting, always prepared to question the justice and expediency of such protecting duties, even during the existence of these Colonial restrictions, now that the wisdom of the Legislature has relieved the West-Indies from all the practical injuries occasioned thereby, must consider themselves justly entitled to call for the repeal of the said protecting duties.

11. That the claims of the West-Indians, arising from their alleged investment of capital in the cultivation and manufacture of sugar, can be justly preferred by the older colonies only, certainly not by Demerara; and if admissible in any shape, are equally valid against every part of the British empire as against the East-Indies, on whom the burthen should not exclusively fall.

12. That as concerns the commerce with British India, by depriving so distant a trade of this most important article of dead weight, by narrowing the means of obtaining returns for British manufactures, and by contracting the channels of remittance for the fortunes of the civil and military servants of the Company and others, the exclusion of Indian sugars from the home market will prove most impolitic and injurious, and will affect every class of persons connected with British India, whether merchants, manufacturers, ship-owners or annuitants.

13. That as concerns the natives of British India, by depriving them of the best market for a great and valuable production of their soil, by impeding the natural course of their industry, already diverted from their native manufactures in consequence of the exclusion of those fabrics from the home market by heavy duties, and, above all, by preventing the development of the vast resources of British India, by British skill and capital, the exclusion of East-India sugars, is equally impolitic and unjust.

14. That by preventing that mutual interchange of respective commodities by which alone a profitable trade between two countries is maintained, by enhancing the price of the raw material to the British refiners, and by narrowing in consequence the consumption of so important an article as sugar, the exclusion of East-India sugars injures the growing trade with India, impedes the progress of our refineries, and affects the comforts of every class of the community.

15. That this Meeting earnestly call upon the Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock, as the natural protectors of British India, to insist on a reciprocity of advantages being granted to East-India shipping, and East-India sugars, before they concede any part of their chartered rights.

16. That this Meeting pledge themselves to use every exertion to obtain these objects, and they confidently appeal to the merchants, manufacturers, and ship-owners interested in the India trade, to the civil and military servants of the Company, and lastly, to the great body of the people for their support, in a cause so just and so universally important.

E. FLETCHER, Chairman.

Mr. *Forbes* continued.—After having read these able resolutions, he felt it hardly necessary for him to offer another observation on the subject. He would, however, take the liberty to state what appeared to him to be the present situation of the Company, with reference to the Bill which had been introduced into Parliament by the Board of Control. By the Act of the 53d of George III., the trade to India was thrown open to private ships of 350 tons burden. It was now proposed to throw it open to vessels of all sizes and denominations. He had not the least doubt, as the measure was drawn up, that this privilege was confined exclusively to British ships. Whether that was or was not the intention of those who framed the Bill, he was not prepared to say, and he sincerely hoped that they did not contemplate such a manifest injustice. But, as the Bill now stood, it was quite clear that India-British ships would be excluded from a participation in a trade which was conceded to others. By the 55th of Geo. III., re-

gulating the register of India-British shipping, it would be found that no British-India-built ship, of smaller dimensions than 350 tons, was heretofore admitted to participate in the trade between India and this country. That Act remained unrepealed by the Bill brought into Parliament by the Board of Control. Now, the 13th clause of the 53d of Geo. III., which limited private British shipping to be employed in the trade to the East-Indies, to a minimum of 350 tons, was repealed by the new Bill. Therefore it followed, that no restriction was placed on British shipping; the British ship-owner might send whatever sized vessel he pleased to India; but the Act of the 55th of Geo. III. remained in force against India-built shipping, and no vessel of that description of smaller dimensions than 350 tons, could be admitted to take part in the trade. They were now called on to concede this "boon" to the British shipping interest, on account of its present distressed state. But, while they were thus called on (and no man was more ready to assist the British shipping interest than he was), they ought not to leave out of their consideration, the fair and equitable claims of the East-India shipping interest, which, to say no more of it, was at least equally distressed. He must say, that there was no hope of employing the large mass of East-India shipping, which had been lying useless at Bombay and Bengal for many years. Now, as soon as this extension, with respect to tonnage, was conceded to British shipping, it must evidently tend to depress the shipping interest of India still more than it was at present. By allowing small vessels to participate in the trade, those of a large size would be injured. The former could obtain their cargoes more easily than the latter; and the consequence would be, that they would run away with all the valuable parts of the trade. It took a very considerable time to procure the cargo of a large ship. Much of it must consist of dead weight, very generally of sugar; but, by the law as it now stood, and the regulations, which he must call most unfair, that had been adopted at the custom-house with respect to East-India sugar, the shipping employed in this trade would be prevented from taking that commodity as a part of their cargoes; it was, therefore, as much the interest of the English merchants and ship-owners, as of the East-India Company, to contend against this duty on sugar. Another point, having relation to the admission of small ships into the East-India trade, was worthy of notice. If this privilege were granted, small vessels would be run out to India, for the purpose of being sold. A speculation of that kind was, he believed, under consideration at some of the out-ports at the present moment. He did not complain of this.

If the restrictions were taken off, individuals would have a right to run out ships to India with a view to selling them. But what would be the consequence? They would thereby interfere with another branch of the native trade of India; they would take from the natives almost the only branch of industry that remained to them, except the cultivation of the soil. (*Hear, hear!*) All parties were, it appeared, to be allowed to trade backwards and forwards within the limits of the Company's charter. They might go out to India, remain as long as they pleased, return when they pleased, or not return at all. He thought that this Bill was calculated to produce the most ruinous consequences to all the interests connected with India; and before they surrendered any part of their chartered rights, while such serious consequences as these were staring them in the face, they ought, he conceived, to be allowed more than a fortnight to consider this measure. He asked whether any gentleman who heard him had, three weeks ago, any idea that a measure of this kind was about to be introduced to Parliament? This he knew, that if any gentleman was aware of the circumstance, he (Mr. Forbes) most assuredly was not. When was it brought in? At so late a period of the Session, as rendered it impossible to consider it properly. This he thought extremely injudicious. It would certainly be much better to have the Bill printed, and laid on the table of the House of Commons, preparatory to its being taken into consideration in the next Session of Parliament. They saw that this was done with bills relative to the Poors' rates, and to other subjects of far less importance than the present. But it seemed that the Board of Control thought it necessary to have the consent of the Hon. Chairman and the Court of Directors before they carried this measure; and they accompanied their proposition with an intimation that the bill would not be proceeded in until the opinion of the Proprietors was taken; they added, that they would not introduce any clause, with respect to the removal of the restriction on shipping, until the concurrence of the Proprietors was obtained. But what were they to understand by the measures introduced into the House of Commons, when, at the same moment that this declaration was made, the restrictive clause contained in the 53d Geo. III., limiting the private India trade to vessels of 350 tons, was repealed by the new Bill? It seemed to him as if the matter had been decided on before it was referred to the Court of Proprietors, so far, at least, as the Board of Control was concerned; and as a proof that this was a fact, with respect to the Board of Control, he need only say, that yesterday

morning, at one o'clock, the bill was brought forward for a second reading. This was done after it had been intimated that it was not the intention of the Board of Control to press the measure forward. Fortunately, however, for the Company, it was not brought forward in a House of Commons. It required forty Members to form a House, and he believed there were not above fifteen or twenty present; of which number he took especial care to be one. (*Hear, hear!*) He had stated, that he would keep his eye on the Bill in all its stages; and he did resist its being read, on the occasion to which he alluded; notwithstanding he was informed, that to read the Bill a second time was absolutely necessary to give the House an opportunity for its further consideration. (*A laugh!*) But any man of common sense must know, that to allow a Bill to be read a second time, was to concur in the principle of it. (*Hear, hear!*) You might afterwards, indeed, modify its clauses, and alter it so as to meet different objections: but the principle was agreed to, and must remain. It might be thought very uncourteous on his part to oppose it; but he felt it to be his duty to do so, and the second reading of the Bill was postponed till Friday; so that, at all events, they gained a couple of days' delay. It was a Bill of so much importance, that it ought not to be lightly and rapidly passed over; and he trusted, that he and his friends would be able, on a future occasion, to treat it in the same manner. He only stated here, what he would state in his place in the House of Commons, that he would take every opportunity to oppose the progress of this Bill, with a view to its lying over till the next Session of Parliament. Unless ample time were given, there could not be that full deliberation and discussion, on the part of the great bodies interested, which ought to be given to a measure, that was intended to operate to so vital a change in the principle on which trade had been carried on between India and this country. (*Hear, hear!*) With respect to the East-India shipping interest, he was as willing as the Hon. Chairman, or any other individual in the Court, to pay due attention to it. He admitted that the discussion, last week, hinged more upon the question of sugar than of shipping. His opinion was, that this Court was bound, in duty to the East-India interest, generally, to consider the two questions as going hand-in-hand together. He thought it was impossible to separate them; the welfare of one branch of trade must depend on justice being done to India, as much as the welfare of the other. As to the rights of India-shipping, they were not disputed until 1815. The Act of the 55th of Geo. III. passed at that time, and derived

them of the right of British register. That right was then taken away, and he thought most unjustly; the shipping of the West-Indian and American colonies being still entitled to all the privileges of British-built ships. On the passing of the Charter, in 1813, it was understood that the ships of this country, British ships, were not to interfere with the coasting-trade of India. As a proof that it was so understood, and that no other construction was placed on the law by the British ship-owners themselves, it was only necessary to state, that they did not attempt to avail themselves of what now appeared to be the construction of the law, until the year 1818, when they took the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor-General. They stated, that all that was contained in the Acts of the 53d and 54th of Geo. III. must be considered as giving British ships the right to proceed from port to port in India; and now it was attempted to extend that right to ships of any burden. While the shipping of India was, by the Act of the 55th of Geo. III., which deprived them of British registry, brought to the brink of ruin, British shipping of all sizes was requested to be admitted into the ports of India. The shipping of India was now lying unemployed, and with hardly a chance of being called into service. The only chance was, the removal of the heavy duty now payable on East-India sugar; but which it appeared to be the intention of Government to continue for another year. Now he could not see the necessity for that measure: because he thought it was just as easy to bring in a Bill, at the beginning of the next Session, which might be passed before the expiration of the present Bill, as to introduce a new one now. However, he would not object to it, provided, in return, the Company obtained, what they had a right to expect, a fair concession. In other words, let it be understood, that a Committee of the House of Commons would be appointed to take the whole sugar question into consideration, next Session; and, in the mean time, let the Bill introduced by the Board of Control stand over till they had made their report. (*Hear, hear!*) But let not the friends of the Company slacken their exertions; if they did, there was no chance that they would get rid of the very exorbitant and unjust duties on sugar; unjust, not only towards the natives of India, but towards every class of society in this country. (*Hear, hear!*) A sense of that injustice would, he hoped, impress itself more strongly on the feelings of the country, the more the question was discussed; and he thought, that in another Session of Parliament, the sense of the people would be decidedly expressed on this subject. He did not pretend to say, that they were to get pe-

titions signed throughout the nation; but let them speak out intelligibly before the country, let them speak plainly to the people of England, let them point out their rights, and shew where those rights had been violated, and the people would not be backward in supporting them. (*Hear, hear!*) He was aware that this would not be palatable to His Majesty's Government; but that consideration should not remove him from his course. Viewing that Government as he did in this instance, notwithstanding what was said on a former occasion, by an Hon. Gentleman behind him (Mr. Carruthers) who had inadvertently on an observation which had fallen from him, he must repeat what he then asserted, that an evident bias was entertained towards other interests, to the prejudice of the East-India interest. He stated this to the Court, and he would say it to the face of His Majesty's Ministers, in the House of Commons. (*Hear, hear!*) He would have done so yesterday morning, but it was not necessary, because the Ministers complied with what he asked. He thanked the Hon. Gentleman over the way (Mr. S. Dixon), for the lesson he had given him with respect to his Parliamentary conduct. (Mr. Dixon said, his observation applied generally.) He was obliged to the Hon. Gentleman for his instructions; but he trusted that no one who knew him, and was aware of what his conduct had been in Parliament, would accuse him with advocating the interests of individuals, in opposition to the rights of the community in general. (*Hear, hear!*) He did say that the East-India interest was not fairly represented in the House of Commons, and that sentiment he now repeated. When he spoke of having the Directors in Parliament, he meant it jocularly more than otherwise. At the same time he must say, that he would be extremely glad to see men introduced to the House of Commons, whose connection with eastern commerce, whose knowledge of eastern policy, and whose general abilities, would tend to strengthen the East-India interest in Parliament. This, however, was to be obtained without a radical reform in Parliament; a principle which he never advocated, but against which, on the contrary, he had always set his face. He regretted, sincerely, that there were not more of the Executive Body, and a greater number of gentlemen from his (the Proprietors') side of the bar, in the House of Commons: the Company's rights would then be more ably protected. He was perfectly aware, that that Court was the proper place where all matters connected with rights of the East-India Company, as sovereigns or as merchants, ought to be first discussed. But Gentlemen would agree with him that more than that was necessary, and that they

ought to follow up their proceedings in another place. He very much lamented that they were deprived of the able and zealous services, in Parliament, of the former Member for Inverness, (Mr. C. Grant) who never allowed the word "India" to be mentioned in the House of Commons, without raising his voice in support of her interests. (*Hear, hear!*) It was nothing more than justice to him to declare, that the Company never had a more efficient or a more energetic advocate in Parliament. He had often heard him deliver his opinions, with great satisfaction, although, on many occasions, he held different sentiments from those entertained by that Hon. Gentleman. Perhaps, however, their opinions approached nearer now than they did some years ago; at all events, he had ever cherished the highest respect for that Hon. Gentleman, and he had always marked his exertions with pleasure, when the business of India was before the House of Commons. (*Hear, hear!*) Sorry he was, that the India interest was deprived of his valuable assistance. He should now move the resolutions he held in his hand, in the form of an amendment. He should do it with the utmost respect, and without any feeling of hostility towards the Hon. Chairman, whose conduct on this, and on other occasions, proved that he entertained the best intentions towards the interests of the East-India Company, whether viewed in their character as Sovereigns of India, or in their capacity of Merchants. (*Hear, hear!*) The Hon. Proprietor concluded by moving, "That all the words, after the word 'that' be left out, and that the following be substituted:—

"That the existing limitation as to the size of vessels employed in the East-India trade, is a part of the compact with the East-India Company, to which the faith of Parliament is pledged.

"That this Court cannot consent to the relinquishment of this part of the compact, unless reciprocal concessions are obtained by the restoration of East-India built ships to the right of full British registry, and by the admission of sugars from British India, for home consumption, on equal terms with sugars produced in other dependencies of the British empire.

"That this Court are induced to adopt these resolutions, not merely on commercial grounds, as affecting the people of the United Kingdom, but on behalf of one hundred millions of our fellow subjects in India, whose rights and interests are involved therein, and which it is the bounden duty of the East-India Company to protect."

Mr. Grant said, when he looked around him, and saw so many individuals, eminent for ability and knowledge, and far superior to him in their acquaintance with

subjects of this kind, he felt that an apology was necessary for addressing the Court in the present stage of the proceedings; but, as he was warmly interested for the welfare of 100,000,000 of their Indian subjects, whose rights were involved in this measure, and who were, therefore, most properly mentioned in the end of the resolution which had just been read, as he yielded to no man in his regard for that population, he hoped he would be permitted to give utterance to his sentiments. On a former occasion, he had said a few words on this subject, but not sufficient to satisfy his mind. Three years ago a part of the native population of Calcutta had expressed their thanks to him for the interest he manifested in their welfare. He, in conjunction with an Honourable Gentleman who held a situation in the Supreme Government, watched over the interests of those people with care and attention. He alluded particularly to the measures that had been adopted for disseminating education, which he understood had operated most successfully. He thought that circumstance should enter most deeply into the consideration of this question. The people of India were beginning to derive from us a degree of knowledge which they did not heretofore possess; they were beginning to distinguish, very clearly, between right and wrong; and the proceedings of that Court, in particular, were viewed with anxious attention. The reports, which he saw gentlemen in another part of the Court preparing, would find their way to India, where they would be read with very great interest. He, as one who had long been in India, who had passed the best part of his life there, who drew his subsistence from that country, felt that he was bound to exert his utmost efforts, on an occasion like the present, which he considered of great importance to the general interests of India. He thought it was peculiarly necessary that this Court should come forward, at the present moment, with its whole strength; for it appeared to him, from the correspondence with the Board of Control, that it was proper to use what the French denominated "*douce violence*," some little gentle violence, on this occasion. Now, what did the Board say in answer to the Court of Directors? "The Board are not insensible to the reasonableness of the suggestion, that India-built ships should be admitted to the full registry of British-built ships; and they have, on the report of the Secretary, consulted on the subject with other departments of his Majesty's Government, but," (here came the *but* to chill the hopes and expectations of the Company,) "but, adverting to the peculiar state of depression under which the British ship-owner now labours, they could en-

tain no further proposition, respecting India-built ships." Now, it appeared to him that the Board of Control had considered the question, and that, as managers of the affairs of India, they were not unwilling to concede this point, but that his Majesty's ministers felt themselves perhaps called the other way by the application of a different interest. The Board of Control further stated, that "the question respecting sugar has been equally under consideration; but though some of the observations which apply to the shipping question do not apply to this, nevertheless as those (the West-India) colonies are still liable to great disadvantages, from which the British East-India settlements are exempt, it is not intended to effect any alteration in the duty on East and West-India sugar respectively." He confessed, however, that he knew of no difficulty under which the British West-Indies laboured, that the East-India settlements did not also feel. It did appear to him that they were called on by every consideration of duty, by every consideration of private interest, and every one was more or less interested in this question, to support the claim that had been made by the Executive Body. They were more particularly called on to interpose, because the measure now under consideration was of the utmost importance to the vital interests of an immense body of people, perhaps *one-tenth* part of the whole population of the globe, whom it had pleased Providence to place under the special and peculiar protection of the Company. (*Hear, hear!*) He had stated formerly, that his intimate connection with the agricultural population of India enabled him to decide, that the projected measure would affect them most seriously, and must also affect the revenue of the Company: he thought, however, that all questions of self-interest were of minor importance, when placed in competition with the claims which their Indian subjects had on them. They were imperatively called on to see that justice was done to their subjects, and he was of opinion they had now the opportunity of obtaining it. It was distinctly admitted by the Board of Control, that the clause which restricted ships of less than 350 tons from proceeding to India, could not be removed without the concurrence of the Company; and he was quite sure the Directors never intended to concede that important point, without the full consent of the General Court. The depressed state of the trade of India was too notorious to call for any lengthened remark; he should only state, what he had heard from high and indisputable authority, that of a gentleman recently arrived from the Madras Presidency, by whom he had been informed, that no less than five factories, each of which had for-

merly employed 15,000 persons of different descriptions were now abandoned, so that nearly 100,000 individuals were thus deprived of their ordinary employment. These people were thrown on the agriculture of the country; and yet, at the very moment, the Company were called on to agree to a measure which would deprive the agriculturist of the fair advantage he ought to derive from one of the most extensively cultivated products of the soil. (*Hear, hear!*) He would ask whether this was just or not? He would ask whether they ought not to resist it to the very utmost? (*Hear, hear!*) With respect to the shipping question, it had been treated so well by his Hon. Friend (Mr. Forbes) that he had little to observe upon. He could only say, that, when he left Calcutta, two years ago, the river was filled with shipping, which was actually rotting, and the native sailors could procure no employment. In short, if they were to grant this "boon" or "favour" to the British ship-owner, it would most materially injure the interests of the native and British-India ship-owners. They had, on the faith of the act passed when the charter was renewed, sunk their capital in ships, docks, warehouses, and every thing connected with extensive commercial speculation; and if this project were carried into effect, their ruin must be the consequence. He should now leave the question in the hands of gentlemen who would treat it in a much abler manner than he could do. He apologized for his presumption in addressing the Court; but his feelings were so strong on every question connected with the welfare and happiness of India, that he could not refrain from delivering his sentiments. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Chalmers, in giving his support to this amendment, begged leave to trouble the Court with a very few observations. He could not speak of the question as it deserved, because, living at a great distance from London, he had not had an opportunity of giving it that consideration which it evidently demanded. So much, however, had been said by the Hon. Mover, he had displayed so much sagacity and knowledge on every part of the case, that though he (Mr. Chalmers) was not at present able to debate the question, yet that Hon. Gentleman's speech had made such an impression on his mind, that, being called on, in common with the other Proprietors, to exercise his judgment, he felt that he was ready to pronounce a judgment on this most important subject. The Proprietors of East-India Stock, sitting as jurymen, were required to give an opinion on this occasion; and he would state his opinion in as few words as possible. Any thing that was favourable to the commerce of India, must be advantageous to many gentlemen in that Court, and would, be

admitted, be advantageous to himself; but he would divest himself of all private feeling, and every man, connected with India, who had an honest mind, would divest himself of such feelings, and consider this question merely with reference to its justice. He was convinced, from the moderate and candid tone which had been assumed, that the Proprietors would not, on account of any private advantage, endeavour to contravene or to injure the just rights of others. The case which was laid down by the Hon. Mover of the amendment was so clear and so express, that he thought every one who heard it must agree in its justice, and assent to his proposition; and he trusted that his Majesty's Ministers were not so unwise as to endeavour to force this bill through Parliament, without the fullest consideration. Let every man consider its probable effects; let the people of England, whose comforts were at stake, consider whether it was not fit that they should have their sugar at a moderate rate. Let them judge of the measure out of doors, and let their representatives pronounce their judgment on it in Parliament. He should now sit down, imploring every person to take the case into consideration, and endeavour, with their utmost energy, to defeat the progress of the measure.

Mr. P. Moore begged permission to offer a few observations on the question now before the Court. He did not know whether he had caught the full import of the proposition made by Government, but, if he had not, there were gentlemen in Court who would set him right, and prevent him from misleading any person. If he could not impart information, his wish, both here and elsewhere, was, to hinder others from being led astray. The subject this day before the Court was one of those old questions, which he recollected to have heard agitated twenty years ago; and he now felt a great deal of pride and satisfaction, in having, at that period, advocated the same principles which he would advocate on this occasion. How they would bear on the amendment of his Hon. Friend was hereafter to be seen. Whether the question was to be decided now, or at some future Court, he could not say; but it certainly was of so much importance to this country and to India, that it ought not to be hurried or precipitated. He had to compliment the Court of Directors for the manner in which the question had been brought forward. An attempt was made to lower the interests of the Indian empire by a new law; and he was happy to see that the Executive Body had performed their duty by calling the Proprietors together. He was glad to find that a correspondence of this nature was not attempted to be kept back, and that no decisive step was offered to be taken with-

out the perfect knowledge of the general body. The principle was a correct one, and ought never to be lost sight of. Several Hon. Directors, whom he now saw in Court, would readily recollect the doctrines which he held there more than twenty years ago; at the time, in short, when he first took the liberty of opening the eyes of the country to the real value of the vast empire of India. So far as concerned the private-trader, the Company had not proceeded as he could have wished. Under proper regulations, the Company had nothing to fear from the private-trader. They possessed experience, they possessed capital, above all, they possessed servants, which gave them a decided advantage over all competitors. They had the history of the Emperor Akbar, they had various other concurrent authorities, all describing India as the paradise of the world; meaning that its fertility and productiveness was capable of rewarding, in the most extensive degree, human labour and industry; and, if gentlemen pleased, human ambition. Then the India Company, as the corporate body, having in their power so fertile a possession, might have said, "we lay claim to this or to that commodity, to such an extent—here, there, and every where, we have a right to make a selection from what our own soil produces; but, after that, we acknowledge the existence of the private-trader, we will encourage him; let him bring away the residue, but it must be on one condition, that he brings it to our warehouse." If that system had been acted on, if that one condition had been called for, under a private By-Law of the Company, they never would have suffered from Ministerial encroachments, they never would have felt those Ministerial caresses, by which they were almost squeezed to death. This was another encroachment, though perhaps a minor one. But if, at the time to which he referred, that single condition had passed, if they had said to the private-trader "bring home what you please, bring every thing you can, but be just to us, and let it be brought here," they would now have all the resources of India within their power, and the private-trader would never have applied to Parliament. They had, however, gone to Parliament, and the Company had, in consequence, sustained injury. As to the article of sugar, he was glad to hear that those resolutions, which his Hon. Friend (Mr. Forbes) had read, had passed unanimously. It was proper that the East-India interest should be unanimous in encouraging the growth of sugar in their own territories, and for the benefit of their own subjects. Sugar was one of those articles to which this country ought most particularly to look. And why? Let the Court consider the exertions that had been made

to do away the slave trade, and they would see the reason. He recollected what had been said by Mr. Fox, and other great abolitionists, on this point; they exclaimed, "get rid of the slave trade as fast as you can! Do not mind any diminution in the supply of sugar from the West-Indies, you can procure ten times as much from the East." Now, looking to the point under discussion, he would call on the Company, whether the original motion or the amendment were carried, to look to the principle which he had laid down: that principle was, to let the private-trader bring what he could from India, but to stipulate that he should bring his cargo to that house. The great empire of India had grown up under their hands, and it was but fair that they should derive every possible benefit from it. So great were the resources of that empire, that, many years ago, when Lord Macartney was about to come into office, he said, "Let me not be thwarted and importuned by the Government at home, and I am not afraid to meet the national debt," which then amounted to £239,000,000. His (Mr. Moore's) object here was, to point out a principle, and to carry it into practice as nearly as he could. One of the great objections to the abolition of the slave trade, was the probable diminution of the growth of sugar. But that was soon removed. And how? Because he shewed, first by calculation, and next by a statement of facts, that they could have, in this country, a better sugar, the growth of their empire in the East-Indies, at three-halfpence a pound, manufactured by free men, than they could procure from the West-Indies, at fivepence halfpenny a pound, with this unpleasant reflection, that it was manufactured by slaves. (*Hear, hear!*) This was one great consideration which induced the Legislature to get rid of the slave trade as fast as they could. But what had been the consequence? Whatever the intention of the Legislature might have been, or how great soever their sincerity in wishing to abolish the slave trade, in what a slovenly manner, after all, had it been managed, even to this day! Instead of having been put down, the traffic in slaves appeared to be growing; and, though this country had paid for the capture of Portuguese and French ships occupied in the Slave Trade to the amount of several hundred thousand pounds, still the number of slaves appeared to increase. It was calculated, that last year 81,000 were imported into the West-Indies. Then he would say, if the people of this country must have sugar only from the West-Indies, they need not be surprised if the Slave Trade increased; it had increased, and would be increased under such circumstances. (*Hear, hear!*) Looking at the subject in this way, he

trusted that every thing would be done to encourage the consumption of East-India sugar. Now if it were asked, with respect to the shipping interest, to let small vessels into the India trade, then the question became of much greater magnitude, and would require a much greater degree of consideration than what could be afforded to it, either in this Court, or the next Court, or even at half-a-dozen Courts. Certain rights and powers had been given to the Company, under various Acts of Parliament: in conformity with these rights and powers, arrangements had been made, and commissions had gone forth; but an Act of Parliament altering the Company's system, like the Bill for the resumption of cash payments, might destroy all these arrangements, and subject the parties concerned in them to very great damage. Their first object should be to secure that protection which the Company deserved in the home market; the next, to assist the private-trader, under the condition which he had already mentioned. Supposing the private merchant to have twelve parts of the trade, and the Company but one, the home-market, had they not a right to say to the private-trader, "We protect your twelve parts, we enable you to carry it on, let us also protect our own single portion; let our interests go hand-in-hand together." He this day recognized old principles and old doctrines, which came now with greater force than ever, inasmuch as their empire had greatly increased in extent. If facilities were not given for disposing of its produce, it must become waste, for it was impossible that the natives could use it. The French, the Spaniards, and other European Powers, if they could not get West-India sugar cheap, would procure it from the East. And was it not a great object that it should be supplied to them from this country, instead of their procuring it directly? It was due to the industry and to the perseverance of the natives, it was due to justice and equity, that they should be afforded a market for their produce. How could they possibly pay their rents, if an opportunity of selling their produce were not given to them? Therefore, they ought, whenever they found any opportunity, to give as wide a scope to the India trade as possible. Let the private-trader speculate as far as he thought proper, let him devote as much of his capital as he pleased to East-India commerce, and let him derive a fair advantage from his enterprize and industry. In all the contests with European powers, the British merchant only required the fair exercise, according to his own judgment, of his capital and industry, which he was happy to use in the promotion of that commerce by which the country was sustained. That freedom being allowed to him, he was sure to proceed suc-

cessfully, however great might be the external disadvantages which he had to encounter. If this were the case, they had no right to suppose that his intercourse with the East, if aided by proper facilities, would not produce beneficial results. He did not mean to trouble the Court by going over the ground with his Hon. Friend (Mr. Forbes), with respect to the difference between the duties on East and West-India sugar. The duty on the former was, in fact, a complete prohibition; and what effect had it? Why it placed the trade in the hands of the common enemy. Foreigners were not subject to this £37 *ad valorem* duty; they went to the East-Indies at once, and took away whatever quantity of the article they pleased. He believed Lord Cornwallis encouraged the traffic, nor was it at all surprising that he should do so. He said, "Here is this superabundant produce, bring your ships and your capital, carry it away, and enable me to transmit a handsome revenue to the East-India Company." In his opinion, the Court of Directors had, on this occasion, performed their duty in a most dignified manner. By bringing this question before the Court, they had done a great deal of good. The subject ought to be maturely considered, and Gentlemen would be now much better prepared to view it in all its bearings, than they could have been had not the Proprietors been called together. Cotton, indigo, and sugar, they might have to any extent, from the East-Indies. As to the last-named commodity, they had only to say, "let sugar come," and it would come. When, therefore, there was such an abundance of produce, he hoped there would be such an improvement of their system, as would encourage gentlemen of large capital to embark in the private trade. The servants of the Company had more than enough to do in attending to the duties of Government, and the administration of justice in the East; they had not time to consider matters of this description. They must be left to the spirit, enterprise, and speculative industry of the free merchants; and he hoped and expected, that every encouragement would be given them for the extension of their trade, which it was fit and proper for a great and liberal Company to grant.

Mr. S. Dixon.—"I wish to know whether the Hon. Gentleman means to say, that the importation of slaves to the British West-India colonies still continues? Surely he could not intend to make such an assertion."

Mr. P. Moore.—"I know that they are sent round to the Havannah. Where they go afterwards I cannot tell."

Mr. Carruthers felt himself obliged to call on the Court for their indulgence while he made a few observations. He

was an humble individual in that Court, and it was not his intention, originally, to have addressed the Proprietors, but he deemed it necessary, in consequence of what had fallen from the Hon. Gentleman who had opened the debate, with regard to some remarks which he (Mr. Carruthers) had made at the last Court. He would tell the Hon. Gentleman that what fell from him on that occasion (and it was in the recollection of many Proprietors who were now present) was not uttered in the spirit of animosity, and was not intended, in any degree, to affect his character or to hurt his feelings. But, as an East-India Proprietor, he would always take the liberty of remarking on the sentiments avowed by any Gentleman in that Court, be his situation in society what it might—be his condition high or low. He knew that the Hon. Gentleman, from his high rank, his riches, and his powerful connections, was likely to produce a stronger feeling in the Court than he could possibly hope to do; the Hon. Gentleman might, in consequence of his situation in society, have that intercourse with his Majesty's Ministers, which he could not command; but, however humble he might be considered, he would state his opinions with the most perfect independence. He could very well understand why Gentlemen connected with the East-India trade, and those who derived annuities from India, should be anxious for the Court of Proprietors to adopt any measure that appeared favourable to their interests. He could feel also why the West-India planters should resist an alteration in the sugar duties; which, if carried, must also carry with it almost a death-blow to their interest. But the question presented itself to him merely as an East-India Proprietor, unconnected with trade, either in the East or in the West-Indies. He stood in that Court as an East-India Stock-Proprietor; and unless it was made manifest to him that the interest of this Company, as Proprietors of Stock, was likely to be injuriously affected, unless it was shewn that they would not receive their present dividend if the duty on sugar were not taken off; or, on the other hand, unless it was proved to him, that an extensive trading in sugar, which had been so strongly recommended, would add to the interest of his stock, and to that of the Proprietors, he must contend that the decision of this question did not belong to them as a Court of Stock Proprietors. He admitted, that it was the right of every man in the community to endeavour to procure the products of other countries at as cheap a rate as possible; but the argument raised by the Hon. Gentleman on this point was so fallacious, that it would induce him to vote for the original question. The Hon. Gentleman said, "the

more extensively you import the produce of the East, the more extensively will they take your manufactures in return." Now this argument cut against the Hon. Gentleman, so far as India shipping was concerned; because if it were beneficial that British manufactures should be exported to India, it must also be beneficial that they should be exported in British shipping; but by sending manufactures there, and bringing back the return in India instead of British shipping, they would give to the colony that benefit which ought to be conferred on the parent state.

Mr. Tucker congratulated the Court on the very numerous and respectable attendance which it presented; it shewed that the community at large were alive to this subject; for he believed the Court consisted of persons of almost all classes. Trojans and Greeks, the friends of the East and of the West-India interest, were assembled together this day, and he hoped their deliberation would, in its result, prove extremely beneficial. With respect to himself, he belonged to no party; he advocated the cause of reason and of truth; and sure he was that that cause, however in its progress it might be thwarted, would in the end prevail. It was some time since mentioned by a gentleman in that Court, that the interests of India were neglected—that they were not properly attended to by the British public: he regretted to say, that he was obliged to concur in the justice of that remark; but he hoped that such a reproach would not be long suffered to exist, and that, in future, proper attention would be paid to East-India questions; he trusted that the East-India Proprietors would, at all events, be constantly found at their posts, discharging their important duties. (*Hear, hear!*) That Court might give great assistance to Parliament, when legislating on subjects connected with the welfare of India. (*Hear, hear!*) The Court of Directors, in their correspondence with the Board of Control, had discussed the present question very well; but he was sorry that they had not in the first instance consulted the Court of Proprietors. If they had done so, their hands would have been very much strengthened; if they had done so, they would have appeared before the British Parliament with much better effect. (*Hear, hear!*) He meant not to enter into the mysteries of political economy; there was a Gentleman present (Mr. Ricardo), far more able to discuss the metaphysics of that science than he was. He would discuss one plain principle, which all could understand, and he believed that very few would dissent from his deductions. It had been stated in the last Court, that the export of the manufactures of this country to British India had been greatly extended: in the article of

cotton alone a wonderful improvement had taken place. This was quite a new thing. Heretofore we received our cottons from India, which supplied not only this country, but the whole world with that fabric. Last year, however, cotton manufactures, to the amount of £700,000 were exported from England to India; and in the present year there was an increased quantity of cottons shipped to our eastern settlements. Now he wished to shew how, not merely the manufacturers of Great Britain, but even a much larger body, the British agriculturists, were concerned in protecting and encouraging this trade. Had not our calicoes and muslins produced this £700,000, what would have become of the manufacturers? They would have been thrown, as paupers, on the agricultural and other interests of this country; and if facilities were not afforded for making returns for these manufactures, it was quite clear that their exportation could no longer continue. What was gained by that exportation? The manufacturer, who would otherwise be thrown on his parish, received high wages, and was enabled to consume agricultural produce to a much greater extent than if he were supported as a mere pauper. Such were the benefits derived from the trade; and he thought it was quite certain, if the Legislature did not, in return for our manufactures, allow any produce to be received from India for consumption in this country, that the trade must infallibly cease, and consequently that those who were now benefited by it must be thrown out of employ, and be the consumers of agricultural produce in a much smaller degree than they at present were. One principle of commercial economy was, that the wealth of a nation depended on its productive powers; but recent experience would lead them to conclude, that that principle required some sort of qualification. Great produce only did not constitute wealth; it was necessary that there should be a co-existing and co-extensive consumption. They might cover the land with home-manufactures; but when they had covered their own population, what was to become of the surplus, if they had not a market in some other quarter? They must have some machinery, by the operation of which they could dispose of their surplus produce. What was the machinery for circulating and distributing that produce? Foreign commerce, undoubtedly; but that foreign commerce must languish and die, if they would not receive any produce in return for what they exported. Such a system amounted to prohibition. To have a flourishing trade, export and import must be co-existent. Prohibitory duties prevented a successful commerce. In this particular instance it was saying, "We will

send our manufactures to India, but we will not receive any produce in return." But they must inquire what means their Indian population possessed to pay for those manufactures: they could only tender to those who traded with them the produce of their labour, not manufactures, but raw produce; cotton, which the industry of this country might convert into clothing for the whole world, and for their Indian customers amongst the rest. They also asked the British merchant and manufacturer to receive their excellent sugars at low prices, which would prove most beneficial to the refiner in this country: but a perverse system was adopted, and these returns were to be refused. The thing was to be trimmed all at one side. Why was this done? To keep up another interest; the interest of the West-Indies. He stated, when he before spoke on this subject, that he was himself a West-Indian; he did not, however, mean to advocate an exclusive privilege on one side or the other, but to demand fair justice for parties who had equal claims. On what ground did the West-India interest ask for those high duties, which excluded the sugars of the East-Indies from the British market? Did they claim them on account of any hardships which they suffered from the colonial system? No, that system was removed; or at least so far revised, as to concede to them every thing they could reasonably demand. Did they call for those duties on account of the property they had at stake? He believed they did; but he could shew that the East-India interest had at least an equal claim on that ground. Many of those who were connected with that interest had vested large sums in docks, warehouses, and other speculations of a similar nature, and therefore had the same species of claim that was set up by the West-Indians. He did not mean to state the exact proportion of claim, the precise scale of preponderance on the one side or the other; the stake of the West-India interest might be greater than that of the East-Indian—it was a proposition which he neither affirmed nor denied; but he contended that the latter were entitled to the same privileges and protection as the former. Now, he would ask, for what had all this been done? For what had this unjust and partial system been adopted? The Hon. Member for Portarlington (Mr. Ricardo) would tell them, that there were certain lands which never paid any rent; lands which did no more than return the labour bestowed on them, and the capital employed never yielded any rent. There were lands of this kind in the West-Indies, lands incapable of paying rent; "but," said the West-India planters, "we must have rent," and his Majesty's Ministers appeared to have adopted the same notion. *Coute qui coute*, the West-India Proprietors must

have rent. There might be lands, not adapted to the cultivation of sugar, or which, being of a poor nature, yielded sugar of an indifferent quality; this, by a forced and expensive cultivation, might be brought to yield a comparatively trifling produce, so that some sugars were produced at 40s. the cwt., while others cost only 25s. But the West-India planters, to secure their profit, exclaimed, "We must have a duty of 25s., otherwise our lands will pay no rent." How, then, was that rent to be procured? Through the medium of the Exchequer, if in no other manner. In point of fact, the protecting duty granted to the West-India planter must come out of the pockets of the public: a part from the British consumer, a part from those engaged in the commerce of India; but it was originally levied in the shape of a rent on lands, which were declared by Mr. Ricardo, by Mr. Mills, and by other great authorities, to be incapable of paying rent. The West-India interest said, "We care not for the laws of nature, we care not for the hardship of this measure, rent we must have;" and it was given to them in this most objectionable manner. He should be glad to hear any other argument advanced in support of the West-India planter's claim, except the colonial system and the magnitude of the property at stake. They certainly could not demand this prohibitory duty on the ground of prescriptive right, because it originated in the year 1813. Before that, the East and West-India interest were nearly on an equal footing: there was only a difference of 3s. per cwt. He was willing to go back to that period, if they liked; and if they would not, he insisted on knowing on what just grounds they claimed this protecting duty, which virtually excluded East-India sugar from the home market. In touching on this subject he had rather gone out of his way. It was not his province, for he stood there as the advocate of the inhabitants of British India; and in stating his sentiments on that part of the question, he would, perhaps, be excused, if he repeated a little of what he said on the former occasion. He had observed, when he before addressed the Court, that the landholders of India were deeply interested in this question. If this country refused to receive the produce of India, remittances must be made by some other means. When produce was denied admission to our market, the manufactures which were received by India, the sums which were due to the British-India capitalist, or to those persons who were accumulating fortunes in that country, as well as the tribute that was owing from British India to England, must be paid in a different manner. If they would not receive any of those debts in kind, they must take them, and that only for a very

short time, in the precious metals. The Company had been compelled, and he believed it was a matter of necessity, to make a considerable importation of bullion and specie into this country, for the purpose of paying the interest of the public debt, and of meeting certain territorial charges in England. Let the Court suppose that this was to go on for two, three, or four years, and what would be the consequence? A very great scarcity of the precious metals, which would infallibly operate on prices. Efforts would, of course, be made to procure remittances, by the sale of indigo and sugar on the continent of Europe. But the land revenue of Bengal was not payable from those commodities; it was derived from grain, and other articles of general consumption, which would undoubtedly fall in price as soon as there was a scarcity of the precious metals in India. What would be the result of that depreciation of price? The landholder, who could offer nothing but produce, would endeavour to pay the Government in that way; but as the value of those articles would be much less than they had formerly been, a very considerable loss would be sustained by that mode of payment. If, on the other hand, the landholder were compelled to sell his produce at a much cheaper rate in the market than he had been accustomed to do, there would be very little surplus left to pay the Company. The landholder would be distressed to pay his rent; and they could easily imagine what effect that distress must have on the peasant. The Government would endeavour to collect their rents by forcible means; and all those who had been spectators of such proceedings in that country, who was acquainted with them in reality, and not in theory, knew that they could not collect revenue beyond the fair means of the contributors, without having recourse to a harsh and oppressive system. That must inevitably take place, when the demands of the Government exceeded the means of the people; and he contended, that unless great facilities were granted for the exportation of India produce, the means of the landholders, in their eastern settlements, would in a very short time be much diminished; and the necessary consequence must be, a very great degree of depression throughout the whole country. The greater part of the population was now employed in agricultural pursuits, for manufactures had rapidly decreased, in consequence of the policy of this country. He did not mean to inquire whether that policy was right or wrong: but it was quite evident, that if we would not take their manufactures, we certainly ought to receive their raw produce, and amongst other articles their sugar. An Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Carruthers) had stated,

that he would not come forward on either side of the question, unless it could be shewed that his dividend was in danger. He (Mr. Tucker) thought he could easily prove that the subject under discussion was intimately connected with the dividend. The Hon. Chairman had, on a former occasion, given them a very flattering account of the surplus revenue of India: he hoped that surplus would be realized, and that the revenue of India would long continue to yield a surplus. But if it were realized (and he confessed he had some doubts on the subject), that portion of it, the surplus revenue, at all events, that would be transmitted to this country, must, he was afraid, be brought in the shape of bullion, which would expose the Company to a loss of about 25 per cent. Now certainly if they could avoid that loss, and if, instead of bringing home the sicca rupee at the rate of 1s. 10d. or 1s. 11d., they could bring home the revenue in commercial articles at the rate of 1s. 6d., they would have more to distribute amongst the Quarterly Court of Proprietors, than if the loss to which he had alluded were incurred. He did not wish to be a croaker about the future, but he had serious apprehensions as to the amount of the local revenue, in the first instance, and next as to the mode of bringing it to this country, if any surplus were realized. Certain it was that the profits of the Company, and consequently the dividends, if they were regulated as they ought to be with reference to those profits, were, and always must be affected by every restriction that prevented the importation of produce and manufactures from India. The mischief was not confined to the lower classes of the population; it operated also against the British-India capitalist; whether his money was sunk in ships that were rotting, in docks not used, in warehouses not employed, in factories that were suspended, or in the public debt. Whatever fortune the British-India capitalist was enabled to make, was impaired by this system; he could not send it home in the shape of manufactures or produce; and he could not transmit it in bullion, except at a very great loss. This loss would, in the course of time, be greatly augmented, if, in consequence of the disappearance of the precious metals, and the inability to pay in specie, recourse were had to a paper currency. He would state a case that might happen: suppose there was a compelled issue of paper in India, as there was at one time in this country, and that it bore a very high discount in the market, what, he asked, would be the situation of the creditor who held such paper? He could not lay it out in any article that would be received in England; he could not procure specie or bullion, neither could he send raw

produce or manufactures to this country. That this case might occur was clear: he hoped it would not be so, but if it did happen, they would be in a lamentable state indeed; they would be in an infinitely worse situation than the gentlemen of the West-Indies, who expected rents from lands, which, in the nature of things, were not calculated to afford rent. With respect to the admission of shipping under 350 tons burden, it had been so ably discussed by other gentlemen, that he would say little about it. He wished it, however, not to be understood that there never was any sound or plausible reason for this restriction. When he said that, he did not mean to advocate its continuance. On general principles, he thought the boon might be granted, provided that it was accompanied by a small share of justice on the other side. There was, undoubtedly, a reason for the restriction at the time it was imposed. In the first place, small ships would not be navigated by the same description of persons who navigated large vessels in the India trade, who were men of great experience, and of consummate skill. They were supplied with nautical apparatus of the finest kind, which enabled them to navigate all seas, but particularly the Eastern seas, which were studded with islands, and the navigation of which was very dangerous, to the best advantage. Now those small ships would be navigated by persons of a lower class, who were not so well skilled in nautical affairs, and were less conversant with navigation: the consequence would be, that the number of casualties and accidents would be greatly increased. He was told that small ships were insured at as low a rate as large ones; and he was content with that explanation. There was, however, another reason for this restriction: small ships, when they got amongst the islands, were likely to be attacked by pirates. The opium ships, he believed, were generally protected by sepoys. A small body of military men were formerly placed on board of them, but he did not know whether that was now the case. Small ships would also have many opportunities in the Eastern

archipelago of getting into contentions with the natives. Such contentions had already occurred, and he was afraid that the British were sometimes the aggressors. Disputes of this kind were, he thought, more likely to take place, when a minor vessel found her way into a port which large ships could not enter: therefore it appeared to him that there was something like reason in limiting the ships in the private trade to 350 tons burden. He did not, however, see the expediency of insisting on that chartered right, which, though called upon to surrender, they had not yet given up. But though, on general principles, it might be proper for them to abandon it, still he thought they should require some concession in return. (*Hear, hear!*) The first concession should be, the admission of India-built ships to the full benefit of British registry. No person had, he believed, come forward to contest that claim of right and justice. The second point on which they should insist, was a reduction of the duties on sugar. The grounds on which he had endeavoured to shew the necessity of such a reduction were in the recollection of the Court, and he would not trouble the Proprietors farther on the subject; particularly as there were several gentlemen present, some of them members of the House of Commons, who, he hoped, would deliver their sentiments on this occasion. There was an Hon. Gentleman near him who had been in communication with His Majesty's Government, and who could perhaps give the Court some information on the subject. His Hon. Friend had that degree of modesty, which prevented him from addressing a public meeting; but he really must endeavour, on an occasion like the present, to conquer his embarrassment, and give the Court the benefit of his opinion.

“Κίχλντι, Τζότι, καὶ ἱστῆμαιδὲς Ἀχαιοί,
“Μὲν Αἰγέδῳρας.”

Hear, ye Trojans, and well-booted Greeks, the discourse of my friend Mr. Alexander. (*Much laughter.*)

(*To be continued.*)

Asiatic Intelligence.

BRITISH INDIA.

PROMOTIONS, &c. IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Staff, &c. Jan. 21: General R. A. Dalzell has been appointed to the Staff of the Army, in the room of Lieut. Gen. Sir R. S. Donkin.

24. Major Philip Stanhope, half-pay, 56th foot, is appointed Deputy Adj. Gen.

to his Majesty's Forces, vice Lieut. Col. E. J. McGregor Murray, resigned.

26. The Hon. Lieut. George T. Koppel, 24th foot, to be an Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of the Most Noble the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief, vice Dwyer.

Capt. Henry Dwyer, 67th foot, to be Military Secretary to the Governor General, vice Major Stanhope, appointed Dep. Adj. Gen.

8th Light Drags. Jan. 28. Cornet W. Parlbry to be Lieut. without purchase, vice N. Sneyd, deceased, 28th July 1821.

14th Foot. Jan. 17. Ensign S. B. Hemming, from the 59th foot, to be Ensign without purchase, vice A. Cooper, deceased, 2d Dec. 1821.

30th Foot. Jan. 28. Ensign J. N. Gregg to be Lieut. without purchase, vice John Roe, (2d) deceased, 31st Dec. 1821.

47th Foot. Jan. 28. Ensign Robert Ridge to be Lieut. without purchase, vice C. J. Cochrane, deceased, 28th Dec. 1821.

59th Foot. Jan. 17. Henry Stanislaus La Roche, Gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice Heming, appointed to the 14th foot, 2d Dec. 1821.

65th Foot. Jan. 28. Ensign W. J. Wood to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Joseph Mulkern, deceased, 28th Dec. 1821.

Henry Robert Addison, Gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice W. J. Wood, promoted, ditto.

87th Foot. Jan. 28. Dennis A. Courtaigne, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice James Burney, resigned, 4th May 1821.

William Smith, Gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice H. Spright, promoted, 11th Oct. 1821.

FURLOUGHS.

Jan. 12. Lieut. Jeffries, 17th foot, for two years, to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

Lieut. Moore, 87th foot, ditto ditto, on his private affairs.

14. Lieut.-Col. Murray, 8th Drags., Dep. Adj. Gen., to Europe, for two years, for the recovery of his health.

18. Lieut. Kent, 14th foot, to Europe, on his private affairs, for one year.

19. Lieut. W. L. Carey, 17th foot, to repair to the Presidency, on sick certificate, and eventually to sea.

26. Lieut. A. Campbell, 59th foot, to Europe, for two years, for the recovery of his health.

30. Lieut. Briscoe, 11th Drags., for two years, to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

Ensign Stuart, 46th foot, for two years, to Europe, on his private affairs.

Feb. 2. Assist. Surg. Stoddart, Royal Scots, to Europe, for the recovery of his health, for two years.

Lieut. Daniell, 17th Light Drags., to Europe, for the recovery of his health, for two years.

CENTRAL INDIA.

(Extracts of Letters.)

Gwalior, Jan. 14, 1822.—Juswant Rao-puttun's agent requested that some place should be appointed for his master and

followers, which was immediately complied with. Scindiah held a council on the marriage of Jeejee Bhae's daughter, and stated the difficulty likely to occur in bringing soon enough together the people to celebrate it from Dhar (a distance of 250 coss): it was therefore proposed to postpone the marriage for three months. Some one advised Umbajee Kaka to make a few presents, in order that he might be permitted to remain; but he answered that he had nothing to do there, and would give no bribes, as he had no wish to stay. In the course of the day Scindiah was presented with nuzurs by Patun Ghur and Josee Secunder's brother, as well as by three Rusalulidars, all of whom he received in the most gracious manner. (It appears that Josee Secunder expects a letter of encouragement from the Raja before he ventures into his power.) The Governor of Jansee is apprehensive that if Josee Secunder should march through his part of the country, his crops would be injured, to prevent which it is intended that he shall come through Sheerpoory. Josee Secunder's brother solicited a private audience, which was granted. The usual supplies have been ordered for the army, and it is supposed that whenever Umbajee's affairs shall be properly settled, every thing will go on well. Josee Secunder was waiting within about ten coss of Asseerghur, in expectation of a letter to arrange matters.

Jan. 17.—Madorno, the Maharajah's superintendent of buildings, is erecting a famous glasshouse in one of the royal gardens. Masing Rao writes, that he has nothing to do with the rebellion of his own son and Hindora; and Sumbajee says, that if Scindiah will give him authority, he will put every thing in the best possible order. It appears that Josee Secunder wishes Scindiah to transfer to him the five regiments which are with Raesing, promising to make a suitable return for the same: but he refuses to give any answer till Josee Secunder comes to him. Rao Zalim Sing told Capt. Tod, that his son could make up the disagreement between Maharao Kishwor Sing and Mado Sing, but Capt. Tod declined interfering in it.

Jan. 23.—Josee Secunder continues to make excuses for his delay in coming to Scindiah. His brother and Paten Ghur are to leave this in a day or two for the purpose of persuading him; should they be unsuccessful, which is likely enough to be the case, they will certainly be disgraced. It is proposed to give him the five regiments which are in Raesing's camp, on the same terms that Colonel Jansut held them. The Rajah wishes to get rid of Kaujah, but he gives him no opportunity. Scindiah is at present wholly taken up in gaining over Josee Secunder, in expelling Katjah, and in making preparations for

the marriage of Jeejee Bhae's daughter.—*John Bull.*

Aheerwara.—José Sekundur, afraid of being sent to keep company with John Baptiste in the fort of Gualior, refuses to go to the presence; but he has deputed his brother to express his obedience and peaceable disposition. Sindiah is at present ill able to coerce him, and as José's interests are entirely dependent on the possession of the districts assigned for the support of his force, it is probable that he will do every thing but putting himself in Sindiah's power.

His force is neither strong nor well organized, and he could make no respectable resistance against a common field detachment. The two principal forts in Aheerwara are Fesangurh and Shecoopoor; of the former I have no precise information, but as the latter was taken from Baptiste by the late Jey Singh, I conclude that it is not strong. I hear that Sindiah has intimated to our Government his wish to be aided in coercing José; it may be so, but I doubt it: *nous verrons.*

Kotah.—The Maha Rao has returned to Kotah under the directions of the paramount authority, and taken his place as head of the State.

Without laying claim to the *mens divinior* of a prophet, or even the second sight of my countrymen, I may safely venture to predict that ere long there will be another explosion at Kotah. The Maha Rao, whose cause is popular among the surrounding Rajapoot states, evidently conceives himself to have returned as conqueror over the local political authority and the hereditary minister (made so by the treaty of Delhi) Zalim Singh.

Respect for the years, and gratitude for the abilities which have upheld, and even increased the state of Kotah, amidst the distractions of the last thirty years, will keep the Maha Rao from interfering much during the life of Zalim Singh; but when he dies, and he is past ninety, the late troubles may again be confidently expected. Madhoo Singh, the eldest and only legitimate son of Zalim Singh, is, on the authority of his own father, conspicuous for nothing save want of principle and talent; and between him and his prince there subsists an acknowledged and deadly enmity, increased, if possible, by the late events. Under these circumstances, it may naturally be expected, that if, after the death of Zalim Singh, a portion of the ostensible administration of affairs be not left with the prince, he will be inclined to *couper le gorge* of his enemy the Mayor of the Palace; more especially as, in doing so, he would carry along with him the feelings and wishes of his relations and feudatories.

The Rajpoots are a high-spirited turbulent race, with the peculiarity of usages belonging to the feudal manners: they,

therefore, require delicate management, and are swayed best rather through their affections and prejudices, than their heads and judgment. The *suaviter in modo* and the *fortiter in re*, judiciously mixed with the *laissez faire*, would seem to me to be the key to their management.—*Col. Jour.* Feb. 11.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

FINANCIAL.

Fort William, Territorial Department,
18th Feb. 1822.

Notice is hereby given, that all Promissory Notes of this Government, bearing dates from the 30th June 1813, to the 30th June 1820, inclusive, standing on the General Registered Debt of this Presidency, will be discharged at the General Treasury, on Tuesday, the 30th of April next, on which day the Interest thereon will cease.

Any of the Notes, however, hereby advertised for payment, will, until further orders, be received in transfer to the Loan this day opened. Published by order of the Governor-General in Council,

(Signed) HOLT MACKENZIE,
Sec. to the Govt.

Fort William, Territorial Department,
18th Feb. 1822.

1st. The Public are hereby informed, that the Sub-Treasurers at Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, are severally authorized to receive, until further orders, any of the Six per Cent. Promissory Notes of this Government, bearing date from the 30th June 1813 to the 30th June 1820, inclusive, which may be tendered in transfer to the Hon. Company, and to grant in exchange for the same certificates or acknowledgments, entitling the Proprietors of them, or their Representatives, to receive other Promissory Notes of this Government on the terms hereinafter specified.

2d. The acknowledgments in question will be issued at par for the Principal of the Promissory Notes tendered for transfer, and will bear interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per Ann., from the 31st Dec. last, up to which date, therefore, interest on the said Promissory Notes must be received previously to their being so tendered.

3d. The accounts of this Loan will be closed on the 30th June 1822.

4th. The half year's Interest which will be due on the acknowledgments on the 30th June 1822, will be paid either in Cash (if at Fort St. George, at the rate of Madras Rupees, 350 for 335,172 Calcutta Sicca Rupees; and if at Bombay, at the rate of Bombay Rupees 108 for 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees), or at the option

of the holder, in Bills on the Hon. Court of Directors, at the rate of two shillings and sixpence the Calcutta Sicca Rupee, payable 12 months after date.

5th. The acknowledgments, after the Proprietors shall have received the interest due to the 30th June, 1822, are to be transmitted to the Deputy Accountant General, at Fort William, to be exchanged for a Promissory Note or Notes, in sums of even hundreds, not being less than 1000 Calcutta rupees, and to bear date 30th June 1822, which notes will be registered under that date, and be numbered in the order in which the acknowledgments may be presented at his office.

6th. The Accountant General at Fort St. George and Bombay will, on application from the holders of Acknowledgments, transmit them to the Accountant General in Bengal, to be exchanged for Promissory Notes, free of every expense whatever. The Proprietor, however, must, in every such case, receive the interest due and payable on the acknowledgment, before the acknowledgment is transmitted to Bengal, and must also express thereon the number and amount of the Promissory Notes, which he would wish to receive in exchange for it, and which will be accordingly issued to the amount of the acknowledgment for any sums in even hundreds, of not less than 1,000 Calcutta Sicca rupees.

7th. The Promissory Notes to be so granted shall be numbered and placed upon a register, to be called the Register of the Bengal Remittable Debt of 1822; and the principal shall be paid in cash or in bills on the Hon. the Court of Directors, at the exchange of two shillings and sixpence the rupee, and 12 months after date.

8th. The notes of this Loan shall not be paid off within the remaining period of the East-India Company's present Charter, nor without a previous notice of fifteen months being given to the public, by an advertisement, to be published in the Government Gazette. Such notice shall be considered as equivalent to a tender of payment on the day fixed for the discharge of the notes advertised for payment, and all interest thereon shall cease from that day.

9th. The Notes of this Loan shall be advertised for payment according to the order of priority, in date and number, in which they shall have been placed upon the said register, with the reservations hereinafter noticed; but all Notes so advertised for payment, shall become payable on demand, at the expiration of the notice, without regard to such priority. Government shall also be at liberty to advertise other notes of this Loan for payment, without waiting for the expiration of pending notices, and to discharge the notes, so subsequently advertised, at the

expiration of the notice relating to them, notwithstanding the holders of Notes comprised in prior advertisements may have omitted by themselves or their attorneys duly authorised to apply for payment.

10th. It is clearly to be understood, that purchases by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and transfers of the Notes of the present Loan into any future Loan, shall not be considered as infringements of the stipulation of the preceding Clause, with respect to the time or priority of payment.

11th. Proprietors of Notes of the present Loan, resident in India, shall receive payment of the interest on their Notes in cash only. Proprietors resident in Europe shall be entitled, at their option, to payment of the interest on their Notes, either in cash or in bills, on the Court of Directors, at the exchange of two shillings and a penny the Calcutta Sicca Rupee, and 12 months after date; the interest to be paid half-yearly, on the 30th June and the 31st December, from year to year, until the principal shall be discharged, or until the interest shall cease, on the expiration of the notice of payment, as expressed in the 8th Clause. The rules and evidence required to establish the fact of residence in Europe, to entitle the Proprietors of Notes of the present Loan to the option hereinafter mentioned, will be hereafter promulgated.

12th. The Proprietors of Notes who may require the interest to be paid at Fort St. George or Bombay, shall be entitled to receive payment at those Presidencies respectively, either in bills, under the condition expressed in the preceding Clause 11, or in cash, at the exchange of 106.5 Madras Rupees, and 106.5 Bombay Rupees per 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees; or if the holder of a Note at those Presidencies respectively be desirous, at any time, of receiving the Interest in Bengal, the Sub-Treasurer at Fort St. George, or Bombay, respectively, will grant him a draft on the Sub-Treasurer at Fort William, payable at sight, for the said sum, in Calcutta Sicca Rupees, which may be due upon the Note on account of interest, to the period of the last half-yearly instalment.

13th. For the accommodation of Proprietors of the Government Securities, whether such Proprietors be resident in India or in Europe, certain regulations have been established (published in the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary of the 31st Dec. 1810), under which the Accountant General and Sub-Treasurer, at each of the three Presidencies, are empowered by the authorities and directions of the Hon. Court of Directors, to act in the management of all property invested in the Government Securities, and those officers will accordingly, under the regulations in

question, receive into their custody, under the responsibility of the Hon. East-India Company, the Promissory Notes of the present Loan, on application being made for that purpose by the Proprietor, his constituted attorney or assign, and will remit the interest (and the principal also when remittable), as it shall become due, according to the instructions which they may so receive for that purpose.

14th. The certificates to be granted under this advertisement will be in the following form:

Form of Certificate.

"I do hereby acknowledge, that A. B. has this day paid into the Hon. Company's Treasury by transfer, the sum of Calcutta Sicca Rupees —, which is to be accounted for to him, or order, in manner following: interest on that sum at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the 31st Dec. 1821 to the 30th June 1822, will be paid to him at the General Treasury of either of the Presidencies at Fort William, Fort St. George, or Bombay, in cash or bills, as specified in Clause 4 of the Loan Advertisement, published at Calcutta in the Government Gazette of the 18th Feb. 1822; and for the principal, a Promissory Note, to be dated the 30th June 1822, will be granted on application to the Deputy Accountant General in Bengal, payable conformably with the conditions of the said advertisement.

"(Signed) C. D., Sub-Treasurer."

15th. The Promissory Notes to be granted in exchange for the said certificates will be issued under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of Fort William, and in the following form:

"Fort William.

"Bengal Remittable Debt of 1822.
Promissory Note for Calcutta Sicca Rupees —.

"The Governor-General in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from A. B. the sum of Calcutta Sicca Rupees —, as a Loan to the Hon. the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, and does hereby engage that the said Loan shall not be paid off within the remaining period of the East-India Company's present Charter, nor without a previous notice of fifteen months to that effect, to be published in the Government Gazette. When payable, the Governor-General in Council does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the said United Company, to repay the said Loan, by paying the said sum of Sicca Rupees —, to the said —, his Executors or Administrators, or his or their order, on demand, at the General Treasury at Fort William, either in cash or by bills of Exchange, at the option of the Proprietor of the said

Note, to be drawn on the Hon. Court of Directors, at the exchange of two shillings and sixpence per Calcutta Sicca Rupee, payable twelve months after date, with liberty to the said Court of Directors to postpone the payment of the said Bills of Exchange for the further term of one, two, or three years; interest to be paid for such protracted period half-yearly, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Sicca Rupees —, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, by half-yearly payments, to the said —, his executors, administrators, or his or their order, on the 30th June, and 31st December in each year. The said interest shall be payable at the General Treasury of Fort William, Fort St. George, or Bombay, in cash only, if the Proprietor of this Note be resident in India at the time such interest is payable (at the exchange on payments at Madras and Bombay respectively of 106.5 Madras Rupees and 106.5 Bombay Rupees per 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees); if the Proprietor of this Note be resident in Europe, the interest shall be payable, at his option, in cash or bills, to be drawn on the Hon. Court of Directors, at the rate of two shillings and a penny the Calcutta Sicca Rupee, payable twelve months after date, with a further option, in either case, to the holder at Fort St. George or Bombay, to receive the interest by a draft at sight on the Sub-Treasurer of Fort William.

(Signed) E. F.

Sec. to the Government.

Accountant General's Office, registered as No. —, of the Bengal Remittable Debt of 1822."

Published by Order of the Governor-General in Council.

HOLT MACKENZIE,

Sec. to the Government.

Fort William, Territorial Department,
Feb. 18, 1822.

The public are hereby informed, that the holders of the Certificates of the Loan opened on the 1st May last, of the Notes which will be issued in exchange for those Certificates on 31st March next, who are, or may be resident in Europe, shall, until further orders, receive payment of the interest on those Securities, at their option, in cash or in bills, on the Court of Directors, at the exchange of two shillings and a penny the Calcutta Sicca Rupee, and payable twelve months after date.

The attorney or agent in India claiming bills on behalf of his Principal, under this order, must furnish the Accountants-General, at the respective Presidencies, with a written solemn declaration that he firmly believes such Principal to be actually resident in Europe at the time of his making such claim on his behalf.

Published by order of the Governor General in Council.

HOLT MACKENZIE,
Sec. to the Government.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

Dec. 17. Mr. Wm. Dent, additional Register of Cuttack, and joint Magistrate, stationed at Balasore.

Jan. 25. Mr. W. J. Sands, Second Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Benares.

Mr. R. H. Rattray, Third Judge of ditto ditto.

Mr. E. C. Lawrence, Fourth Judge of ditto ditto.

Mr. J. A. Pringle, Judge and Magistrate of the District of Rajeshahy.

Mr. E. Molony, Superintendent of Law Suits, and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

Mr. W. H. Macnaghten, Deputy Register of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut, and Translator of the Regulations.

Mr. Hy. Millet, Register of the Zillah Court of Bhaurulpore, and joint Magistrate stationed at Monghyr.

Feb. 1. Mr. E. P. Smith, Assistant to the Judge and Magistrate of Shahabad.

Political Department.

Jan. 26. Mr. Wm. Richard Young, First Assistant to the Secretary to the Government in the Political Department.

Commercial Department.

Feb. 1. Mr. Henry Mundy, Commercial Resident at Patna.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

BREVET RANK.

Dec 8. The undermentioned Officers in the Hon. Company's Army, Cadets of the 6th Class of 1805, who, on the 6th of Dec. 1821, were Subalterns of Fifteen Years standing, are promoted to the rank of Captain, by Brevet, from that date, agreeably to the rule laid down by the Hon. the Court of Directors:

Lieut. Joseph Todd, 13th regt. Nat. Infantry.

Lieut. J. F. Hyde, 15th ditto.

Lieut. W. W. Foord, 9th ditto.

Lieut. W. Bayley, 17th ditto.

Lieut. J. Fred. Berguer, 30th ditto.

Lieut. A. H. Wood, 11th ditto.

Lieut. J. O. Clarkson, 21st ditto.

Lieut. J. Robeson, 8th ditto.

Lieut. W. Todd, 10th ditto.

Lieut. H. C. Sandys, 14th ditto.

Lieut. D. Mason, 25th ditto.

Lieut. R. B. Ferguson, 4th ditto.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 10. Capt. Anderson, 14th regt. Nat. Inf., is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Maj. Gen. Sir G. Martindell, commanding in the Field, from the 27th ult., in the room of Lieut. Rotton, of Artillery, who has resigned the situation.

11. Lieut. W. H. Sleeman, 12th regt. Nat. Inf., to be a Junior Assistant to the Agent of the Gov. General at Saugor, and in the Territories of the Nerbuddah, with a civil allowance of 400 rupees per mensem.

Lieut. Edw. Alex. Campbell, 3d regt. Lt. Cav., to be an Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of the Gov. General and Commander-in-Chief from the 1st inst., vice Conroy.

12. Brevet Capt. Moseley, 19th regt. Nat. Inf., is appointed Second in command, with the Corps of Frontier Horse commanded by Capt. Baddeley.

18. Francis Dibdin, of 3d regt. Lt. Cav., is appointed to do duty with his Lordship's Body Guard.

19. Brev. Capt. Blackall, Bareilly Prov. Bat., to officiate as Barrack Master of the 8th or Rohilcund Division, on the departure for Mhow of Brig. Maj. Geo. Casement, removed from the Barrack Department.

Lieut. Wm. Cunningham, 27th regt. Nat. Inf., to be Garrison Storekeeper of Fort William.

Lieut. A. Carnegy, 11th regt. Nat. Inf., to be a Sub-Assistant in the Hon. Company's Stud Institution, vice Wallis, deceased.

Capt. James Fergusson, 23d regt. Nat. Inf., to command the Escort attached to the Resident in Malwah and Rajpootana.

24. Maj. Gen. James Watson, C. B., H. M. 14th Foot, is appointed temporarily to the Staff of the Army, serving under this Presidency and posted to the 2d Division of the Field Army.

26. Brevet Capt. and Lieut. Charles Christie, 4th regt. Nat. Inf., Barrack Master of the 14th or Saugor Division, to be Deputy Paymaster at Muttra, vice Cunningham.

Mr. W. Sloane is appointed to the charge of the Hon. Company's Stud at Poosala, until relieved by an Officer on the permanent establishment of the Institution.

Feb. 2. Capt. Geo. Casement, Brig. Maj. to the Troop stationed at Mhow, to be Postmaster at that place.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

2d Regt. Jan. 23. Lieut. W. Glasgow, to act as Adj. to a detachment of five Companies of 1st bat., stationed at Bandah, on the departure of Lieut. and Acting Adjut. Spens, on Medical Certificate.

6th Regt. Dec. 12. Lieut. J. Donnelly is appointed Adjutant of 2d bat., vice Christie, deceased.

15. Sen. Ensign James Brooke to be

Lieut. from 21st Nov. 1821, vice Christie, deceased.

17. Lieut. James Brooke is posted to the 2d bat.

7th Regt. Jan. 19. Sen. Ensign G. H. Edwards to be Lieut., from 11th Jan. 1822, in succession to Caldecott, who has resigned the service.

21. Lieut. G. H. Edwards is posted to the 1st batt.

9th Regt. Jan. 23. Lieut. J. R. Stock to act as Adj. to the left wing of the 2d bat., during its separation from headquarters.

11th Regt. Jan. 12. Lieut. C. T. Thomas is removed from 1st to 2d bat., and Lieut. E. Allingham from the latter to the former corps.

28. Lieut. James M. Sim to be Adj. of the 1st bat., vice Carnegie, appointed to the Stud.

12th Regt. Dec. 15. Sen. Ensign Fred. Mullins to be Lieut., from 1st Dec. 1821, vice Welland, deceased.

17. Lieut. F. Rowcroft is removed from 2d to 1st bat., and Lieut. F. Mullins is posted to former bat.

Jan. 16. Lieut. Bell to officiate as Interp. and Quar. Master to a bat. during the absence of Lieut. and Interp. and Quar. Mast. Sleeman on special duty.

13th Regt. Jan. 7. Lieut. and Adjutant Hodgson to act as Interp. and Quar. Mast. to the 2d bat., during the absence, on sick leave, of Lieut. and Interp. and Quar. Mast. Forster.

14th Regt. Jan. 23. Lieut. J. W. J. Ouseley to be Interp. and Quar. Mast. of 1st bat., vice Watkins, on furlough.

15th Regt. Dec. 15. Lieut. G. H. Hutchins is removed from 1st to 2d bat., and Lieut. G. M. Cook from latter to former corps.

19th Regt. Dec. 15. Ensign Chase Bracken is removed from 2d to the 1st bat.

Jan. 19. Capt. J. Aubert is appointed to the command of the Burdwan Prov. bat., during the absence of Capt. Peach.

24. Lieut. Craigie to act as Interp. and Quar. Mast. to 1st bat., during the absence of Lieut. Interp. and Quar. Mast. Lawrence.

26. Capt. Charles Jackson Doveton to be Major, from 21st Oct. 1821, in succession to Dawes, deceased.

Brevet-Capt. and Lieut. Edward Pettingal to be Capt. of a comp., ditto.

Ensign Robt. Garret to be Lieut. ditto.

28. Major C. J. Doveton, Capt. E. Pettingal, and Lieut. R. Garret are posted to 1st bat.

Lieut. H. T. C. Kerr is posted to 2d bat.

29th Regt. Jan. 18. Lieut. H. D. Cox to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d

bat. during the absence of Brev. Capt. and Interp. and Quart. Mast. Davies.

Lieut. G. W. Bonham is removed from 2d to 1st., and Lieut. R. P. Fulcher from 1st to 2d bat.

21st Regt. Jan. 12. Lieut. G. Gordon is removed from 2d to 1st, and Lieut. H. C. Clerkson from 1st to 2d bat.

22d Regt. Jan. 26. Brevet-Capt. and Lieut. R. Newton to be Capt. of a comp., and Ensign P. Middleton to be Lieut., from 20th Jan. 1822, in succession to Webster, deceased.

28. Capt. R. Newton, and Lieut. P. Middleton, are posted to 1st bat.

Capt. H. G. Maxwell is posted to 2d bat.

24th Regt. Jan. 7. Lieut. and Adj. Delap to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 1st bat. during the absence of Lieut. and Interp. and Quart. Mast. McMahon on general leave.

26th Regt. Jan. 11. Sen. Ensign G. A. Currie to be Lieut., from 25th Dec. 1821, vice Pownoll, cashiered by the sentence of a General Court Martial.

14. Lieut. G. A. Currie is posted to 1st bat.

26. Capt. A. T. Watson to be Major, from 13th Jan. 1822, in succession to Roughsedge, deceased.

Brevet-Capt. and Lieut. G. Kingston to be Capt. of a comp. ditto.

Ensign G. W. M. Gore, to be Lieut. ditto.

28. Major T. Wilson, Capt. G. Kingston, and Lieut. G. W. M. Gore are posted to 1st bat.

Major A. T. Watson, and Capt. D. Presgrave, are posted to 2d bat.

Brevet-Capt. F. G. Lister to be Adj. of 1st bat., vice Kingston, promoted.

31. Lieut. R. S. Phillippis is removed from 1st to 2d bat., and Lieut. J. Macan from 2d to 1st bat.

27th Regt. Jan. 8. Lieut. H. R. Osborn, of the 1st bat., is appointed to do duty, until further orders, with the 1st Nusseree Bat.

19. Senior Ensign J. D. D. Browne to be Lieut., vice Homer retired, with rank from the 15th Dec. 1821, in succession to Donnelly, deceased.

Lieut. H. R. Osborn to rank from 1st Jan. 1821, vice Homer, retired.

21. Lieut. J. D. D. Douglas, is posted to the 1st bat.

29th Regt. Dec. 15. Ensign J. Macdonald is removed from 2d to 1st bat., and Ensign J. H. Vanrenen from latter to former corps.

30th Regt. Jan. 25. Lieut. J. E. Watson, 2d bat. is appointed to do duty with the Chumparun Light Infantry Bat.

Local Battalions. Jan. 22. Local Ensign F. W. Fitzroy, Chumparun Light

Inf. Bat. is appointed Adj. to the Delhi Nujeeb Bat.

23. Lieut. A. Spens, to act as Adj. to five companies of the 1st bat. 2d regt. and Cawnpore Levies at Bandah.

26. Lieut. A. Davidson, 7th regt., is appointed to do duty with the Rungpore Local Bat.

Feb. 4. Local-Lieut. Kenney is appointed Adj. to the Rampoorah Local Bat., vice Pringle, who is permitted at his own request to resign that situation.

Ensigns (recently promoted) appointed to do duty.

Dec. 17. Ensigns Wm. Macgeorge and Wm. Freet, to do duty with the Hon. Company's Europ. Regt. at Ghazee-poor.

ARTILLERY REGIMENT.

Jan. 10. Capt. T. Croxton is posted to 7th comp. 3d bat.

1st-Lieut. C. McMorine, to 2d comp. 4th bat.

1st-Lieut. T. Sanders is removed from 2d comp. 4th bat. to 2d comp. 1st bat.

1st-Lieut. Wm. Bell is removed from 2d to 6th comp. 1st bat.

15. 1st-Lieut. J. S. Rotton, from 6th comp. 2d bat. to 3d comp. 3d bat.

1st-Lieut. G. R. Scott, from 3d comp. 3d bat. to 4th comp. 1st bat.

22. Capt. Samuel Shaw is removed from 1st to 5th comp. 1st bat., and Capt. C. H. Bell, from latter comp., is posted to former in his room.

ORDNANCE.

Jan. 11. Capt. John McDowell, regt. of artil., to be a Commissary of Ordnance, to complete the Establishment.

Lieut. Charles George Dixon, regt. of artil., to be a Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, vice McDowell.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Jan. 14. Assist. Surg. H. Guthrie is removed from the 8th to the 6th regt. Light Cavalry, and directed to join the latter corps at Mhow.

Assist. Surg. James Barker, whose admission to the service is notified in Gov. G. O. of 11th inst., is posted to the 8th Light Cavalry.

16. Assist. Surg. J. M. M. Todd to perform the medical duties of the Civil Station at Balasore.

Surg. King, 27th regt. N.I., doing duty with 2d bat. of artil. at Dum-Dum, is directed to proceed towards Balasore by the route of Midnapore, and join the 2d bat. of his regt.

19. Deputy Superintending Surg. C. Robinson to be a Superintending Surg., vice Hamilton, proceeding to Europe.

Surg. Samuel Durham to be a Superintending Surg., vice Lowe, proceeding to Europe.

Surg. James McDowell to be Deputy Superintending Surg., vice Robinson, promoted.

Surg. Gilbert Ogilvie Gardner to rank from 19th June 1820, vice G. Campbell, retired.

Surg. James Atkinson to rank from 17th Dec. 1820, vice Robinson, appointed Superintending Surg.

Surg. Jehosaphat Castell to rank from 22d March 1821, vice Assey, deceased.

Sen. Assist. Surg. Andrew to be Surg., vice G. Campbell retired, with rank from 10th June 1821, in succession to Impey, deceased.

21. Superintending Surg. Robinson is posted to the Nagpore Subsidiary Force.

Superintending Surg. Durham to the Saugor Field Force.

Deputy Superintending Surg. McDowell to the Rajpootannah Field Force.

26. Superintending Surgs. Ogilvy and Durham have obtained permission to exchange stations, the former is accordingly appointed to the Saugor Division of the Army, and the latter to the Dinapore Division.

Feb. 2. Sen. Assist. Surg. C. Stuart to be Surg. from 22d Jan. 1823, in succession to Stanton, deceased.

4. Surg. G. King is removed from 27th to 9th regt. N. I.

Surg. C. Stuart is posted to 27th regt. N. I., and directed to join the 2d bat.

INVALID ESTABLISHMENT.

Jan. 5. Lieut. C. W. Carleton is permitted, in consequence of ill health, to quit the station of Allahabad, and reside and draw his stipend at Patna.

RESIGNATION.

Jan. 11. Lieut. John Marriott Caldecott, 7th regt. N. I., is permitted at his own request to resign the service of the Hon. Company.

FURLOUGHS.

Jan. 11. The following Officers have been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, on account of their private affairs:

Lieut. Col. James Dewar, 18th regt. N. I.

Major R. C. Garnham, 29th ditto ditto. Superintending Surg. Robert Lowe, ditto.

Capt. Peter Teulon, 12th ditto ditto.

Capt. J. Rodber and G. N. C. Campbell, regt. of artil., are permitted to proceed to New South Wales, for the benefit of their health, the former for twelve and the latter for eighteen months.

The permission granted to the following Officers to proceed to Europe on furlough, in G. O. of the 8th Sept. and 10th Nov. last, is cancelled at their request :

Capt. J. Dun, 11th regt. N.I.

Lieut. F. Dibdin, 3d regt. Lt. Cav.

12. Ensign J. Hannay, doing duty with 1st bat. 10th regt. N.I., is permitted to proceed to Europe, for one year, without pay, on urgent private affairs.

19. Lieut. H. Carter, 7th regt. N.I., Barrack Mast. of 8th or Rohilcund Division, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the recovery of his health, for twelve months.

The permission granted in G. O. of 27th Oct. last, to Lieut. G. F. Agar, 25th regt. N.I., to proceed to Europe, on account of his private affairs, is cancelled at the request of that officer.

2d-Lieut. C. Dallas, regt. of artil., is permitted to proceed to Madras on urgent private affairs, for six months.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to proceed to Europe, on account of their private affairs :

Superintending Surg. J. Hamilton, and Lieut. C. Sidney, 7th regt. Lt. Cav.

Lieut. H. Brown, 26th regt. N.I., having forwarded a medical certificate from Persia, is permitted to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his health.

26. The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to proceed to Europe :

Major S. Fraser, 6th regt. N.I., commanding the Cuttack Legion, on account of ill health.

Capt. G. B. Field, 4th regt. N.I., on account of private affairs.

Capt. W. S. Webb, 28th regt. N.I., ditto ditto.

Major S. Reid, 8th regt. Lt. Cav., is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the recovery of his health, for twelve months.

Feb. 2. Lieut. J. Graham, 25th regt. N.I., is permitted to proceed to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TESTIMONIALS OF RESPECT TO THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE OF BENGAL.

Tuesday, Jan. 15th, a great body of the opulent and respectable Native Gentlemen of Calcutta assembled, according to previous appointment, at the Supreme Court, for the purpose of presenting the Address voted at a previous Meeting, to the Hon. Chief Justice, on account of his approaching departure from the country. About half past one o'clock the Hall of the Grand Jury in which they met was crowded; and shortly after his Lordship entered to receive this tribute of approbation for his judicial services. A deputation of the principal Students of the Hindoo College also waited upon him at the same time,

with a similar Address prepared for the occasion.

The Address of the Native Gentlemen was beautifully written on parchment, ornamented with a flowered gold border, in the English, Bungla, and Persian languages, in their appropriate characters. Hurree Mohun Takoor moved that it be read, which being agreed to, it was read accordingly by Rada Kanto Deb, as follows :—

“ To the Hon. Sir Edw. Hyde East, Knt., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William.

We, the Native Gentlemen of the Town of Calcutta, having heard with unfeigned regret, of your intention, at so early a period, to quit the exalted station in which, for the last eight years, you have presided over the administration of justice in the United Company's Eastern territories, have requested permission thus publicly to present ourselves before your Lordship, to express the strong sense of thankfulness, admiration, and gratitude, with which your Lordship's execution of the arduous duties of the first judicial officer in India has deeply and lastingly impressed us.

We are fully aware of the difficulties with which your Lordship has had to contend; not only in administering the law to people of different countries, languages, and habits, but in the interpretation of the various and extensive codes of Hindoo and Musselmaun legislators, to which your Lordship's penetrating mind could never have been directed till you took your seat on the Judicial Bench; and we acknowledge our surprise, that this accumulation of obstacles has never been found to impede your Lordship's judicial progress; but that in the most intricate cases, those immediately concerned in the result, as well as the spectators of the proceedings of the Court, have quitted your Lordship's presence, in the full conviction, that, after the mildest and most patient investigation of facts and law, and the most fearless performance of duty and justice, the causes had been thoroughly considered, rightly understood, and equitably decided.

We are also desirous to express to your Lordship, the great benefits that we consider ourselves and our fellow countrymen have derived, from the humane and persevering exertions of your Lordship to promote the education of the rising generation of the natives of India. The Hindoo College had its origin in the benevolence of your Lordship's mind: in that prospective establishment were generated the first illuminating rays which the kind and fostering aid of European wisdom has already shed over the dark horizon of her eastern empire, which are now bursting into light through the various institutions for native education, and promise, at no

distant period, to shine forth in the full effulgence of learning, virtue, and happiness.

May your Lordship, who has thus devoted yourself to promote the present and future welfare of our country and our children, when you quit the scene that you have taught to smile, possess, in the honourable retirement to which you go, through a long and uninterrupted course of health and prosperity, the satisfaction that never fails to result from the reflection of benefits conferred on others; and may you not think us presuming when we unite our earnest requests, that you will permit us to erect, in this seat of your judicial eminence, your Lordship's statue; on which we may retrace, with pride and pleasure, the features of him whom we respected and valued; and on the base of which we may engrave, for the information of our posterity, the grateful feelings with which we took our leave of the best of judges, and the kindest of men."

The Bungla and Persian versions were then read successively by the same person; after which the Address of the Students of the Hindoo College was presented. Shib Chundur Takeoor, a youth in whose hand-writing it was, and who has distinguished himself among his fellow-students, read it as follows:

"To the Hon. Sir Edw. Hyde East, Knt., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Fort William in Bengal.

Honourable Sir: The pleasure you have at all times taken in endeavouring to promote the interest of the Hindoo College, the encouragement you have given to the education of the natives, and the impartiality with which, like Aristides the Just, you have administered justice during your abode here, independent of your amiable disposition towards every individual, without regard either to rank or birth, furnish us with abundant reasons to regret your departure from this country. We hope, however, that you will give a good account of our School in England, and try all in your power to contribute to the welfare of that institution. That the Divine Being may protect you against the many dangers of the boisterous element you are now going to traverse; that He may direct gentle and favourable breezes to waft you to your native shores, and that you may enjoy comfort, health, peace, and long life, are the sincere wishes of,

Honourable Sir,

Your most obedient, and
humble servants,

The principal Pupils of the Hindoo College."

After these Addresses had both been read, the Honourable Chief Justice made a suitable reply. The sentiments they had

expressed towards him had made a deep impression on his mind, and he returned them the warmest thanks for the compliment they had paid him. In regard to this public expression of their approbation of his official conduct, it derived its chief value in his eyes from this, that he viewed it as a public manifestation of their favourable opinion of his countrymen in their exertions to ameliorate the condition of India by salutary judicial institutions. It was natural that the Natives of India should be attached to the laws and customs of their own country; and, therefore, their tribute of applause to the excellence of British law, which he considered them as having given, was so much the more valuable.

The Address of the Students of the Hindoo College was gratifying to his feelings; because their approbation of what he had done to promote education, proved that they were fully alive to the benefit of learning; that they were able to appreciate and taste its excellence, a proof that their minds were capable of engaging with success in the pursuit of knowledge, for which the connection of India with England opens a wide field for the exertion of talent and industry.

The venerable Judge then presented the Native gentlemen with pan and otter, which he distributed to all with his own hand, agreeable to the custom of the country, as practised by Nuwabs and other persons of distinction on similar occasions.—*Cal. Jour.* Jan. 16.

DINNER TO THE HON. JAS. STUART.

The farewell dinner given to the Hon. J. Stuart, Esq., Member of the Supreme Council, previous to his departure for England, was held at the Town Hall on Wednesday evening. The number of persons present were about 200; the dinner and wines excellent, the toasts few and appropriate, and the speeches short and inaudible at any distance from the speakers, with one exception only. Great hilarity prevailed until after eleven, when the honourable guest retired. The evening was one of great harmony and happiness.—*Cal. Jour.* Feb. 15.

SUPREME COURT.

18th Jan. 1822.

Case of Libel.

United Secretaries versus Buckingham.

Mr. Money commenced the proceedings in this case by reading the following passage from the Calcutta Journal of the 25th of October, containing the alleged libel:

"Most certainly I do not mean the slightest attack (as it has been kindly insinuated I do) upon the Government, or its much respected chief. There is not a

man in India more deeply penetrated than I am with a sense of his many great and good qualities; not one who will be more ready to stand forward and join in praise of them under any political changes which can be contemplated; and this not out of a feeling of gratitude, for he never did any thing for me; nor of expectation, for I have nothing to expect of him; nor of fear as I have written nothing I am ashamed of, nor that I would scruple to avow to him, if he only was to judge me for it. I also declare with the utmost sincerity that to attack, injure, or underrate the Government, is and has been foreign to my thoughts; that I am known personally to all its members; and that I have a very great respect for them individually. But I think it no ways inconsistent with my respect for them, one and all, to call, as far as an humble individual can hope to do, the public attention to any matter of abuse, inconvenience, or subject of complaint, which it is always in the power of the public to redress or get redressed; and if I saw things going on wrong in the family of my own father, I would cry out and expose them to him. But if no wrongs are to be redressed, or suggested improvements listened to, except those which go through secretaries and public officers to the Government, none will be redressed or listened to but those whom they favour; and the influence of their favour (as that of their displeasure) extends further than the government can be aware of; some striking examples of which will soon be brought to their notice, by your fearless correspondent

“SAM SOEREMIDEN.”

The Advocate General then stated the indictment to contain ten counts: the four first accused Mr. Buckingham of being the publisher, printer, and composer of the letter containing the libellous matter, the other six applied the matter to the Secretaries to Government, each count stating it to be a libel on some particular person.

The multitude assembled to witness the case before the Court shewed how deeply the public attention had been fixed upon it, at which he rejoiced, for it was an additional motive for public men to act well, when they knew their actions were laid open to the public eye. The facts of the case were short, and he believed would not be disputed. It was indifferent to the prosecutors, whether the defendant was the author of the libel, or the printer, or the publisher, or all three: the writing had gone out to the world from Mr. Buckingham's press. Should the question of punishment arise, it would remain with the Court to decide on the relative culpability of the author and publisher.

With regard to the duty of the Jury, it was not merely to find that the defendant

was the publisher of the alleged libel, but it was to decide whether that matter was libellous or not. On the subject of the “Liberty of the Press” he had heard a great deal of unnecessary discussion, but he presumed there could be no doubt as to the real meaning of the words. The person publishing, is bound by no obstacle from printing what he likes, but he is at the same time responsible for what he prints. He may, as Voltaire described it, walk east or west, but he must not go beyond bounds and desert his regiment; he may have the free use of his hands, but let him take care how he knocks any body down. That the defendant had a right to discuss public questions no one would deny; but he must be careful not to libel public officers acting under a heavy responsibility, and liable to Government for acting wrong. They should be prosecuted, if necessary, in the proper court, not accused in a newspaper, which may be a mere cover for discharging ill-will. It was therefore the business of the Jury to consider whether the present publication imputed any breach of duty to the persons named—the Secretaries to Government. His knowledge of these matters having been almost wholly derived from books, he would therefore quote Lord Holt's opinion in the case of *King v. Tutchins*; where it was contended by the defendant, that no individual having been alluded to, the matter was not a libel, being general. Lord Holt observed, it was strange doctrine that charges made against the officers employed by Government were not reflections on Government itself, and no Government was safe when such reflections were carried beyond proper bounds. In the case of *Frankland*, for publishing a letter written by the famous Lord Bolingbroke, it was held sufficient that the persons libelled were designated by such marks as the initials, &c., which the Jury could see referred to them. There was also a case before Lord Ellenborough, when a furious printer was indicted for publishing a libel, ridiculing Lord Hardwicke, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The defendant maintained that he had a right to expose the imbecility of public officers. Lord Erskine, who was counsel for the prosecution, replied, there could be no doubt that he might discuss public measures, but no attack could be allowed on the character of public officers, when they might be brought to justice. He was aware that the Jury would have every argument against the construction put on the matter said to be libellous that could be urged: it would be called a mere wild goose chase, alluding to no individual. But libels against societies and corporations are applicable to individuals according to every body's fancy. In a late case, *King v. Jenour*, Chief

Justice Leal said the Court considered it worse to libel an individual among a body of men, without naming him; for every one was at liberty to view the attack according to his caprice. Thus, to say the river pilots were a set of illiterate rascals, was a libel against every pilot, and every one might individually obtain redress.

He would now proceed to the present prosecution, first reading the editorial remarks ushering the second letter of Sam Sobersides to public notice. The second letter of Sam, which will be found also in the Asiatic department, deserves equal attention with the first, though perhaps it may raise a still greater outcry; but if such a man as Sir William Jones was compelled to say, from the result of his experience, "that no person who attempted a reform, in whatever department of life, or however much needed, could escape being misrepresented and calumniated, surely men of less brilliant talent and less eminence in life ought not to wonder at sharing the common fate of all who attempted to improve the condition of their fellow-creatures." Thus was indeed the true Merry Andrew, "Walk in gentlemen and ladies, and see the bears waltz." Here was the dwarf preceding the giant, to proclaim his size to the strange multitude. When the letter comes, after much which he could not perceive the meaning of, Sobersides says, most certainly I do not mean the slightest attack "on the Government or its much respected chief." But he finds himself at liberty to let fly at all the inferior members. He declares "with the utmost sincerity, that to underrate the Government is and has been foreign to my thoughts; that I am known personally to all its members, and have a great respect for them individually." "But! (he says) I think it no ways inconsistent with my respect for them, one and all, to call, as far as a humble individual can hope to do, the public attention to any matter of abuse, inconvenience, or subject of complaint, which it is always in the power of the public to redress or get redressed: and if I saw things going wrong in the house of my own father, I would cry out and expose them to him." But would he go and publish letters in the newspapers saying that his father's servants were all rogues? No, he would go and acquaint his father as the proper method, and so with regard to Government he would obtain redress by going to them. But who would say redress was his object, were he to tell his complaint to all the world? The first case the learned Counsel was engaged in, in this Court, was that of the Captain of an Indiaman, who had made a representation to Government by the proper method, which was found to be no libel when published this way. But no

one has a right to call public attention to his grievances, until he has failed in his application to the proper authorities for redress. The last was this, "But if no wrongs are to be redressed or suggested improvements listened to, except those which go through Secretaries and public officers to the Government, none will be redressed or listened to but those whom they favour." What, in plain common sense, did this mean, but that if you had not the favour of the Secretaries you need make no application to Government? That it was necessary to possess their favour, whose duty it was to lay before Government all communications forwarded to them. Did not this accuse the persons of obstructing those channels of communication they were appointed to guard, and consequently of a gross violation of trust?

Sir Francis Macnaghten remarked, that both wrongs and improvements were mentioned, and a Secretary could not be expected to forward improvements to Government, of which he did not himself consider favourably. The word *whom* was applied to things, which was another error.

The Advocate General contended that the defendant could not be held guiltless, because he had written nonsense and quoted a case of libel, where every other word was wrongly spelt. Were such productions held excusable, scandal would soon predominate. The letter closed with an hypothesis, but it asserted the influence of their favour (as that of their displeasure) extends farther than the Government can be aware of: the inference being clearly, that they went beyond the bounds of their official capacity. Having gone over the whole case, as no difficulties, he conceived, would arise on the law, he would only observe, that when a body of men are libelled, every individual member is libelled, and that the necessary inference was equally the same, whether expressed directly or by implication. He conceived the passage implied that the Secretaries had violated their trust, and led to the conclusion that Government would hear no complaints unless favoured by their Secretaries, which was a libel on the Government. He supposed the Jury understood the Government of Bengal and the Secretaries of that Government to be alluded to: it remained for them to say whether that passage conveyed the idea to their mind, that the Secretaries had been violating their public duty. The Jury were the judges of the law as well as the facts, and it was their office to give an impartial verdict, neither condemning the accused if they thought him innocent of the charge, nor allowing him to escape if they really thought the matter libellous.

He felt confident that as their verdict would be uninfluenced by other considerations than the merits of the case, so it would be satisfactory to himself and all who heard it.

The publication, and the relative stations of the Governor-General and Members of Council having been admitted, Mr. J. Ives proved the prosecutors (C. Lushington, W. Hayley, G. Swinton, H. Mackenzie, H. Prinsep, Esqs. and Colonel Casement), to have been the Secretaries in October last, and stated their relative duties. He further gave evidence as to the Board of Trade, Revenue, Marine, and Salt and Opium, and that they corresponded directly with Government. On the question being put by the Jury whether the witness had ever heard of an application to Government having been made through a Secretary, and returned by him without being presented, he replied, after a long pause on the question being repeated, that he had heard of such a thing, but could not swear to it.

The *Advocate General* observed that this examination, being quite irrelevant, could not be pursued. Such a circumstance had occurred to himself. Shortly after his arrival he had forwarded a representation to a Secretary, but had withdrawn it in consequence of some advice from him. He requested that the editorial remarks introducing the letter might be read, which was done by the prothonotary. Parenthesis upon Sobersides was also read by desire of the defendant's counsel, to shew that the suggested improvements which were to pass through the Secretaries to the Governor-General in Council related merely to burrah khannahs, Shakoos' caps, and matters of social intercourse.

Mr. *Ferguson* observed, he was happy to be relieved from the necessity of expatiating on the merits of the liberty of the press. His learned friend's sentiments agreed with his own; and as he had not heard that liberty attacked, it was unnecessary for him to enter on its defence; far less was it necessary to speak its eulogium when surrounded by Englishmen, who knew that their native country owes its present greatness to that first of all blessings. The case his brother had given of the deserter was a noble instance of the magnanimity of the present ruler of India. They could now go east or west without the fetters of a censorship. And this liberty had not been abused, for if a press free from slanderous aspersions ever did exist, to the honour of all concerned he said it, it was that of India: for it never, to his knowledge, had been abused to the injury of individuals, except of his unfortunate client, who indeed had been slandered sufficiently. Had not the press lent its aid in proclaiming the glory of those

achievements, and the wisdom of those counsels, which had lately gained so glorious a triumph? Except his unfortunate client, the liberty of the press had been more undeservedly aspersed than any individual. His unfortunate client had been more sinned against than sinning. It had been asserted a faction existed, that wished to overthrow the present Government: but where did the accusation rest? Where were the proofs of this conspiracy? Would he, when about to leave the country, quit it, leaving property behind him, in a state exposed to such imminent danger? but it was needless to dwell on such a tale; to attempt to disprove it would be to insult intelligent Englishmen.

With regard to the alleged libel, it was not sufficient that a particular passage should be selected to convict the defendant; the whole letter must be considered in connection, and the intention of the writer collected from the whole. He appeared to complain of certain English habits and customs, as totally unsuited to this climate; he dwelt on the hardship of persons compelled to attend a crowded party in woollen dress with the thermometer at 90 deg.; he proposed, instead of the constant heavy assemblies, where nothing went on well but eating and drinking, to have smaller and more frequent parties. This was the object of the writer: but to give the libel effect, it was necessary that some real imputation should have been stated, of a different nature than that of dress and parties. The whole of Sam Sobersides' letter then amounted to this, that burrah khannahs should be reformed, and Shakoos hats were too heavy for the military in this climate, that light dresses should be worn instead of woollen clothing; and last of all he said, hypothetically, "But if none of these grievances are to be redressed but through the Secretaries, none will be redressed." There were, however, many other means of obtaining redress than by these Secretaries: one of these was, application to the Governor-General himself; this therefore was supposing a state of things which did not exist. But this defence would have been useless had any real charge been previously made by the defendant. The letter had, however, been written by Sobersides, to defend himself from an accusation of having levelled an attack at Lord Hastings in a former letter, which could never have been intended. The previous letter would explain the meaning of the present. After stating at great length the inconvenience of Burrah Khannahs, he says, "Let us suppose we are going to one of these parties in the month of October or November; the cold season is supposed to have commenced, and the party must all be 'full dressed.' Military men, in comfortable warm woollen coats, buttoned up to the

throat, with tight pantaloons and boots, an ungainly cap or cocked hat under the arm, and a sword quarrelling with their legs; civilians a little more at their ease, but throttled in a dandy neckcloth brought from Moscow, unable to turn the head without turning the body. The thermometer (without the company in the room) is at 89 deg., and not a breath of air from the heavens; and again, "Conceive from seventy to eighty ladies and gentlemen (with more than twice the number of black servants behind them) stowed together, on a sultry evening, in Chowringhee, as close as they stow wool or cotton in a free trader; conceive me, hot as Falstaff in the dirty clothes'-basket, seated between two ladies of 'high standing,' who were as cool as the melons on the sideboard, with a turkey before me to carve, as large as an ostrich." These are the sum total of his grievances; his promised letters were to be on post-offices, native servants, dress, &c., not one of which could have been rectified by application through these Secretaries.

It had been alleged that Sam intended an attack on persons of high rank, but he pointed at hams, and turkeys, and burrah khannahs, and did not aim at such high game. He certainly had made remarks on the military dress, but the Jury surely would not make it a libel to say that the dress would not be reformed except through the favour of Col. Casement.

He would be ashamed longer to defend this mere joke, written only to be laughed at; though he certainly did not blame the prosecutors, if they conceived any unworthy aspersion was cast upon their characters by the alleged insinuation, for under such an impression he would have acted in the same manner. The cases of libel quoted by his learned brother were not on frivolous matters, like the present, but were libels not to be tolerated on public officers. The Jury would consider what were the motives of the defendant in publishing this letter; and as the case had come before a Judge free from all bias, who, if he felt any, would have dropped it on ascending the judgment seat, he was aware they would have a fair and impartial statement of the case. On this they would decide, recollecting that his client had the arduous task of furnishing sixteen pages daily for the public amusement, and that it would not therefore be surprising if a small paragraph should escape his eye. He did not think it a libel now; and although he usually read the Journal with attention, it had not even attracted his notice. Still he did not blame the Secretaries for bringing the action if they felt aspersed. He knew of no accusation against them, and if his client, who was an upright and honourable man, was acquitted, their characters were left as unspotted as before. He left the case in the hands of the Jury, confident

his client would receive justice from them.

Sir Francis Macnaghten observed that his remarks on the present case would be few and short, and he would give no directions as to their verdict on the matter alleged to be libellous, which was contained in a small sentence of a few lines. It had always been his opinion, since he had considered the subject, that the Jury were to decide on the law as well as the facts, and that the authority to pronounce the verdict had been usurped by the Court, and held by baseless sophistry. The tendency of a Free Press, he observed, to do good or evil was in the same ratio, and he could never see why the Editor of a Newspaper had a right to more liberty than another man. Liberty of the press was not the liberty to print and publish without responsibility; could a tyranny exist where one man might stamp any individual with what character he chose, rather than live under such a state of thralldom, he would renounce society, and seek the dominions of some despot from whose mercy or interest he might have some hope; if such were liberty, he would have none of it. He did not allude to the present case; that must be considered by itself; and first the Jury must dismiss from their minds what had been stated as to a libel on the Secretaries being a libel on Government. This he conceived would be indicting a man for the murder of A. and finding him guilty of the murder of B. The question was, is this a libel against the character of the persons named in the indictment or not? His situation being a very peculiar one, he would give no opinion whatever; not that he was afraid or apprehended any consequences, but being alone on the bench it would be improper. Besides, were he to give any opinion, appeal might be made in arrest of judgment. As he could give no opinion on one side, neither would he on the other, but would only add a few observations on their duties. The rights of Jurymen were to decide on the evidence before them, and they must fling from them every thing else; were they to decide by what was not before them, it would soon lead to the downfall of justice. They were bound by their oaths and every conscientious principle to do justice to the parties in the case and to the community at large. They would take with them the indictment, and the paper containing the passage on which it was founded. They would consider (no matter in what bad language or false grammar it was clothed), does this passage bear on the character of the prosecutors, is it a malicious libel upon those persons? If satisfied that it was, they would find a verdict of Guilty; but if satisfied that it did not bear that construction, it was their duty to pronounce the defendant Not Guilty.

The Jury retired for a few minutes only, when they returned with a verdict of—Not Guilty.—*John Bull.*

CIVIL ANNUITY FUND.

At a Meeting of the Civil Servants convened at the Town Hall, on Tuesday the 1st of Jan. 1822, to take into consideration the expediency of establishing a Subscription Fund to provide annuities for Members retiring from the service, Mr. Pattle was, on the motion of Mr. Goad, unanimously requested to take the chair.

Several papers connected with the Madras Civil Fund were then laid upon the table by Mr. J. Shakespear, the convenor of the Meeting, from which it appeared that, independent of the provision made by that Fund for the families of servants dying in the country, annuities of £600 per annum are given to retiring servants from a subscription of 3½ per cent. on salaries, aided by an annual donation of 10,000 pagodas made by the Hon. the Court of Directors, and an allowance equivalent to the difference between six and eight per cent. on the accumulated capital.

The above papers having been read and considered,

Resolved, first; That in the confident assurance that the Hon. Court of Directors will extend to their servants on this Establishment the same liberal consideration that has been shewn to the Madras Civil Service, it is the opinion of this Meeting that it will be desirable and advantageous to the Service at large to establish a Subscription Annuity Fund.

Resolved, secondly; That in the opinion of the Meeting it is desirable that the annuities to be granted should not fall short of six hundred pounds sterling per annum, and on the other hand, that the contribution to be levied from subscribers should not exceed four per cent. on salary and allowances.

Resolved, thirdly; That a Committee be appointed to frame a plan to be submitted to the service at large.

Resolved, fourthly; That it be an instruction to the Committee to submit an immediate application through Government to the Honourable Court of Directors, praying the Honourable Court to assign an annual donation in support of the fund to be established proportionate to that allowed to the Madras Civil Service, considered either with reference to the increased number of individuals attached to the service of this Presidency, or to the total amount to be subscribed.

Resolved, fifthly; That the Committee be further instructed to apply for the advantage of eight per cent. to be assured to them in the terms on which annuities are to be granted to retiring servants, in the same manner as this rate of interest is se-

cured to the members of the Madras Fund, for whom annuities are purchased of Government.

Resolved, sixthly; That the following Gentlemen be requested to constitute themselves a Committee for the above purpose, and that they have power to associate with themselves any other Members of the Civil Service whom they may desire to have to assist at their deliberations, and to supply any vacancies that may occur:

Mr. Pattle,	Mr. Glass,
— Larkins,	— D. C. Smyth,
— Goad,	— Morris,
— Sherer,	— Colin Lindsay,
— Shakespear,	— Mangles,
— Mackenzie,	— Shaw,
— Morley,	— J. Dorin.
— Prinsep,	

Resolved, That the foregoing Resolutions be published in the public prints for the information of the Service.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman, Mr. Pattle, and to Mr. Shakespear.

J. PATTLE.

[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, Jan. 10.]

CONFIRMATION.

On Monday, December 17, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese held his triennial Visitation for this Archdeaconry in St. John's Cathedral, which was attended by all the Clergy connected with the Presidency, or stationed at a reasonable distance. After the usual morning service, followed by an excellent sermon from the Rev. D. Corrie, Senior Chaplain, his Lordship delivered an impressive and interesting charge to the Clergy assembled, the most prominent topic of which was the situation and circumstance of Christians and of the Heathen in the early ages of the Gospel, as collected from the ecclesiastical writers of that period, compared with the state of each respectively in this country at the present day.

On the day following the Bishop held a Confirmation in the Cathedral, when 254 persons appeared before his Lordship, for the solemn purpose of openly and in their own name renewing their baptismal vows. Of these by far the greater part were young persons just entering into life; but it was particularly gratifying to see also others more advanced, glad to avail themselves of an opportunity, which might not before have been offered to them, of making this open and solemn declaration of their faith and hopes, and whom it is to be presumed nothing but a sincere conviction of their own duty, and of the propriety of this affecting rite, could have brought thither. The Bishop afterwards delivered an address well calculated to impress the scene on the minds of all who witnessed or took part in it, some hundred printed

copies of which were afterwards distributed among the persons present.

Yesterday morning his Lordship repaired at an early hour to Dum Dum, where he was hospitably received by Major-General Hardwicke, at Dum Dum House. At ten o'clock the Bishop proceeded to hold a Confirmation in the New Church of St. Stephen, which was numerously attended.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., Dec. 20.*

EXECUTION AT GYAH OF A DACOIT.

From an esteemed friend we have received the following account of the execution at Gyah of a famous Dacoit. Happening to be acquainted with some of the facts which appeared in the case, we cannot but regret that the utmost penalty of the law has not reached more of these villains, though we are aware how little Native evidence is to be trusted, and how difficult it is to convict upon it. It is possible that some of Meherbaun's myrmidons may escape, in which case no stone will be left unturned to revenge their Sirdar's fate. In a country not completely civilized, robbery is one of those crimes that ought to be put down with the utmost terror, since it is almost always liable to lead to murder. Corporeal punishment to such worthless wretches is merely skin-deep, lasting only during the swing of the lash: shame never attends it; to many of them imprisonment is no great punishment, for they can eat, drink, sleep, and smoke, and it is for such enjoyments they risk their lives on the highway. It is a well-known fact, that Natives sometimes commit crimes, for the purpose of getting board and lodging, even within the walls of a jail.

Behar, Jan. 2, 1821.—"You may have observed in the papers towards the close of the year 1820, an account of the seizure of a large gang of Dacoits from the Oude country, headed by one Meherbaun Sing, who gave himself out for a native Prince or Rajah. Upon Friday, the 26th ultimo, this Meherbaun Sing, pursuant to the sentence of the Court of Nizamut, (convicting him of being the Sirdar in the Mukreh Dacoity), was executed at this place, and his body was afterwards sent off for the spot where the dacoity was perpetrated, in order to be gibbeted in chains. It happened that I was present at the execution, and I took occasion to remark the appearance of this man. He had a lowering morose countenance, one that boded no good, and his words were as scanty as his aspect was forbidding. He was a man of great muscular strength, and in particular his shoulders were broad and well developed, and his appearance credited the accounts of his personal activity and talents, together with his dexterity in handling the sword and gun. The toes of his left foot were distorted, to account for which, I am

told, that he received a wound from a Sepoy's bayonet, at the commission of the Goureaah Ghaut dacoity.

The announcement of the intended execution of the morrow was generally diffused on the day preceding, and the place of execution, with the roads leading to it, were greatly crowded at an early hour. Meherbaun deputed himself in the usual phlegmatic and indifferent manner with which the Natives of country meet their death, and in which alike repentance for the past, and hopes or fears for the future, bear not the slightest part. Although he had long ceased to observe the Hindoo tenets, and adopting the necessitous mode of life of the Shigal Khor, (jack-all eater), had abstained from no particular food or liquid, yet at the place of execution he gave alms to the attendant Brahmin, and by his direction went through the usual process of giving away the cow.

It is to be hoped, that the awful punishment of the Sirdar, the transportation for life, and severe corporeal punishments inflicted upon twenty-eight of those implicated in the Mukreh dacoity, and the limited imprisonment, with banishment of the remainder of this tremendous gang, all of whom have been proved to be notorious Dacoits, will, while it totally roots up the one gang, operate as a beneficial curb and restraint on those of the same class of depredators who may still remain in the Oude country; while the insight into their character, and systematic modes of proceeding in their inroads, which the late investigation has afforded, will be eminently useful in the apprehension of the other bandittis, who may come down into the territories of the Hon. Company in future."—*Cal. Jour. Jan. 15.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Jan. 13. Ship Albion, Swainson, from Liverpool.

14. Ship Ganges, Falconer, from London.

19. Ship Madras, Weltzen, from Falmouth.

22. Ship Harriett, Studd, from Bombay.

27. Ship Palmira, Lamb, from London.

Feb. 10. Ships Thetis, Davis, from Madras; and Robarts, Bean, from Rangoon.

11. Ship Pascoa, Taylor, from Whampoa.

13. Ships Elizabeth, Vint, from Bombay; and Hastings, Butler, from Madras.

17. Ship La Physicienne, Brouike, from Havre de Grace 2d Aug.

Departures.

Jan. 13. Ship Medway, Wight, for New South Wales.

14. Ship Serburne, White, for China.
 16. American brig Danube, Winslow, for Boston.
 24. French ship Titus, Auverny, for Bourdeaux.
 25. Ship Ajax, Scott, for Gibraltar.
 Feb 9. American ship Tredwell, for Boston.
 12. American ship Malabar, Orne, for Salem, and French ship Urania, Trelo, for Havre de Grace.
 16. Ship Wellington, Maxwell, for Penang.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

From England: Mrs. M. Grieson; Mrs. M. Brown; Mr. J. Grieson, Surgeon; Masters W. J. and G. Brown; Mrs. Falconer; Mrs. Phillips; Miss Sparrow; Miss Carnegie; Miss Studd; Miss Clarkson; Miss Collins; Miss Lumsden; Dr. Lumsden; Dr. A. Mc Dougall; Messrs. W. B. Jackson and Carnegie, Civil Service; Lieutenant P. Phillips; Messrs. Dabell, Ravell, and Ludlow, Cadets; Masters Lloyd, Vignon, C. Greenway, W. Greenway, and G. Greenway; Mrs. Jesse Cathro, Miss K. Sandby, and Lieutenant A. Davidson; Miss Agnes Blake; Mr. Walter Ward, merchant; Mr. E. Gaitskell, Hon. Company's military service.

From the Cape of Good Hope: Mrs. Lambert and two children, and Mr. W. Lambert, Civil Service; Mrs. Ward and child; Mrs. Massingham; Mrs. Moore; Miss Denison; Mr. W. Lock; Mr. R. Brown, Civil Service; Major Vaughan; Captain Clough, Bengal Infantry; Capt. Ward, ditto Cavalry; Mr. C. Robinson, Surgeon; Mr. Rousac, merchant.

From Bombay: Messrs. W. Hall, and C. Jameson, Surgeons; Mr. J. H. Little, Civil Service; Lieuts. G. Mainwaring and T. Price; Capt. West, Mr. W. Lister, and Mr. F. Mackenzie, of the late ship Lady Castlereagh.

From Madras: Mr. G. D. Thomson; Mr. Cammel; Mr. Curton, cadet.

From Whampoa: Miss Harington; Lieut. Col. Johnstone, his Majesty's 14th regt.; Capt. Harington; Mr. C. Quiros; Mr. M. De Vitre; Mr. H. G. Brightman, and Mr. John Hodges.

From Macao: Baron de Joseph Porto Alegre; Mr. M. D. Souza; Mr. J. E. Hector; and Mr. M. L. De Silva; Messrs. V. P. Barros and J. dos Remedios, merchants.

From Rangoon: Mr. Nicholas Lambros, merchant; Mr. F. Bean; and Mr. W. P. Frazer.

From Batavia: Miss Martin and three children; Mr. Germain, merchant; T. Miln, Esq., merchant; Masters W. J. and B. Keasberry.

From Penang: Lieut. Wilson, Bengal Artillery; Mr. Allan, notary public.

BIRTHS.

- Dec. 11. At Barreilly, Mrs. H. I. F. Berkeley, of a daughter.
 12. At Cawnpore, the wife of Mr. J. W. Miller, of a daughter.
 20. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. Cave Browne, of a son.
 — At Berhampore, the lady of Captain Peregrine Davie, 1st bat. 24th regt. N.I., of a son.
 25. At Cawnpore, the lady of Captain Brown, his Majesty's 8th Light Drags., of a son.
 29. Mrs. Seymour, of a daughter.
 — The lady of the late John Kelly, Esq., of a son.
 — The lady of the Rev. J. Keith, of a son.
 Jan. 1. At Meerut, Mrs. M. E. Robinson, of a son and heir.
 4. At Mhow, in Malwa, the lady of Lieut. A. McMahon, Interp. and Quart. Mast. of 1st bat. 24th regt. N.I., of a daughter.
 6. At Mozufferpore, the lady of A. Dick, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.
 7. At Burdwan, the lady of J. F. Elberton, Esq., of a daughter.
 11. On the river near Allahabad, the lady of Lieut. W. Thomas, his Majesty's 89th regt., of a son and heir.
 12. Mrs. C. McMillan, of a son and heir.
 14. Mrs. Beandland, of a son.
 15. At the Presidency, the lady of Capt. Aubert, 1st bat. 19th regt. N.I., of a son.
 — At Ishapore, near Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Galloway, Agent for Gunpowder, of a son.
 — Mrs. James Jacobs, of a daughter.
 — At Mymensing, the lady of C. Smith, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a son.
 18. Mrs. Paul D'Mello, of a son.
 20. The lady of Jonathan Elliot, Esq., of a son.
 21. Mrs. C. Pereira, wife of Mr. Peter Pereira, Assistant in the Salt Department, of a son.
 23. Mrs. J. Greenway, of a daughter.
 24. At Mhow, the lady of Major W. S. Whish, of the Horse Brigade Artillery, of a daughter.
 — The wife of Mr. H. P. Casper, of the Hon. Company's Bengal Marine, of a son.
 25. Emelia, the wife of Mr. Wyatt, coachmaker, of a daughter.
 — At Barrackpore, the lady of John Campbell, Esq., of a son.
 26. The lady of the Rev. H. Parish, LL.D. Chaplain, Dum Dum, of a son.
 — Mrs. Joseph Elly, of a son.
 — Mrs. Gogerly, of a son.
 — At Tittagur, near Barrackpore, the lady of Major J. L. Stuart, of a son.
 — At Chittagong, the Lady of Capt.

J. O. Clarkson, of the 21st N.I., of a son and heir.

27. Mrs. G. W. Chisholm, of a daughter.

29. Mrs. E. Fermaie, of a son.

30. At Currah, Manickpore, the lady of W. Thomas, Esq., Surgeon 1st Native Infantry, of a daughter.

Feb. 2. Mrs. W. Richldorff, of a son.

4. Mrs. M. Meyers, of a son.

— At Bankipore, at the house of her parents, Mrs. F. Bell, of a son.

6. Mrs. Forestry, of a son.

7. Mrs. John Carrow, of a son and heir.

— At Patna, Mrs. Sophia Burnet, of a son.

18. Mrs. M. Rees, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 12. At Dacca, by the Rev. W. D. Farico, Mr. O. S. Owen, to Miss Hannah Sophia Smith.

Jan. 10. At the Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Henderson, Capt. Conroy, 12th regt. N.I., to Mrs. Kerr, eldest daughter of John Palmer, Esq.

12. At the Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Cornet Henry Letchmere Worrall, 1st regt. Bengal Light Cavalry, and Adj. of the Governor General's Body Guard, to Mrs. Catherine Barron Bruce, widow of Lieut. Robert Robertson Bruce, late of the 1st regt. Bengal Native Infantry.

17. At the Cathedral, Capt. H. W. Wilkinson, Fort Adjutant at Fort William, to Miss Holloway.

19. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Mr. James Grenough, to Miss Elizabeth Horner.

21. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Capt. John Meller, of the European Invalids, to Maria Rozento.

23. At Midnapore, by the Rev. J. P. Hastings, Chaplain of Fort William, William Blunt, Esq., Civil Commissioner at Cuttack, to Eliza Jane, daughter of Lieut. Colonel Goddard Richards.

26. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Mr. Robert Stuart, to Miss S. A. C. Tottie.

— Same place, by the Rev. D. Corrie, T. P. Oxborough, Esq., to Miss H. Burney.

28. At the Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Mr. Daniel Carby, to Miss C. Boezalt.

30. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Capt. William Reynolds, of the Honourable Company's Service, commanding the ship *Sophia*, to Anna, daughter of Lieut. Colonel Thomas Wood, C.B., of the Bengal Engineers.

Feb. 9. At the Old Roman Catholic Church, Mr. Francis D'Silva, to Miss Mary Coffiel.

— At the Old Roman Catholic Church, Mr. Richard George, to Miss Brizita de Silva.

11. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, Mr. J. H. D'Egville, to Miss Sophia Timmer, eldest daughter of the late John Timmer, Esq.

Lately, at Meerut, by the Rev. Mr. H. Fisher, Mr. Edward George, Steward, Artillery Hospital of Agra, to Miss Eliza Rose Clive, the second daughter of Mr. Robert Clive, Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners' Office in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

DEATHS.

Dec. 16. At Kurnaul, the infant son of Capt. J. H. Cave, aged 16 days.

— At Bareilly, Capt. Charles Smith, of the 2d bat. 15th regt. N.I.

27. At Nadjepbhur, near Cawnpore, Mrs. Mason, aged 23 years.

28. At Calcutta, whither she had arrived from Boglepore only four days previous, of a violent head-ache and cold, the former of which she complained for several days prior, Mrs. Rose Maria Arnold, aged 46.

Jan. 3. Mr. G. Miller, pensioner in the H.C. Marine, aged 30.

5. At Cawnpore, Catharine, the wife of Troop Sergeant Major Draper, of H.M.'s 8th (or Royal Irish) regt. of Light Dragoons. Hydrophobia was the lamentable and melancholy cause, occasioned by the bite of a Paria dog.

7. At Lucknow, Joseph Queiros, Senior, in the service of His Majesty the King of Oude, aged 61.

8. At Dinapore, Emily, the infant daughter of Edward Maxwell, Esq., of the Civil Service, aged 16 months.

9. On the passage from Batavia to Calcutta, in lat. 0° 1' N. and long. 94° E., Capt. W. Ebsworth, of the *Adamant*.

10. At Meerut, the infant child of Capt. P. M. Hay.

13. At Soanpore, of a fever, Major Edward Roughsedge, of the 26th regt. N.I., late commanding the Ramghur battalion, and agent to the Governor-General.

14. Mr. Louis Bonnaud, senior, late of Culmah, aged 78.

16. Alex. Robertson, Esq., of the house of Davidson, Robertson and Co., aged 42.

18. At Tumlook, Mary Anne Frances, daughter of the Hon. Andrew Ramsay.

20. Capt. John Ernestus Webster, 2d bat. 22d N.I.

21. Mrs. Sarah Gunter, wife of Mr. T. G. Gunter, aged 35.

22. On the river near Chittagong, Surg. Robert Stanton, 2d bat. 13th regt. N.I.

28. At Bankipore, Patna, Sarah Ann, the infant daughter of Mr. William and Mrs. Jessica Gray, aged 27 days.

Feb. 1. Adolphus St. Francis, the infant son of Mr. Francis D. M. Sinera, aged 4 months.

2. At Chunar, Eliza, the wife of Mr. Edward Fraser (late of the Calcutta Custom House), aged 26 years, sincerely regretted. Her untimely death was occasioned by a broken heart, arising from the recent loss of two beloved infant children, added to excessive grief to which she became a prey in consequence of severe family misfortunes.

3. At Benares, John Meller, of the European Invalids, aged 74 years.

— Richard Blechynden, Esq., aged 62 years.

— At Dinapore, William Cowell Marcus, the son of J. P. Marcus, of Arrah, after a long and painful illness of forty days, aged 8 years.

5. At Benares, James Duff Wilson, Esq., aged 25 years.

6. After a lingering illness of two years and two months, Mr. John Higgins, aged 32 years, indexer in the Office of the Board of Trade.

7. Mrs. Feliciano Gonsalves, aged 27 years.

8. John MacLachlan, Esq., aged 75.

10. Mr. E. Jenson, aged 36.

13. Mrs. Charlotte Martin, aged 23, leaving a disconsolate husband and three infant children.

Lately, at Cawnpore, the infant daughter of Mr. Charles Kerr.

— At Cawnpore, the Lady of John Gilman, Esq. of the Medical Board.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Fort St. George, Nov. 6, 1821.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Six Extra Battalions of Native Infantry raised for the service of this Presidency, under the General Order dated 13th Jan. 1819, shall be disembodied on the 30th instant, under arrangements which have been made, in communication with his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, for the transfer, and drafting, of the native commissioned and non-commissioned rank and file, &c. &c. to corps of the line.

Fort St. George, Dec. 14, 1821.—The Commander-in-Chief having expressed to the Government the high sense which his Excellency entertains of the zeal evinced by the under-mentioned officers lately commanding Extra Battalions in training and organizing those corps, the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that his approbation of their conduct be notified to the army in General Orders:

Capt. Gilson, com. 1st Extra Bat.

Capt. Steuart, 2d do.

Capt. Cracroft, 3d do.

Capt. Nixon, 4th do.

Capt. Baker, 5th do.

Capt. Wahab, 6th do.

Fort St. George, Nov. 6, 1821.—The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the General Order dated the 27th March 1820, suspending the operation of that part of the Regulation, published in General Orders under date the 30th of October 1819, which relates to General Military Bazaars; and to direct that the rules in question be now carried into effect.

The General Military Bazar of the Centre Division of the Army will, however, be established at Vellore instead of Arcot; and these Bazaars are now to be formed at the undermentioned, and at no other stations, viz. Bellary, Cannanore, Masulipatam, Trichinopoly, and Vellore.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Oct. 23. Lieut. Col. Morison, Com. General, having proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, Deputy Com. General Major H. A. Purchas is appointed to officiate in his absence.

Nov. 6. Lieut. William Ord, 19th regt. Native Infantry, and Ensign J. W. Bayley, 2d regt. Native Infantry, are permitted to place their services at the disposal of the Resident at Nagpoor.

9. Capt. B. Mackintosh, of Artillery, to be Commissary of Stores with the Field Force in the Doab, vice Cleaveland, promoted.

16. Capt. T. King, Major of Brigade in Mysoor, to act as paymaster during the absence of Captain Crewe.

30. Lieut. W. N. Burns, 7th regt. Native Infantry, to be a Sub-Assist. Com. General, vice Alves.

Dec. 14. Lieut. H. F. Bowness, 20th regt. Native Infantry, to be Fort Adjutant at Masulipatam, vice Smith, resigned.

18. Capt. T. B. Jones, 22d regt. Native Infantry, to act as Paymaster at Masulipatam during the absence of Captain Stock.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

Dec. 14. Lieut. J. Price, doing duty with 2d regt., to act as Adjutant to that Corps until further orders.

Nov. 30. Senior Cornet Claudius Forster, 5th regt., to be Lieut., vice Cotton deceased, date of commission 16th Nov. 1821.

Cornet appointed to do duty.

Nov. 19. Alexander M^r Leod, with 4th regiment.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Regt. Oct. 23. Capt. J. Low is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) H. Smith, Lieut.

T. Thuillier and Lieut. J. Bissett are removed from 2d to 1st bat.

Nov. 19. Ensign D. Babington is removed from 2d to 1st bat., and Ensign G. Marshall from 1st to 2d bat.

2d Regt. Oct. 23. Lieut. W. H. Agnew is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

3d Regt. Nov. 27. Ensign G. W. Watson is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

Dec. 18. Senior Ensign J. S. Sherman to be Lieut., vice Cockburn, deceased; date of commission 14th Oct. 1821.

4th Regt. Oct. 23. Lieuts. J. J. Webbe, C. St. J. Grant, W. H. Smith, and J. Ross, are removed from 2d to 1st bat.

Nov. 19. Capt. R. Hunter is removed from 1st to 2d bat., and Capt. A. Stock from 2d to 1st bat.

5th Regt. Oct. 23. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. S. Trotter, Lieut. C. Wahab, and Lieut. J. M. Ross, are removed from 2d to 1st bat.

6th Regt. Dec. 3. Lieut. A. R. Agnew is removed from 1st to 2d bat. 6th regt.

7th Regt. Oct. 23. Capt. G. Spinks, from 2d to 1st bat.

8th Regt. Nov. 14. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. Muriel, from 2d to 1st bat.

Lieut. G. Dunmore, from the 1st to the 2d bat.

16. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. Muriel to be Interp. and Quart. Mast. to the 1st bat., vice Dunmore.

Dec. 3. Ensign Bushby is posted to 1st bat.

9th Regt. Oct. 23. Capt. C. A. Elderton is removed from 1st to 2d bat.

10th Regt. Oct. 23. Lieut. R. Smith is removed from 1st to 2d bat.

11th Regt. Oct. 23. Capt. J. Bayley, from 1st to 2d bat.

Lieuts. R. Butler and R. Cooke, from 2d to 1st bat.

30. Sen. Ensign Frederick Darby, to be Lieutenant, vice Cook, deceased; date of commission 23d Oct. 1821.

Nov. 27. Lieut. W. Gray is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

Dec. 7. Ensign C. J. Whitlocke is removed from 1st to 2d bat.

18. Sen. Ensign T. J. M. Johnstone to be Lieut., vice Ennis, deceased; date of commission 14th Oct. 1821.

12th Regt. Oct. 23. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Cameron is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

Nov. 24. Ensign Ormsby is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

13th Regt. Oct. 4. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. John Gwynne is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

26. Lieut. H. Harkness is promoted to the brevet rank of Captain, from 24th May 1821.

14th Regt. Oct. 17. Ensign Torianno is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

23. Capt. H. Coyle, from 1st to 2d bat.

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15th Regt. Oct. 23. Lieut. H. J. C. Memardiere is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

16th Regt. Oct. 23. Capt. H. J. Bowler is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

Lieut. J. Harkness, from 2d to 1st bat.

Nov. 19. Lieut. H. Power is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

Dec. 13. Lieut. E. James is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

17th Regt. Oct. 23. Lieut. J. Glass is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

18th Regt. Dec. 13. Capt. T. W. Wigan to do duty with 2d bat. until further orders.

20th Regt. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Tockier, Lieut. W. H. Ritchie, and Lieut. J. Hole, are removed from 1st to 2d bat.

22d Regt. Oct. 4. Capt. F. Crowe is removed from 1st to 2d bat., and Capt. C. D. Dunn from 2d to 1st bat.

Oct. 23. Lieuts. J. Malton and A. M'Leod are removed from 2d to 1st bat.

Nov. 19. Ensign C. B. Phillipson is removed from 1st to 2d bat.

Dec. 5. Ensign Walter Scott is removed from 1st to 2d bat.

23d Regt. Oct. 23. Lieut. A. Pinson is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

24th Regt. Oct. 23. Lieut. J. C. H. Campbell is removed from 1st to 2d bat.

25th Regt. Oct. 4. Lieut. C. Hewitson is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

10. Ensign G. Hamond is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

23. Lieut. H. Walter is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

Rifle Corps. Oct. 17. Ensign Brooshoof, 18th regt. N.I., is posted to the Rifle Corps.

Removals.

Oct. 10. Ensign M. W. Perreau is removed from the Madras European Regiment to 1st regt. N.I., in which corps he will rank next below Ensign G. B. Marshall. Ensign Perreau is posted to 2d bat.

30. Ensign D. Babington is removed from 13th to 1st regt. N.I., in which corps he will rank next below Ensign Perreau. Ensign D. Babington is posted to 2d bat.

Nov. 10. Ensign A. B. Bushby is removed from Madras European Regiment to 11th regt. N.I., in which he will rank next below Ensign Shirreffs. Ensign Bushby is posted to 2d bat.

Nov. 27. Ensign John Gordon is removed from 7th to 16th regt., in which he will rank next below Ensign O'Conner.

Dec. 3. Ensign J. S. Bushby, 20th regt., is removed to 8th regt., in which he will rank next below Ensign E. Peel.

Ensigns appointed to do duty.

Nov. 19. The undermentioned Ensigns, recently arrived, are appointed to do duty with corps until further orders, as follows:

Ensign D. Scotland, with 1st bat. 5d regt.

Ensign R. W. Sparrow, with 2d bat. 10th regt.

Ensigns T. McClellan and J. Hill, with 1st bat. 12th regt.

Ensign J. R. Sayers, with 2d bat. 6th regt.

MADRAS EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

Dec. 14. Senior Ensign Thomas Colly Stinton to be Lieutenant, vice Short, deceased; date of commission, 1st Dec. 1821.

ARTILLERY.

Oct. 17. Major A. Weldon is removed from 2d to 1st bat., and Major R. Taylor from 1st to 2d bat.

25. Lieut. Colonel J. Crossdill, C.B., is removed from Horse Brigade to 2d bat. of Artillery.

Lieut. Colonel J. Noble, C.B. (late promotion) is posted to Horse Brigade.

Major C. Cleaveland (late promotion) is posted to Horse Brigade, and will join the detachment at Jaulnah.

Capt. T. Bennet (late promotion) is posted to 1st bat. Artillery.

Lieut. T. Cussans is removed from Horse Brigade to 1st bat. Artillery.

1st-Lieut. A. G. Hyslop is removed from 1st bat., and posted to Horse Brigade Artillery, vice Cussans.

26. 2d-Lieuts. of Artillery T. D. Whitcombe, J. Booker, and W. Leatherdale will take rank as Second Lieutenants from 19th Dec. 1820.

2d-Lieuts. of Artillery T. D. Whitcombe, J. Booker and W. Leatherdale are promoted to be First Lieutenants, to complete the establishment; date of commissions 8th June 1821.

30. Lieut. F. Blundell to be Quart. Mast. and Interp. to 1st bat., vice Bennett.

Lieut. Jeremiah Lowe to be Adjutant to the 1st bat. of Artillery, vice Blundell.

Nov. 19. Capt. F. W. Palmer is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

Capt. T. Bennett, from 1st to 2d bat.

Capt. W. Morison, from 3d to 2d bat.

Lieut. R. S. Yolland, from 3d to 2d bat.

Lieut. E. S. Burchill, from 2d to 1st bat.

Dec. 12. Capt. and Brev. Major Burton is removed from 3d to 2d bat.

Capt. James Kitchen, from 2d to 3d bat.

Lieut. Campbell, from 1st to 2d bat.

Dec. 18. Senior Major John Noble, C.B., to be Lieut. Colonel; Senior-Captain (Brevet-Major) S. Cleaveland to be Major; and Senior-Lieutenant T. Bennett to be Captain, in succession to Taynton, invalided; date of commissions 17th Oct. 1821.

ENGINEERS.

Oct. 26. Ensign Arthur Thomas Cotton, Engineers, will take rank as Ensign, from 18th June 1820.

Dec. 14. Sen. Lieut. A. Anderson to be Captain, and Senior Ensign Hugh Calvaley Cotton to be Lieutenant, vice Coventry, deceased; date of commissions, 9th Dec. 1821.

ORDNANCE.

Nov. 19. Conductor William Bates is removed from Gooty to Seringapatam, and Conductor Thomas Lyte from Seringapatam to Gooty.

Dec. 18. Sub-Conductor Henry Holmes to be a Conductor, and attached to the Commissariat Department.

PIONEERS.

Oct. 8. Lieut. I. C. Coffin, 8th regt. N.I., is posted to 2d bat. of Pioneers.

10. Lieut. A. A. Campbell, 1st bat. 12th regt., is posted to 1st bat. of Pioneers, vice Mussita.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Oct. 8. Assist. Surg. S. Stokes is removed from 2d bat. 22d regt., and posted to 1st bat. 9th regt.

30. Mr. Surg. J. Macleod is appointed to be Port and Marine Surgeon, vice Conwell.

Mr. Assist. Surg. David Donaldson is relieved from the medical charge of the Commercial Residency of Ingeram and Maddepollam, and is appointed to the Zillah of Calicut, vice Duncan.

Mr. Assist. Surg. Joseph Cox is appointed to be Assist. Garrison Surg. and Superintendent of the Dispensary of Fort St. George.

31. Surg. W. S. Anderson is removed from 6th regt. N.I. to 2d regt. Light Cav.

Surg. W. Dyer is removed from 2d regt. Light Cavalry to the 6th regt. and 1st bat.

Assist. Surg. W. R. Selby is removed from the Hon. the Governor's Body Guard to the 7th regt. and 1st bat.

Assist. Surg. J. Cox is removed from 2d regt. Light Cavalry to the Hon. the Governor's Body Guard.

Assist. Surg. T. W. Thomas, from 5th Extra Battalion to the Rifle Corps.

Nov. 3. Assist. Surg. J. W. Shearman is removed from 16th regiment to 23d regiment and 2d bat.

Assist. Surg. J. R. Alexander is posted to 16th regt. and 2d bat.

6. Mr. Surgeon William Haines to be Cantonment Surgeon at St. Thomas's Mount.

16. Mr. Surgeon R. Richardson to the charge of the Military Male Asylum.

Mr. Assist. Surg. Robert Filson to the charge of the South-Eastern District, and of Sick Officers at St. Thome.

Mr. Assist. Surg. C. Desormeaux to the Zillah and Garrison of Chicacole.

The duties of the Garrison Surgeon at Ganjam will be performed by the medical

officer attached to the battalion of Native Infantry at Berhampore.

Surg. W. Horsman is removed from 2d to 1st bat. 10th regt., and appointed to afford medical aid to the 1st N.V.B.

Assist. Surg. J. Aitkin, M.D., is removed from 4th Native Vet. Bat. to 2d bat. 10th regt. N.I.

Dec. 11. Mr. Surg. Henderson to take rank from 20th June 1821, vice Paterson, struck off.

Sen. Assist. Surg. David Provan to be full Surgeon, vice Sutton, deceased; date of rank 9th July 1821.

Senior Assist. Surg. Henry Atkinson to be full Surgeon, vice M^r Andrew, deceased; date of rank 29th Nov. 1821.

14. Mr. Assist. Surgeon R. Prince to be Garrison Surgeon at Cuddalore, vice Atkinson, promoted.

Mr. Assist. Surg. John Wyllie, to be Deputy Medical Storekeeper at Jaulnah, vice Prince.

INVALID ESTABLISHMENT.

Oct. 16. Lieut. Colonel John Taynton, of Artillery, is transferred to the Invalid Establishment at his own request.

Dec. 4. Conductor Michael Leonard, attached to the Public Cattle Department, is transferred to the Invalid Establishment in compliance with his request.

VETERAN BATTALION.

Oct. 17. Lieut. G. Biss, of the non-effective establishment, is posted to the 2d Native Veteran Battalion.

Dec. 18. Lieut. Colonel Taynton, of the Invalid Establishment, to command the 1st Native Veteran Battalion, vice Dod.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REDUCTION OF THE MADRAS ARMY.

Nagpore, Nov. 20, 1821.—It is now positively certain, whatever hopes may have been entertained some days ago to the contrary, that Lieut.-Col. Scott and the Madras troops, will be relieved by Lieut.-Col. Adams and the Bengal troops early next year. The Bengal army will furnish the troops in future, at Mhow, Nagpore, Gurrawarra, Hoosingabad, Hindie, Baitool, and Asseerghur; and the Bombay army at Sholapoor, Mallygaum, and Sattara. These arrangements will account for the great reductions made in the army, under the government of Fort St. George of between 11 and 12,000 men within the last few months.—*Col. Jour.*

DISTURBANCE AT KARICAL.

Madras, Feb. 2, 1822.—Private letters from Pondicherry received yesterday state that serious disturbances had broken out at Karical, originating in disputes between the Mussulmen and the Malabars about the difference of religious opinions. It

appears that the former had attacked Monsieur Clairisseau, under a supposition that he would countenance a Malabar festival to be held this day. The Governor of Pondicherry, immediately on receipt of the above intelligence, despatched a detachment of Sepoys under the command of confidential officers, to quell the mutineers, who, report says, had already killed and wounded several of the authorities at Karical. We are promised authentic details of this occurrence, which we shall lose no time in laying before our readers.—*Mad. Gaz.*

SEIZURE OF THE SCOTIA.

The Scotia, a fine little ship of 207 tons, is seized by the Government for being under the tonnage specified in the act. It is singular that she made her voyage from London to the Cape, from the Cape to Calcutta, landed a cargo there, took in another, and went back to the Cape again unmolested; she comes now from the Cape here, and they seize her. The Captain is part-owner, and he conceived that his delivering all his cargo at the Cape, and taking in a fresh one at the Cape, shipped partly by the Government there, rendered her, in fact, a colonial vessel.—*Mad. Cour. Feb. 5.*

BIRTHS.

Jan. 12. At Quilon, the lady of W. P. Birmingham, Esq., Assist. Surg. of H. M.'s 89th regt., of a daughter.

21. At Kilpauk, Mrs. Charles Philip Gordon, of a son.

— At Quilon, the wife of Capt. C. Swanston, Paymaster of that Station, of a daughter.

27. The lady of John Carruthers, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Jan. 28. At Cuddalore, Capt. John Wilson, Barrackmaster and Postmaster of Bangalore, to Jane Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Henry Smith Brice, Esq., of Sherborne, Dorsetshire, and relict of the late Lieut. Tulk, 7th regt. N.I.

DEATHS.

Dec. 8. At Tranquebar, Mr. Christopher Beisner, aged 35 years.

Jan. 6. At Bangalore, after a short illness of only eight days, Mrs. J. G. M. DeGravter, aged 27 years.

11. At Nagpore, of a fever, Lucretia, daughter of Mr. R. Rhodes, of that place.

22. At Chittledroog, Lieut. and Adj. S. W. Fox, 2d bat. 14th N.I. He was an active and promising young officer, whose loss is deeply and deservedly regretted by all his brother officers and friends.

24. In the 21st year of her age, Sophia, wife of Mr. A. La Fontaine. She fell a

victims to the spasmodic cholera in the prime of life, and just on the eve of giving birth to her third child.

BOMBAY.

GENERAL ORDER.

VALUE OF COINS.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 12, 1821.—The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following table of the comparative intrinsic values of the Bombay or Surat rupees, and of the several currencies in the districts subordinate and countries contiguous to this Presidency, and directs that the pay of the army be issued accordingly from the 1st of January 1822, in supercession of the rates fixed by the General Order of the 23d December 1819.

Names of the different local currencies. Rate per 100 Bombay Rs. at which to be issued to the troops.

Bombay or Surat Rupees.....	100
Chandore ditto	104
Chinchore ditto	104
Broach new ditto	105
Baroda Babasya ditto	109
Cambay ditto	112
Amedabad Sicca ditto, } latest currency, 1818 {	107
Cutch Courie	375
Kipoor Shapoory	109
Goa Rupee	113
Govind Bucksh's Sicca or } Aurungahad Rupee {	123
Ougein ditto.....	106
Indore ditto.....	102
Persian ditto.....	109
New Persian ditto.....	123
Spanish Dollars	44½
German Crowns	46
Venetian (Sequin)	21
Gubber (Dutch Ducat)	21

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 10. Capt. Spiller is appointed to the command of a Division of the Poona Auxiliary Horse, and Capt. A. W. Brown, 6th regt. N.I., Barrack-Master at Surat, is appointed Major of Brigade at Poona in succession to Capt. Spiller.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Capt. Elder in the situation of Barrack-Master at the Presidency.

18. Major E. G. Stannus, Bombay European Regiment, to officiate as Private Secretary to the Hon. the Governor.

24. Capt. G. B. Brooks, Major of Brigade at Sholapore, is placed at the disposal of His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief for regimental duty; Capt. A. C. H. Lamy, Major of Brigade at Sattara, is removed to the station of Sholapore; and

Capt. I. D. Crozier, commanding the Fort of Sholapore, is appointed Major of Brigade at Sattara, in the room of Capt. Lamy.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to accept Lieut. Perry's resignation of the situation of an Assistant Surveyor in the Deckan, and to attach Lieut. Boyd of the 1st. regt. N.I. to the Survey.

28. Lieut. Cavaye, 2d bat. 11th regt. N.I., is appointed to act as Assistant Superintendent of Bazaars at Poona, as long as that Battalion may continue at that station.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

4th Regt. Jan. 10. Lieut. W. H. Brown to be Interpreter in Hindoostanee and Quarter Master to 1st bat., in the room of Lieut. Massey, Interp. and Quart. Mast., removed, at his own request, to the 2d bat.; date of appointment 16th Nov. 1821.

18. Lieut. G. S. Brown, to do duty as Quart. Mast. and Interpreter with 1st bat. 1st or Grenadier Regiment N.I.

28. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) James Graham to be Capt., and Ensign Alexander Livingston to be Lieut., vice Hollis deceased; date of rank 16th Jan. 1822.

7th Regt. Jan. 28. Lieut. D. L. Victor, 1st bat., is appointed to officiate as Quart. Mast. to that Battalion.

11th Regt. Jan. 22. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) R. W. Gillum to be Captain, and Ensign Carlyle Clarke to be Lieut., vice J. Smith, deceased.

12th Regt. Jan. 14. Lieut. J. Outram, 1st bat., is appointed Adjutant to that bat. in the room of Lieut. Ogilby, proceeding to Europe; date of appointment 15th Jan. 1822.

ARTILLERY.

Jan. 30. Capt. W. H. Foy to officiate as Adjutant and Quart. Mast. to the Artillery in Guzerat, until further orders, and to relieve Lieut. J. Walker, acting at present in that situation.

Lieut. Marcus C. Decluzau to be Adjutant of 2d bat. of Foot Artillery, in the room of Captain Foy, at present acting as such.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Jan. 22. Surgeon R. Eckford is promoted to the rank of Superintending Surgeon in the Army in succession to Robertson, proceeded to Europe.

30. Assist. Surg. Edmund C. Harrison to be Surgeon, vice Taylor deceased; date of rank 7th Dec. 1821.

FURLOUGHS.

Jan. 14. Major George Midford, 2d bat. 11th regt. N.I., to proceed to England, on sick certificate, for three years.

Capt. Low, of the Madras Establishment, and Commissioner with Bajee Row,

to make a voyage to sea for the recovery of his health, and to proceed to St. Helena.

22. Capt. William Heude, 23d regt. Madras N.I., attached to the Nizam's Infantry, to sea, on sick certificate, for a period of one year.

23. Lieut. T. E. Baynes, 4th regt. N.I., to Europe, on urgent private affairs, for three years.

Lieut. Charles Mathison, 3d regt. N.I., attached to the Nizam's Troops, to proceed to sea, on sick certificate, for ten months.

25. Lieut. Robert Inverarity, 2d bat. 3d regt. Madras N.I., to England on sick certificate, for three years.

30. Lieut. Owen Poole, 5th regt. N.I., to the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to England, for the recovery of his health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR CHARLES COLVILLE'S TOUR THROUGH THE PROVINCES.

We have had several letters, mentioning the progress of his Excellency the Hon. Lieut. Gen. Sir Charles Colville, who left Bombay on a tour of inspection, through the conquered provinces (accompanied by his personal staff), on the 22d of October.

His Excellency arrived, we are informed, at the Commissioner's at Poona, on the 24th; was received by Maj. Gen. Smith, C.B., at Sholapoor, on the 5th of November; reached Beejapoor on the 11th; was met by Col. Molle, at Kulladgee, on the 16th; encamped close to the falls of the Gutpurba, near Gocanck, on the 19th; arrived at Belgaum on the 22d; was received by the Provisional Government, at Goa, on the 26th; and embarked for Bombay on one of the Honourable Company's cruizers on the 30th: where, we are happy to say, his Excellency safely arrived on the 8th Dec., after touching at several places on the coast.

Though his Excellency appears to have made rather a rapid movement through this interesting part of our newly conquered territory (the extent of his journey being by land upwards of 500 miles), which was accomplished in less than forty days, including halts, we hear he got through the march with ease: indeed, those who are acquainted with the spirit of research, persevering energy, and celerity of his Excellency's movements generally, will be aware, that he had ample time, and would undoubtedly avail himself of the opportunity this tour afforded, of seeing every thing that was interesting, or worthy of his attention, either as an officer or as a traveller, in the line of his route.

At each station, we are informed, the Commander-in-Chief halted to review the

troops, which he generally did on the evening of the day of his arrival, and inspected them on the following morning; after which, his Excellency examined their barracks and hospital accommodations with the minutest attention: ordering such improvements and alterations as were calculated to add to the accommodation of the troops, and comfort of the sick in particular. The General Orders issued on this occasion shew that the Commander-in-Chief was much pleased with the appearance, and gratified by the performance of the Bombay and Madras troops under his command.

We are informed that his Excellency expressed the greatest satisfaction at the inspection of the magnificent ruins of the once celebrated city of Beejapoor, and that he remained there several days, as also at Sholapoor and Goa.

His Excellency was accompanied by Mr. Thackeray, the principal collector and political agent, with several other gentlemen, civil and military, from Belgaum to Goa, where he was received with distinguished honours, and was most hospitably entertained, by the new Provisional Government. One of their members, his Excellency the Marechal de Campo, Manoel de Correa, was deputed to receive and attend his Excellency during his residence at Goa. His Excellency the Marechal, the President, and the other members of the Junta, as also the Archbishop of Goa, and all the principal inhabitants, both civil, naval, and military, waited on Sir Charles Colville, to congratulate him on his arrival; and all seemed happy, at the opportunity of shewing the utmost respect to him as an officer to whom, as Portuguese, they all owed so much, for his distinguished services in Portugal. It must have been gratifying to his Excellency to find, in this remote corner of the world, that the fame of his valour was as fresh in their memory, and their hearts as warm with gratitude towards him, as if these services were but of yesterday. His Excellency wore the badge and order of a Knight of the Tower and Sword, in compliment to his visitors; and, accompanied by his Excellency Marechal de Correa, he returned the visits of all those who favoured him with their company, after which his Excellency visited the several churches, the convents, and the nunnery, also the ruins of the old palace and inquisition; and on his return from Old Goa, his Excellency was entertained at Ryabunda by the Marechal, where a select party of the most respectable inhabitants were assembled to meet him; the opportunity afforded, after dinner, of more pointedly expressing the estimation in which they viewed their distinguished and gallant visitor, we are told, was not lost, though we regret we are not enabled to state the particulars.—*Cat. Jour.*

ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN BY THE HON.
THE GOVERNOR.

On the evening of new year's day the Hon. the Governor gave a ball and supper at Parell, which was most numerously attended. There were present nearly all the European ladies and gentlemen and principal native gentlemen and merchants belonging to the Presidency, together with every stranger of distinction and respectability. Amongst the latter, we observed their Excellencies the Conde do Rio Pardo, late Governor-General of the Portuguese dominions in India; Meerza Baqur, the Envoy from Shiraz; Meerza Khoosroo Beg, the Envoy from Scind; Hajee Ibraheem, the Envoy from Béla; the Jaffarabad Chieftain; and Bhow Maharaj, the Kolapoor Rajah's Minister; together with Abdul Ruheem Khan, son of the late Mahomed Nubee Khan of Shiraz; Hajee Saleh Khan, son of the late Mahomed Allee Khan Shoostry; Mulhar Rao Manekwar, nephew of the late Sudasew Punt Bhow, the late Paishwa's prime Minister; Dinkur Ram Gocklay; and Bhaskur Ram Gocklay, brother of the late Visajee Punt Gocklay, and relations of the late Bappoo Gocklay.

The company began to assemble soon after nine, in the upper suite of apartments at Parell, which, since the improvements of the building were completed, have been fitted up in a manner in which elegance and taste are most happily combined with a splendour and magnificence suited to the residence of the head of so important a Government. Dancing commenced about ten, and continued till near midnight, when the company repaired to a suite of tents or canopies, erected on a terrace at the bottom of the garden, whence they viewed a very splendid exhibition of pyrotechnical skill, the effect of which amongst the romantic scenery, heightened by the stillness and obscurity of the night, was most beautiful and picturesque.

The sense of seeing having been amply gratified by this magnificent spectacle, a screen on the left of the canopy was removed, and presented an arrangement of supper tables, covered with a profusion of cold meats, delicacies, and wines, on which were covers for upwards of 300 persons.—*Bom. Cour., Jan. 5.*

THE LATE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF GOA.

We have peculiar gratification in complying with the request of his Excellency the Conde do Rio Pardo, late Governor-General of Portuguese India, to give publication to the following expression of his sentiments on the distinguished attention which he has received from our respected Chief and the Government and society of this hospitable little island, during his residence on it. Such tributes

speak for themselves; they are equally honourable to those who pay them, as to those whose virtues they record. We understand his Excellency proposes to leave this for the Brazils about the 4th or 5th proximo.

"To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR: Intending shortly to leave this country, I beg you will announce in your paper of the 23d inst., that if any person conceives he has any just claim against me or any of my family, he may wait on me at my residence till the end of this month.

In discharge of a duty of gratitude, I also earnestly beg that you will, through the medium of the same paper, announce my public acknowledgments for the politeness, consideration, and magnanimity with which I was received and have been treated during the whole period of my residence here, by all the Generals as well as by the civil and military societies, but above all by his Excellency the Governor, the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, and the Members of Government.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
CONDE DO RIO PARDO."

Bombay, Jan. 21, 1822.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival.

Jan. 28. Ship Rockingham, Waugh, from England 28th Aug., and Cape 18th November.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

From England: Mrs. Jervis, Miss Brett, Miss Prendergast, Miss P. Prendergast, Miss M. Prendergast, the Rev. P. Stewart, Mr. P. Stewart, Lieut. G. Jervis; Messrs. Welland, Clements, Blood, E. A. Farquharson, W. M. Webb, John Grant, Henry Stanford, Henry Sutton, W. Whitlee, H. Hardie, John Cooper, H. M. Duncan, Edward Earle, Wombwell Gautier, cadets; Dr. A. Robertson, and Mr. Ralph Ousely, surgeon.

From France: M. La Piecrie, merchant; Drs. Pereit and Boissein.

From the Cape of Good Hope: Mr. Browne; Capt. Mansfield, P. A. H.

From Calcutta: Capt. Robinson, Mr. Pinney, and Miss Sutherland.

BIRTH.

Dec. 18. At Allepey, the lady of Capt. R. Gordon, of the Bombay Engineers, of a son.

DEATHS.

Nov. 2. At China, Wm. Capon, son of the late Lieutenant Colonel Capon, of this establishment, aged 31, most sincerely regretted by his family, and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Jan. 31. Mr. Frederick J. Jolliffe, late Master of the Boarding School at Breach House, aged 28 years, after a lingering and painful illness.

Lately, At Batavia, Mr. John Watts, chief officer of the brig Countess of Loudon, of Bombay.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

A letter has been received from Goa dated 6th Dec., stating that a counter-revolution had taken place, the result of which was the formation of another junta, composed as follows:

President,

Don Manuel de Camara (the new Governor).

Members.

Archbishop of Cranganore,
Brigadier General de Mello,
Physician General,
Decembargado Lyal.

The letter goes on to state that the former junta rendered themselves unpopular by their proceedings towards the military. Parties were said to run high, and it was feared that all was not finally settled.—*Bom. Gaz.*, Dec. 12.

CEYLON.

BIRTH.

Oct. 17. At Trincomalee, the lady of Assist. Surg. John Comius Bulkely, His Majesty's 16th regt. of Foot, of a son.

PENANG.

Nov. 14, 1821. Accounts from Borneo state, that great frauds have lately been practised at Sambas and the other ports of that island, in the delivery of gold dust as payment for merchandize. It has been discovered that silver filing coloured, and a species of yellow sand, is mixed with the gold dust; very great precaution is therefore necessary in receiving this article at those places: we are assured that a loss of about 17½ per cent. had been experienced in two instances lately. The Dutch, we understand, now levy a duty of eight per cent. on all merchandize, and 100 dollars on every chest of opium.

Nov. 21. Considerable sensation has been created in the island during the last two days from the sudden and unprecedented rise in the price of grain in the market. There has been a scarcity of rice experienced for some time to the eastward, and during the last two months it has been gradually rising here; but on Monday the bazars were suddenly closed, and three gantons only could be obtained for a dollar, which caused great tumult and consternation among the natives. The cause of the sud-

den rise of the price of this article is attributed to the report received here of an attack having been made by a body of Siamese, said to consist of 5,000 men, on the territories of the Rajah of Kedah, whence our supplies are obtained, who have pillaged, burnt, and destroyed the principal towns and villages belonging to the Rajah, with the sacrifice of several lives on both sides. The people of Kedah are flying in every direction from the invaders, and some boats have come over here with several families for protection.

Nov. 28.—Came into the harbour the brig St. Antonio, Capt. R. W. Heming, from Port Jackson the 1st of May, and Malacca the 11th instant. By this occasion we have received the melancholy account of the loss of the ship *Rozella*, Capt. Stevens, belonging to the port of Mauritius, in the Straits of Alas, off Carabattoo Island, and the subsequent murder of the captain and his wife, and officers and crew, by the crew of a Malayan prow, which it was pretended was affording them protection and conveyance to the port of Beemah. The St. Antonio fell in with a prow, off Bally Hill, having on board the gunner and six lascars of this ill-fated vessel, who reported that after the ship had got aground, and no hopes entertained of getting her off, the captain and all on board took to the boats and landed on Carabattoo Island, where the Rajah received them with seeming hospitality, and gave them a prow to convey them to the port of Beemah, and on which they embarked in perfect confidence, with the exception of the gunner and six lascars, who fortunately proceeded in the ship's cutter, the prow not being sufficiently capacious to accommodate the whole. They had, however, scarcely got out of sight of the island, when they beheld with horror the bodies of their late commander, his wife, and several others floating past them, and immediately after they were hailed by the Malays to go alongside of the prow; but the cutter being a superior sailer, made the best of her way to Beemah, where the resident, with great humanity, afforded them assistance, and provided a prow to convey them to Soorabaya.

Daring Piracy.—By a late arrival we have been favoured with the communication of a most daring piracy having been committed on a Chuliah brig, the *Calender Bux*, while at anchor in the harbour of Boorong, on the Acheen coast, by two armed boats manned by Acheenese, which is related in the following letter and extract:—

"To the Editor of the Penang Gazette.

Sir:—The Chuliah brig, *Calender Bux*, was boarded by the Acheenese last night, who plundered her of all the property they could find; as they made no noise we knew nothing of it till after they

had left the brig, although she was near to us. The following extract from this ship's log-book may, perhaps, be of some service to the poor Chuliah if published.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

R. G. TRILL.

Ship *Minerva*, Boorong Roads,

Sept. 25, 1821.

Extract from the ship *Minerva's* Log-book,

Sept. 22, 1821.

At half-past eleven, P.M., was hailed from the Chuliah brig, *Calender Bux* (at anchor here about one-third of a mile to the westward of us), saying they had been plundered by the Acheenese. About a quarter of an hour after her *Noquedah* came on board, who told us that a large boat and a small boat, both full of men, had boarded them at about half past ten P.M., when they (the Acheenese) threatened to kill the Chuliah if they made the least noise. They plundered the brig of all they could find in their hurry, viz. five bales of piece goods, two bales of tobacco, 2,000 Spanish dollars, and all the clothes, &c. &c. in the people's chests: having taken every thing they could from her, they departed towards *Pedier*. The *Noquedah* says, he is confident that he saw *Toonko Puckier* (Rajah of *Pedier*) on board among the people who plundered him. At the request of the *Noquedah*, sent our jolly boat armed to remain alongside of him till day light, to prevent his being boarded again. R. G. Trill, commander,

T. R. Davis, chief mate.

[*Penang Gaz.*]

King of Queda.—"Some days ago we were informed that the king of Queda, having been engaged in hostilities with the Siamese, had been completely defeated, and obliged to leave his dominions for Penang, where he found shelter and protection. The accounts now received by the *St. Antonio* enable us to add, that the animosity of the victors had carried them to a greater length than could have been expected, for the expatriated monarch had no sooner taken refuge under the British flag, than they sent an envoy to demand him, either dead or alive, of the Penang Government. An answer being given in the negative, they again demanded his head, threatening to commence hostilities unless their desires were complied with. Finding this repeated effort at intimidation fruitless, they lowered their tone a little, and required permission to send ten boats into the river to search for the king on the island, pretending to believe that he was not in the town. This was, of course, refused, and they were informed by the Penang Government that directions had been issued to the cruisers under its orders to treat all of their armed boats that might be found near the island or on the opposite coast as enemies, yet without

using unnecessary force to subdue them. Subsequently several of the Siamese boats, the crews of which were very audacious, were detained and sent in, and in one of them was found a letter to the Captain Chinaman of Penang, with a present accompanying it, inviting him to raise his countrymen on their side, as soon as they should attack the island, which they proposed to do without delay. For this purpose they said that they had collected upwards of 7,000 men on the opposite shore. The alarm of the native inhabitants at Penang is considerable, and the Chinamen, &c. who have property on the island, are employed in repairing their old muskets or purchasing other arms for the purpose of defending it against their expected visitors. Dispatches have been forwarded by the Penang Government to the Governor-General by the *St. Antonio*."—*Cal. Jour.* Jan. 5.

Further Particulars.—Letters which have been kindly shewn to us, mention that it was thought not improbable that the King of Siam would keep Dr. Crawford until the King of Queda is handed over to his General, the Rajah of Ligor. The Governor of Malacca had sent up His Majesty's ship the *Malampus* of forty-four guns and 320 men, to the assistance of the island in case of an attack, which, however, was not considered probable. A letter of the 5th instant, with which we have been favoured, says, "our people here seem to think little of the few troops we have on the island, although there is a million sterling of property here belonging to the three great Presidencies of India, besides what belongs to the island, as much more, which might all be destroyed, or at least a great part of it, by the town being set on fire by the Siamese in a dozen of places some dark night. I hope, however, they will be deterred by seeing so many ships coming and going. Nothing else, I assure you, can alarm them."—*Mad. Cour.*, Jan. 22.

BIRTH.

Nov. 17. The lady of the Rev. R. S. Hutchins, A.M. of a daughter.

SUMATRA.

PALEMBANG.

Our accounts from the Eastward state that the Dutch, in settling the affairs of Palembang, have placed the deposed Sultan's brother, called Soohoonan, upon the throne, and are busily occupied in searching for the treasures of the former, which were immense, and which will serve to reimburse them for the heavy expenses attending their protracted conquest. To facilitate the discovery and acquirement of all that is hidden, they menace those who

may possess and withhold information on the subject with punishment, and make it a capital crime to retain and conceal any of the confiscated property.

The following circumstances are enumerated as having tended to produce the successful termination of the expedition, which it was so generally believed would have met with an opposite result. The Dutch, to protect themselves from the fire of the Palembangers, placed the Sultan's brother, whom they have now advanced to his dignity, in front of the attacking squadron, and selected Sunday as the day for making the assault, in consequence of the absence of the greater part of the besieged, who vainly supposing that their enemies, paying the same respect to that day which they themselves do to Friday, would not break it by unholy fighting, had taken the opportunity of stealing a visit to their families at Palembang. It is added that those who were entrusted with the defence of several of the batteries were bribed to make only a shew of resistance by firing without shot, chiefly through the influence of one of the Sultan's younger brothers, who was induced to favour their exaltation of the present potentate. Had there been really a general and vigorous resistance, all the force that the Dutch could have brought against Palembang would never have been sufficient to effect its capture.

This statement, which is novel in this quarter, may be considered as derived from the representations of the defeated party, and we leave our readers to judge of its weight according to their acquaintance with previous circumstances connected with the operations and feelings of those concerned on both sides. It contains particulars which require to be disproved by the Dutch, in order to vindicate the full claim that they have advanced to an overwhelming superiority of military talent, energy and valour, exerted in the decisive struggle.

The Ex-Sultan, it is stated, on reaching Batavia, was prevented by those who were originally hostile to his exercise of sovereignty from seeing the Governor General, and having an opportunity to inform him of his grievances, having been immediately hurried off to an inaccessible place of security, where he is destined to end his miserable days.—*John Bull*.

PERSIA.

(Extracts of Letters.)

Sheeraz, Oct. 7, 1821.—“We have come to this place at a moment of extreme alarm and difficulty. The cholera, which we found had been at Muscat, and had advanced up both sides of the Persian Gulph, followed us to Bushire, where it did some,

but not very great mischief. It preceded us, however, to Sheeraz, where it has been a real scourge. Out of a population not exceeding 40,000 souls, though a great number fled on the first alarm to the places and even the open plains in the neighbourhood, yet full 6,000 deaths have been counted, and this in the space of not more than sixteen or eighteen days. The town has, by desertion and death, been reduced to a desert; the bazars were for long shut, and no business, public or private, was transacted. The Prince fled on the first alarm to a garden near the Tuchtse Karjai: in fact, the disease originally broke out in the palace; first a slave, then one of the Prince's wives and a Georgian lady dying. At this garden it attacked others, among them his own mother, the King's wife; but he fled on horseback, leaving her in the agonies of death, and has ever since been flying about from place to place, leaving the city and Government to shift for itself. For some days past the mortality has ceased, perhaps for want of subjects, but there are either few of no new cases, we hear.”—*John Bull*.

Bombay, Nov. 27, 1821.—“Regarding this part of the Gulf, I never saw trade so dull since I have been here, owing entirely to the stoppage of every thing at Bagdad. The Pasha being at war with the Persians, keeps trade in a dreadful state; boats that were laden four and five months ago, are still here, and the arrivals from Bagdad are equally uncertain.”—*Bom. Gaz.*

By a Botilla from Muscat, which arrived on Sunday last (Jan. 27th), belonging to the Inaam, we learn that Mahomed Allee Sheeraz, the Prince of Kermanshah, had died in his camp; that the Turks have defeated the Persians near Bagdad, and that the latter were in full retreat to Kermanshah.—*Bombay Gazette*.

DEATH.

Nov. 10. At Meyah, near Ispahan, Andrew Jukes, M.D., a Surg. on the Bombay Establishment, holding the appointment of Political Agent at Kishin, and employed on a special Mission to the Court of Persia.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Duchess of Athol, Daniel, from London to Bengal and China, having caught fire in her after-hold on 20th April, in lat. 28. 30. S. long. 22 E., put into the Cape of Good Hope on the 23d, and from the quantity of water thrown into her hold, it is supposed part of her cargo is damaged.

The Persia, Hale, from Batavia to Boston, which put into the Cape of Good Hope in great distress, has been condemned as unseaworthy, and was breaking up on the 3d May.—*Lloyd's List*.

Home Intelligence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

July 17. A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was held, for the purpose of considering the drafts of a Bill now pending in Parliament, for the adjustment of the long existing account between the Company and the public.

25. A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was held, for the purpose of submitting to the Proprietors drafts of a Bill now pending in Parliament, for continuing, for one year, certain duties on East-India sugar.

(The discussions will be given in our next number.)

INDIA TRIZE MONEY.

The Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury met on Saturday morning, 20th July, at eleven o'clock, at the Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, to proceed in the hearing of the claims of the parties to the booty captured in the Deccan, by the army under the command of Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Hislop, Bart. G.C.B., when the Counsel for the Marquis of Hastings delivered in a statement of the nature of his Lordship's claims, and of the several divisions of the army under his command, and also a statement of various documents to support the same; upon which the Lords Commissioners, it is understood, directed that the further hearing should be adjourned to the 15th November next, and that all the memorials and documents should be printed and laid upon their Lordships' table by the 10th of Oct. next, after which period none are to be received.

RECORDER OF BOMBAY.

The London Gazette notifies that on the 5th July the honour of Knighthood was conferred on Edward West, Esq., on his appointment as Recorder of Bombay.

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT TO BRIGADIER GENERAL SIR JOHN MALCOLM.

A superb vase, valued at fifteen hundred pounds, made by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, after the model of the celebrated Warwick Vase, was sent to Sir John Malcolm a few days after his arrival at his house in London, by Mr. Richard Wellesley, acting on the part of some gentlemen in India; among whom we observe the name of his brother, Mr. Gerald Wellesley, Resident at the Court of Indore. We have great pleasure in giving the inscription on this vase, and the letter written to Sir John Malcolm by Mr. Richard Wellesley on transmitting it. We also add the

reply of the former, whose feelings must be much gratified, by being welcomed on his return to England by this tribute of the personal regard of those who sided him in the execution of his public duties in India.

"To Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B. and K.L.S.

This vase was presented by the gentlemen whose names are inscribed upon it, and who acted under him in the political transactions of the third Marhatta war in 1817, 1818, and 1819, in testimony of their grateful sense of his merits as an official, superior, and a private friend.

Subscribers.

Bhopal.

Capt. Josiah Stewart,
Capt. Wm. Henley,
Lieut. Jas. McDonald.

Holkar's Court.

Major Patrick Vans Agnew,
Gerald Wellesley, Esq.

Bangun and Kanthul.

Capt. James Canfield,
Capt. Alexander McDonald,

Gueikwar's Horse.

James Williams, Esq.

Holkar's Horse.

Capt. Wm. Borthwick,

Candish.

Capt. John Briggs,
Lieut. Henry Wm. Hodges.

Ex-Paislawah.

Capt. John Low,
Lieut. Wm. Low."

To Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B. and K.L.S.

SIR: I have been requested to present this vase to your acceptance by the gentlemen whose names are inscribed upon it. They had the honor of serving under your command, in military and civil capacities, during a period of time, not less distinguished by the variety and the difficulties, than by the brilliant success of the service in which you have recently been engaged; it must be a circumstance grateful to your feelings, to be welcomed on your return to your native country by this testimony of the respect and the gratitude of those, who shared in your labours, and who contributed to your fame in the East-Indies. Though I have not enjoyed the same opportunities of appreciating your public and private conduct, yet I beg to assure you that I not only feel honoured in having been selected by them to convey to you this tribute of their affectionate admiration, but that I cordially and sincerely partake in their feelings, and that I unite with them in every good wish for the suc-

ness of your public and the happiness of your private life.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

(Signed) R. WELLESLEY.

South Audley Street,
May 27th, 1822.

To Richard Wellesley, Esq.

SIR: I have received your letter of this date, with a vase from the gentlemen whose names are inscribed upon it. You justly conclude that it must be most gratifying to my feelings to be welcomed on my return to my native country by a testimonial which perpetuates the approbation of those to whose efforts I am so deeply indebted for that success which attended the measures in which we were associated. The sentiments of attachment which aided me so essentially in my public duties in India, have followed me into the retirement of private life in England. The expression of them, as well as the splendid gift by which it has been accompanied (and in which I shall ever view them as embodied), have, through the action of a friendship as marked by delicacy as sincerity, come to me at a time and in a shape when I can most cordially accept them. From my heart I thank those who have conferred upon me this proof of their esteem, and I entreat you to convey to them, and to believe yourself, the great additional gratification which I have received, from your being selected as the medium of their flattering kindness. I am proud of this from motives that go beyond that high estimation in which I hold you personally. You bear a name which revives all the recollections that I most cherish; it is one which has mingled throughout my public life with every thought and action, and I trust it will continue to do so till life closes; for I shall be preserved by it from all danger of swerving from the path of duty and honor.

Yours very faithfully,

JOHN MALCOLM.

1, Manchester Street.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Ceylon Regt. June 7. Second Lieut. Alexander Murray Hay, from the 2d Ceylon Regiment, to be Second Lieut., vice H. Newbolt, who retires upon half-pay 2d Ceylon Regiment, dated 30th May, 1822.

July 2. Brevet Major Robert K. Abbey, fr. the 79d regt., to be Captain, vice Brynlow, who exchanges; dated July 4, 22.

19. Hon. Hugh White, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Page, who signs; dated July 11, 1822.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

Commodore C. Grant, a Companion of the Order of the Bath, is appointed to the command of the East-India Seas, in the room of Rear Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Blackwood.

Commodore Joseph Nourse, a Companion of the Order of the Bath, is appointed to the Naval command at the Cape of Good Hope.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENT.

Dr. Davies, of the Bombay Retired List, has been appointed Surgeon at the Company's Depot at Chatham, vice Ogle, deceased.

PERSIA AND TURKEY.

Extract of a letter from St. Peterburg, dated June 11, 1822.—“The Schah of Persia, at the head of a large and formidable army, continues his march without interruption against Bagdad. He has in his suite his three sons, and also Abbas Mirza, who is so well known in Europe, and resided so long as Ambassador from his Court at London, Vienna, and Petersburg.”

Advices have been received from Constantinople, which assert that an important victory had been obtained by the Turks, under the command of the Pacha of Bagdad, over the Persian troops, a short distance from Bagdad. The victory is said to have been complete, the Persians being compelled to retire, with the loss of 4,000 men killed, and 700 prisoners. The Prince of Persia was at Erzerum. A strong fortress had been re-taken by the Turkish troops. This news must be received with some hesitation.

AFRICAN ISLANDS.

Accounts have been received from the Isle of Bourbon, via Bourdeaux, to the latter end of February, which contain afflicting intelligence of the expedition to Madagascar. A corvette, sent from that island to Bourbon, to entreat succour of the Governor, related that out of 212 individuals which formed the expedition, thirty-seven were dead and 167 sick. These accounts also mention the very alarming intelligence of an insurrection of the Blacks in the Isle of France. This revolt had been put down by the young Creoles; but very unfavourable consequences were still apprehended.

TRADE WITH THE EAST.

[From an American Paper of June 21.]

An arrival at Boston from Calcutta, furnishes some curious articles of intelligence from Asia. The crop of cotton in Bengal is rather abundant, but the shipments for England were small, owing to the price

being too high at Calcutta for the quotations from Europe; and in China prices are so low that shipments of cotton thither are stopped entirely. India cotton piece goods are high and scarce, the manufacturers having ceased making any for want of a demand for exportation, while the British manufactories of Manchester supply the Indies with fine cotton goods at a lower price than they can be made for in Hindostan. The import of British manufactures, of all kinds, is increasing, and new markets for them are sought after by extending a correspondence, under the auspices of the Governor General of India, to Siam and Cochin China.

Large quantities of coin and bullion are shipping from the East to England, in payment for goods; and this mode of remittance is preferred to sending the productions of the countries, as the loss is not so heavy. The India Company had remitted heavily to England in specie.

It appears from all these circumstances, that the embarrassments of trade are universal throughout the world. It is not long since we saw complaints of a great stagnation of business from Botany Bay.

Europe, by her arts and industry, begins to prove herself an overmatch for the industry alone of Asia. The current of the precious metals to the East will become less and less every year; and in process of time the balance of trade and intercourse will be so nearly even, that the Asiatic world will be no longer the great absorber of silver, but will be affected like other trading interests by the ordinary changes that happen in the fluctuations of commerce. The prosperity of every part of the world would be heightened by such a condition of things.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

June 27. Deal. Ship *Amity*, Gray, from Java.

28. Liverpool. Ship *Perseverance*, Bean, from Bengal 3d February.

30. Deal. Ship *Rose*, M^r Taggart, from Bengal 24th Feb.—*Passengers*: Mr. J. W. Taylor, Dr. Williamson, Dr. Lorac, Mr. W. Morton, C. S.; Lieut. Moore, H. M. 87th regt.; Mrs. Taylor, Miss Stewart, Mr. W. B. Coles, Misses Campbell, Moore, Gunter, and Huet, and Masters Taylor and Gunter.

— Deal. Ship *Princess Charlotte* of Wales, Biden, from Bengal 24th Feb.—*Passengers*: Hon. Jas. Stuart, Major Gen. Nicholls, Mrs. Nicholls, Mrs. Chapman, D. Hemming, Esq., Registrar; Wm. Monckton, Esq., C. S.; J. T. Smet, Esq. H. M. 8th drags.; Capt. Webb, 28th regt. N. I.; Capt. Gage, 18th regt. N. I.; Lieut. Moreland, H. C. Artillery; Lieut. Graham, 25th regt.; Ensign Clarke, H. C.

Service; John Mee, Esq., W. H. Furbor, Esq., Capt. E. Duncan, H. M. 59th regt.; fifteen children, nine servants, invalids, &c.

July 1. Deal. Ship *Jupiter*, Swan, from Bengal.

2. Deal. Ship *William Miles*, Beadle, from Bengal, Madras, and Cape of Good Hope.—*Passengers* from Bengal: Mr. J. Pattle, Mrs. Wiguelin, Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Beadle, David Scott, Esq., Bengal C. S.; Lieut. Colonel J. M. Wiguelin, Bengal Army; Lieut. Colonel J. W. Browne, Bengal Artillery; two Misses Pattle, two Misses Lindsay, two Misses Messean; Misses Ward, Erskine, Alexander, and Wiguelin; two Masters Wiguelin, Masters Bayley, Stephen, Morrison, and Erskine.—From Madras: Mrs. Foot, Miss Foot, three Misses Casamajor, and two Masters Clarke.

3. Gravesend. Ship *Surry*, Raines, from New South Wales 15th Feb.—*Passengers*: Governor Macquarie and his Lady, Major Taylor and Ensign Macquarie, 48th regt.; and Master Taylor.

12. Portsmouth. H. M. Ship *Samarang*, from India

14. Gravesend. Ship *Borneo*, Ross, from Bencoolen.

— Off Portsmouth. Ship *Partridge*, Bradshaw, from Bombay.—*Passengers*: Mr. R. Baxter, Mrs. Baxter and child, Mrs. Minguan, and eight children, Miss Minguan, Mrs. C. H. Nepean, Rev. Mr. Baynes, Mrs. Baynes and two children, Lieut. Cochrane, H. M. 47th regt.; Lieut. Owen Poole, N. I.; Mr. Greig, Mr. Love, Mr. Pope, Mrs. Bluett and two children; Master Savage, two Misses Savage, two Masters Jackson, and two Misses Smith.

22. Deal. Ship *Fairlie*, White, from Bengal and Madras.

Departures.

June 25. Gravesend. Ship *City* of Edinburgh, Wiseman, for Ceylon and Bengal.

27. Deal. Ships *Arab*, Brown, and *Caledonia*, Carnes, for New South Wales.

29. Deal. Ship *Thames*, Litson, for Bengal.

30. Gravesend. Ship *Eliza*, Hunt, for New South Wales.

July 5. Deal. Ship *Coldstream*, Stephens, for Bengal.

6. Deal. Ships *Phoenix*, Weynton for Bombay, and *Christiana*, Hall, for Van Dieman's Land.

7. Gravesend. Ship *Minerva*, Irbes, for Van Dieman's Land.

11. Gravesend. Ship *Admiral Colburn*, for New South Wales.

13. Gravesend. Ship *Sir Edwa. Paget*, Geary, for Bengal.

— Portsmouth. Ship *Skelto*, Dixon, for Van Dieman's Land.

14. Deal. Ship *Waterloo*, Iving, for Bombay.

20. Gravesend. Ship *Tham*, Haviside, for Bengal and China.

21. Gravesend. Ship Venerable, Dixon, for New South Wales.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 2. On board the Jupiter, in the Bay of Bengal, the widow of the late C. C. Harris, Esq., of Calcutta, of a son.

June 22. At Poplar, Middlesex, Mrs. George Baillie, of a son.

July 24. The lady of Capt. Langslow (late of the Bengal Army), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 14. At Edinburgh, Capt. John Duncan, of the Bengal Native Infantry, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Robert Hill, Esq., of Rosebank, W. S.

June 25. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, William Hill Waterfield, Esq., of the 7th regt. of Bombay N.I., to Maria, eldest daughter of John Dowling, Esq., of Boulogne-sur-Mer.

July 2. At Edinburgh, by the Rev. D. Wilkie, Yester, Patrick Dudgeon, Esq., of East Craig, to Jane Alexandrina, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Alexander Duncan, of the Bengal N.I.

9. At St. James's Church, by the Rev. Dr. McLeod, Rector of St. Ann's, Westminster, Henry Lindesay Bethune, Esq., of Kilconquhar, in the County of Fife, Knight of the First Class of the Persian Order of the Lion and Sun, to Miss Coutts Trotter, eldest daughter of John Trotter, Durham Park, County of Hertford, Esq.

18. At Milverton, Somerset, by the Rev. Edward Webber, Arthur Bedford Peppin, Esq., Surgeon of the Madras Establishment, to Caroline, fourth daughter of the Rev. Richard Codrington, of the above place.

DEATHS.

May 3. In Weymouth Street, Catherine, the wife of John Neave, Esq., late of Benares. Her strong understanding, honourable principles, and correctness of conduct, endeared her to the circle within which she moved, and in private life a heavier loss has seldom been sustained.

30. At Dundee, Mrs. Constable, the mother of Lieut. Colonel Geo. Constable,

Regiment Bengal Artillery, most sincerely regretted, beloved, and esteemed by those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

Lately, Sir John Macgregor Murray, Bart., of Lanrick Castle, Perthshire. In the early part of his life, Sir John Macgregor Murray served in the army in India with considerable credit to himself; and it is well known to every Highlander how zealously his latter days have been devoted to promoting the best interests and maintaining the ancient character of his native country, for enthusiastic patriotism and unaffected loyalty; and his loss will be deeply felt, both by the public and a numerous circle of friends, to whom he was justly endeared. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his only son, Lieut. Colonel, now Sir Evan John Macgregor Murray, C.B., whose cool and intrepid bravery so frequently distinguished him during the Peninsular War, and who has lately returned from India, where he was severely wounded whilst gallantly supporting the late Major Gordon, of the Royal Scots, who was treacherously murdered by the Arab garrison of Talneir.

LONDON MARKETS.

Friday, July 25.

COTTON.—The market continues in a very languid state; the purchases for the week ending yesterday inclusive, do not exceed 200 packages, viz.—130 Bengal, 5½d. a 5½d.; 70 Surat, 6d. a 6½d. in bond. —Letters from Liverpool state the Cotton market very heavy, on account of extensive arrivals; no reduction in the prices was however submitted to.

SUGAR.—There has been a plentiful supply of new Sugars this week, and the demand has been general and rather extensive. —In Foreign Sugars there appears very little doing.

COFFEE.—The public sales are very extensive. —East India sold at the previous prices, good ordinary pale 103s. 6d.

SPICES.—Pimento has rather given way. —By public sale this forenoon, a parcel of black Pepper, middling quality, was taken in at 64d., no offers.

SALTPETRE.—By public sale this forenoon, very good quality, without refraction, sold at 21s. 6d. and 22s.

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

Ships' Names.	Tons.	Captains.	Where to.
Resource - - -	500	Fenn - -	Bengal direct.
Woodford - - -	600	Chapman -	Madras and Bengal.
Marquis of Hastings -	500	Barclay -	Ditto.
York - - -	800	Talbert -	Madras direct.
Eliza - - -	700	Ward - -	Ditto.
Mulgrave Castle - -	500	Ralph - -	Bombay.
Sarah - - -	488	Thacker -	Ditto.
Milford - - -	700	Horwood -	Ditto.
Orpheus - - -	450	Findlay -	Mauritius and Ceylon.
Lonach - - -	400	Hackman -	Benccoolen, Batavia, and Singapore.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1821-22.

When sailed,	Ships.	Tons.	Manning Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Passen.	Destinations.	To be sailed.	To be in Down.
REGULAR SHIPS.													
11 Dec.	4 <i>Earl of Balcarras</i>	1417	Company's Ship	Peter Cameron	T. Mont. Smith	W. Longcroft	Alexander Bell	Fr. G. Moore	Henry Arnott.	John D. Smith	{ <i>Benally China</i> <i>Madr. & China</i> }	1821.	1821.
4 Jan.	1 <i>Sir David Scott</i>	1300	Joseph Hare	William Hunter	John A. Treen	Pat. Lindsey	John Manley	John Moore	Nath. Grant	J. H. Hodson.		11 Oct.	1 Dec.
4 Jan.	1 <i>William Castle</i>	1234	S. Marjoribanks	Alex. Christie	Thos. Addison	Finner Philip	Arth. Vincent	Alex. Hay	Jer. Simpson	W. Mallman.	{ <i>Bombay & China</i> <i>Bengal & China</i> }	9 Nov.	1822.
8 Jan.	1 <i>Douglas</i>	1300	Joseph Hare	Kenneth Smith	Wm. Pascoe	Wm. Haylett	Thomas Blair	Thos. J. Dyer	Ant. Kiddle	Steph. Christ. Fearon		9 Nov.	1822.
13 Feb.	1 <i>Duke of York</i>	1327	S. Marjoribanks	Mont. Hamilton	James Barber	J. C. Whitman	Suff. Newbold	Henry Burn	William Long	Wm. Dullis	{ <i>Bombay & China</i> <i>Bengal & China</i> }	9 Nov.	1822.
15 Feb.	1 <i>Brittishville</i>	1300	S. Marjoribanks	A. H. Campbell	Wm. Pirman	H. L. Thomas	Thos. Shephard	James Potter	Thos. Davidson	Wm. Wm. Ross		9 Nov.	1822.
15 Feb.	1 <i>Duchess of Athol</i>	1300	Wm. E. Ferris	Edw. M. Daniell	Robt. Dudenham	Chas. Stewart	John D. Orr	Henry Rivaz	John Austin	Edw. King.	{ <i>Bombay & China</i> <i>St. Hel. Dum- bag, & China</i> }	9 Nov.	1822.
15 Jan.	1 <i>Marquess</i>	1300	Matthew Jacke	Thos. Sanders	Geo. A. Bond	Wm. E. Farrer	Patrick Barr	James Wilson	Wm. Bremner	J. S. Anderson		9 Nov.	1822.
15 Jan.	1 <i>Thames</i>	1300	Hen. Blandford	Wm. Horsfield	Wm. Evans	Wm. B. Bax	Alex. Read	George Davis	Thos. Godwin	Edward Fisher	{ <i>Bombay & China</i> <i>Madr. and China</i> <i>Bencoolen & China</i> }	9 Dec.	1822.
15 Mar.	1 <i>Buckinghamshire</i>	1300	Company's Ship	Frederick Adams	James Head	Wm. Pitham	Amh. Rivers	Thos. Alchin	Wm. Hayland	J. W. Graham		9 Dec.	1822.
19 Mar.	1 <i>Castle Huntly</i>	1300	J. H. Gledstanes	R. A. Drummond	Thos. Dunkin	Sead. V. Wood	W. Freeman	G. C. Kennedy	John Campbell	Henry Wright	{ <i>Bombay & China</i> <i>Madr. and China</i> <i>Bencoolen & China</i> }	7 Jan.	97 Feb.
19 Mar.	1 <i>Ann</i>	1300	Company's Ship	J. B. Sotheby	R. Broughton	Philip Baylis	T. H. Penfold	W. K. Packman	D. Mackenzie	Henry Barry		7 Jan.	97 Feb.
19 Mar.	1 <i>Canning</i>	1300	Henry Bontham	T. F. Halderston	H. H. Housier	Day. Marshall	L. E. Pearce	Thos. J. Wright	P. W. Hunter	Jas. Gardner	{ <i>Bombay & China</i> <i>Madr. and China</i> <i>Bencoolen & China</i> }	23 Jan.	14 Mar.
19 Mar.	1 <i>Marquis of Huntly</i>	1300	Company's Ship	J. S. H. Fraser	R. Glaspoole	Robert Lewis	Alf. Broadhurst	Wm. Marquis	Robt. Simpson	W. M. Harper		23 Jan.	14 Mar.
19 Mar.	1 <i>Lady Melville</i>	1300	Sir Robt. Wigram	Richard Clifford	John Shute	Thos. Leach	John Scott	Wm. Lewis	John Eccles	Wm. Clifford	{ <i>Bombay & China</i> <i>Madr. and China</i> <i>Bencoolen & China</i> }	14 Feb.	5 Mar.
19 Mar.	1 <i>Regent</i>	1300	James Hall	R. W. Norfor	Robert Clibbank	H. Sternale	E. M. Boulbee	Ben. Bailey	Robert Scott	Wm. Amherst		14 Feb.	5 Mar.
19 Mar.	1 <i>Prince Regent</i>	1300	Henry Bontham	John Jones	Jas. S. Biles	Wm. P. Jones	R. W. Dickman	Robert Scott	Francis Burlin	A. Harperton	{ <i>Bombay & China</i> <i>Madr. and China</i> <i>Bencoolen & China</i> }	7 Mar.	27 April
19 Mar.	1 <i>General Heath</i>	1300	Company's Ship	James Pearson	T. W. Barrow	Rees Thomas	J. P. Griffiths	Robert Scott	Francis Burlin	A. Harperton		7 Mar.	27 April
19 Mar.	1 <i>March of Ely</i>	1300	Sir R. Wigram	Brook Kay	Hen. C. Smith	C. E. Maughes	W. P. Bignell	Robert Scott	Francis Burlin	A. Harperton	{ <i>Bombay & China</i> <i>Madr. and China</i> <i>Bencoolen & China</i> }	23 Mar.	10 May
19 Mar.	1 <i>Princess Amelia</i>	1300	Robert Williams	Thos. Williams	Jas. Kellaway	Henry Agre	Chas. Penny	W. F. Hopkins	William Scott	Wm. Millott		23 Mar.	10 May
19 May	1 <i>Atoll</i>	1300	S. Marjoribanks	Thos. W. Aldham	Wm. Drayner	Jack. Sparrow	Henry Cole	Thos. M. Starr	H. Hamilton	H. Kingsford	{ <i>Bombay & China</i> <i>Madr. and China</i> <i>Bencoolen & China</i> }	7 Mar.	27 April
19 May	1 <i>Barren Hastings</i>	1300	J. Lewis Merrit	Geo. Mason	Thos. A. Davis	Fran. Cartley	N. de St. Croix	Thos. H. Isaac	W. B. Diamond	C. Mathews		7 Mar.	27 April
19 May	1 <i>H'insdale</i>	1300	William Moffat	W. Adamson	T. W. Moore	Jas. Dudenham	John Gregory	Henry Pullen	Fran. Parsons	Robt. Hacket	{ <i>Bombay & China</i> <i>Madr. and China</i> <i>Bencoolen & China</i> }	30 April	5 June
19 May	1 <i>Durand</i>	1300	Robert Williams	Samuel Lyle	Geo. K. Budge	H. B. Avarne	G. J. Curtis	John Cullen	Fred. Fowler	William Auld		30 April	5 June
19 May	1 <i>Coldestre</i>	1300	J. Dawson	George Stephens	Hen. Bird	Robt. H. Rind	William Ives	Jas. Richards	John Sparke	John Sparke	{ <i>Bombay & China</i> <i>Madr. and China</i> <i>Bencoolen & China</i> }	30 May	5 July
19 May	1 <i>Layton</i>	1300	John Brockbank	David Miller	David Miller	David Miller	David Miller	David Miller	David Miller	David Miller		30 May	5 July

EXTRA SHIPS.

(Continued from page 1821-22)

	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.		
Cochineal.....lb.	0	3	9	10	0	4	Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.								
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	8	0	0	9	0	0	Senna.....lb.	0	0	6	10	0	2	0	
Cheribon.....	8	0	0	3	10	0	Turnerick, Bengal.....cwt.	0	12	0	—	0	18	0	
Sumatra.....	4	15	0	3	2	0	Java.....	0	16	0	—	0	18	0	
Bourbon.....	6	3	0	7	0	0	China.....	1	3	0	—	1	8	0	
Mocha.....	10	0	0	15	0	0	Zedary.....								
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0	0	6	0	0	7	Galls, in Sorts.....	8	0	0	—	9	0	0	
Madras.....	0	0	6	0	0	7	Blue.....	9	10	0	—	11	0	0	
Bengal.....	0	0	3	0	0	6	Indigo, Blue.....lb.	0	11	0	—	0	11	6	
Bourbon.....	0	0	9	0	1	0	Purple and Violet.....	0	11	2	—	0	11	2	
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.							Fine Violet.....	0	10	10	—	0	11	2	
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	3	0	0	3	3	0	Good Ditto.....	0	10	6	—	0	10	9	
Aniseeds, Star.....	3	0	0	3	3	0	Fine Violet & Copper.....	0	10	0	—	0	10	6	
Borax, Refined.....	3	3	0	3	10	0	Good Ditto.....	0	9	10	—	0	10	3	
Unrefined, or Tincal.....	3	0	0	3	3	0	Ordinary Ditto.....	0	5	0	—	0	5	6	
Camphire unrefined.....	2	0	0	11	0	0	Consuming qualities.....	0	2	6	—	0	10	3	
Cardamom, Malabar.....lb.	0	2	3	0	3	0	Madras Fine and Good.....								
Ceylon.....	0	1	3	0	1	6	Rice, Bengal.....cwt.	0	0	0	—	0	12	0	
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	18	0	0	10	10	0	Safflower.....cwt.	4	0	0	—	10	0	0	
Lignum.....	8	0	0	8	10	0	Sago.....cwt.	0	14	0	—	1	3	0	
Castor Oil.....lb.	0	0	6	0	1	3	Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	1	10	0					
China Root.....cwt.	1	0	0	1	6	0	Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb.								
Coculus Indicus.....	1	0	0	1	3	0	Novi.....								
Columbo Root.....							Ditto White.....								
Dragon's Blood.....	15	0	0	36	0	0	China.....								
Gum Ammoniac, lump.....	4	0	0	9	0	0	Organzine.....								
Arabic.....	3	0	0	4	10	0	Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0	3	2	—	0	8	0	
Assafetida.....	3	0	0	12	0	0	Cloves.....	0	3	4	—	0	8	0	
Benjamin.....	3	0	0	50	0	0	Mace.....	0	3	0	—	0	3	1	
Animi.....cwt.	2	10	0	9	0	0	Nutmegs.....	0	2	6	—	0	3	3	
Gallbanum.....							Ginger.....cwt.	0	12	0	—	0	13	0	
Gambogium.....	11	0	0	12	0	0	Pepper, Black.....lb.	0	0	6					
Myrrh.....	5	0	0	13	0	0	White.....	0	1	3	—	0	1	6	
Olibanum.....	1	10	0	4	3	0	Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1	3	0	—	1	8	0	
Lac Lake.....lb.	0	0	9	0	2	6	White.....	1	10	0	—	2	0	0	
Dye.....	0	0	0	0	4	0	Brown.....	0	12	0	—	0	13	0	
Shell, Black.....	0	0	0	3	0	0	Manilla and Java.....	0	18	0	—	1	12	0	
Shivered.....	0	0	0	3	0	0	Ten, Bohes.....lb.	0	2	5					
Stick.....	0	13	0	1	3	0	Congou.....	0	2	6	—	0	3	0	
Musk, China.....oz.	0	7	0	—	0	18	Souchong.....								
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0	10	0	—	0	16	Campol.....								
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0	0	8				Twankay.....	0	3	4	—	0	3	5	
Cinnamon.....	0	18	0	—	1	1	Pekoe.....								
Cloves.....							Hyson Skin.....	0	3	3					
Mace.....	0	0	4				Hyson.....	0	4	0	—	0	5	10	
Nutmegs.....	0	2	0	—	0	2	Gunpowder.....	0	4	7	—	0	5	0	
Opium.....lb.							Turboisnell.....	1	3	0	—	2	0	0	
Rhubarb.....	0	1	0	—	0	3	0	Wood, Saunders Red.....ton	10	0	0	—	10	10	0

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 1 August—Prompt 25 October.

Private Trade.—Blue Cloths—Saltampores—Blue Saltampores—Dyed Saltampores—Gurrahs—Choppahs—Grass Cloth—Nankeens—Calicoes—Romals Pullicat—Pullicat Handkerchiefs—Dacca and Santipore Muslins—Taffeties—Longcloths—Bandannoes—Bandanna Silk Handkerchiefs—Madras Handkerchiefs—Ventapollam Handkerchiefs—China Silks (Damasks)—China Wrought Silks—Silk Piece Goods—Sewing Silk—Shawis—Crapes—Crape Shawis.

For Sale 12 August—Prompt 3 November.

Company's.—Saltpetre—Black Pepper—Cinnamon—Mace—Cloves—Nutmegs—Oil of Mace. Licensed.—Saltpetre—Pepper—Cloves—Cinnamon—Ginger—Mace—Nutmegs—Cassia Buds—Cassia Lignea—Sago—Arrow Root—Cassia Oil.

For Sale 14 August—Prompt 3 November.

Licensed and Private Trade.—Aloes—Assafetida—Rhubarb—Senna—Musk—Galls—Cardamoms—Safflower—Munjeet—Myrabolanes—Tamarinds—Borax—Gamboge—Shellac—Lac Dye—Lac Lake—Gum Animi—Gum Arabic—Benjamin—Gum Copal—Dragon's Blood—Olibanum—Galanga Root—Soap—Sealing Wax—Aniseed Oil—Castor Oil—Sandal Wood Oil.

For Sale 16 August—Prompt 3 November.

Company's.—Shawl Wool—Beyangee Wool.

Licensed and Private Trade.—Ebony—Sapan Wood—Teak Wood—Unraved Wood—Mother-of-Pearl Shells—Tortoise-shell—Turtles-shell Ware—Elephants' Teeth—Ivory Handles—Buffalo Horns—Seed Coral Beads—Cornelian and Agate Stones—Cape Wool—Human Hair—Buffalo Hides—Rags—Table Mats—Fishing Lines—China White Paper—China Paper—Soy.

For Sale 21 August—Prompt 22 November.

Licensed.—Coffee—Sugar.

For Sale 3 September—Prompt 23 November.

Ten.—Bohes, 440,000 lbs., Congou, Campol, Pekoe, and Souchong, 3,300,000 lbs.; Twankay and Hyson Skin, 460,000 lbs.; Hyson, 200,000 lbs.—Total, including Private Trade, 6,900,000 lbs.

For Sale 11 September—Prompt 6 December.

Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods, and Nankeen Cloth.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGOES of the *Ross* and *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, from Bengal.

Company's.—Bengal Piece Goods—Bengal Raw Silk—Cotton—Saltpetre.

Private Trade and Privilege.—Bengal Raw Silk—Piece Goods—Silk Piece Goods—Indigo—Rice—Assafetida—Madeira, Malmsey, Claret, and Sherry Wine.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of June to the 25th of July 1822.

1822. June 26	27	28	July 1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	16	17	18	20	22	23	24
Bank Stock.	—	242	242½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 p. Cent. Reduced.	80½	80½	80½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½
3 p. Cent. Consols.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 p. Cent. Consols.	98½	98½	98½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
4 p. Cent. Consols.	98½	98½	98½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
New 4 p. Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Annuities.	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½
Irish 3 p. Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Imperial 3 p. Cent.	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½
Ditto Annuities.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3½ percent.	91½	91½	91½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
India Stock.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Sea Stock.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Old So. Sea Annuities.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Ditto.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 p. Cent. India Bonds.	52½	52½	52½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½
3½ per Dy. Exchequer Bills.	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	par	par
Consols for Account.	81½	81½	81½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½	80½
Lottery Tickets.	21	18	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	18	0	—	—	—

E. Eyton, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
SEPTEMBER, 1822.

Original Communications, &c. &c. &c.

RELIGIOUS SECTS IN AFGHANISTAN.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: In the account given in your last number of the Sikh and Afghan nations, the writer of the article did not advert to the religious sects which prevail in the latter country: not deeming perhaps a want of uniformity of faith a matter calculated to affect either the stability of the individual state, or the security of its neighbours. But as I think that religious schism has a decided influence upon the political condition of a country, I presume to offer you the following cursory remarks upon the state of religion in Caubul, from whence it will moreover be seen that the professors of the Moslem faith are not, as has been sometimes insinuated, more exempt from heresies, and discordancies in doctrine and practice, than those of the Christian religion.

I do not profess to have entered deeply into this subject, or, upon the present occasion, to furnish more than a digest and abridgment of what has been communicated by travellers; and by Dr. Leyden, in his curious account of the Rosheniah sect and its founder, printed in the *Asiatic Researches*, with which your readers may not probably be very familiar.

There appears to exist in Afghanistan less of that insolent, intolerant spirit, which seems in other countries to be almost inseparable from the Muhammedan religion. The Afghans hold that no infidels will be saved, and that it is meritorious to wage war with unbelievers: but this principle seems to have practically no ill effect upon their manners, when at peace, towards people of a religion wholly different from their own. In their intercourse with such, they are represented by Elphinstone as conducting themselves without asperity; though Foster gives rather a different account of the matter, in consequence of the treatment he experienced among them. It is certain, that although they regard the Hindoos as idolatrous and impure, the latter are not subjected to any contempt or particular hardship, being allowed the free exercise of their religion, except in the article of processions, and offensive exposure of idols. Even the Sikhs experience in Caubul (and they admit it) great forbearance, and even kindness: a treatment which forms a striking contrast with the insolent and tyrannical usage which Mussulmans receive from the

Sikhs in their own country, where the cruel and oppressive maxims of their faith (so far as regards the followers of Muhammed) are not suffered to slumber as a dead letter. "If you meet a Hindoo," says one of the great oracles of the Sikhs, "beat him, and plunder him, and divide his property among you. It is right to slay a Muhammedan wherever you meet him."

Whilst the Afghans evince this unusual forbearance and indulgence towards the professors of creeds altogether different from their own, from a very common principle, they pursue with acrimony those who differ from them in some slight particulars, or shades of opinion, perhaps of little essential moment. The two sects of Soonnees and Sheeahs form the grand divisions of the Muhammedan faith in Caubul. The Afghans belong to the former, which acknowledges the three first Caliphs as the lawful successors of Muhammed, and admits their interpretation of the law, and their traditions of the prophet's precepts. The Sheeahs are chiefly confined to the Persians and their descendants, who are numerous in Afghanistan. A bitter enmity subsists between these two sects: the Sheeahs, as the most depressed, are far more bigotted than the Soonnees; though the ignorant classes of Afghans consider a Sheeah as an infidel, and would perhaps put him to death, without thinking it a sin. But it is hardly fair to make any general inference from the rude prejudices of the vulgar in this country, who (the Eusofzyes, for example,) sometimes regard even reading as an unmanly acquirement. We are informed by Elphinstone that some of the men of the Naikpeekhail, finding a Moollah copying the Koran, struck off his head, saying, "You tell us these books came from God, and you are here making them yourself."

The Sheeah sect itself is divided into four branches, or distinct sub-sects: the *Imâniyah*, the *Zeidiyah*, the *Ismâiliyah*, and the *Nazâriyah*. As the

Ismâiliyah heresy has been the parent of several others, I shall extract a brief account of it from Dr. Leyden's translation of the *Tabsirat-al-Awâm* of Murtiza Alem-al-Khoda, an intelligent Moslem author. It appears that the distinguishing feature of their creed is the doctrine that whatever is to be found in the Koran and Hadis has two significations, the obvious, and the secret or mystical: of which the first is as it were the shell, and the other the kernel. The following instances of interpretation will illustrate the matter. They say that Isa was the son of Yusef, the carpenter; and where it is said in the Koran that Isa had no father, it is to be understood as meaning that he was not instructed in learning by his father, but acquired it from the chief men. Where it is said he restored the dead to life, the meaning is, that by learning he revived the torpid mind, and instructed people in the right way. Haj, or pilgrimage, is an ardent desire to visit their Imaum; farz, or necessary duty, is friendship to those whom it is necessary to love. When God says "that Namâz (recitation of set forms of prayer) restrains from uncleanness and denial of truth," it signifies, eloquence restrains men from wickedness. Haram, or prohibition, they pretend, denotes enmity to certain persons, whom they are bound to hate and avoid, and invoke curses upon. The sacred text, "Mankind are great unbelievers," is to be applied, they say, to Abubekar and Omar, who, they add, are the Haman and Pharoah spoken of in the Koran. In this manner they ascribe an arbitrary fanciful signification to whatever their scriptures contain; maintaining, meanwhile, that no trouble need be taken about external ordinances. Of the divine attributes they speak in the most incongruous and absurd manner. They say that God is neither present nor absent; living nor dead; powerful nor weak; ignorant nor wise; first nor last, &c. It short, it is an obscure system of mystical absurdities,

where the imagination finds no bounds to its excursions.

This sect is perhaps better known under the denomination of Soofees, who are considered by Mr. Elphinstone as a class of philosophers, rather than religionists; whose leading tenet he states to be (as far as he could understand their mysterious doctrines) that the whole of the animated and inanimate creation is an illusion; and that nothing exists except the Supreme Being, which presents itself under an infinity of shapes to the soul of man, itself a portion of the divine essence. He adds, that many of the Soofees are sincere Muhammedans, notwithstanding the inconsistency of that faith with their speculative opinions. But although some of the learned in that country, among whom, and the higher orders, it appears the sect is gaining ground, may sport with doctrines whose metaphysical sublimity, or rather obscurity, they are fascinated by, there can be little doubt that it is a religion distinct from the Muhammedan faith altogether, and it is so regarded in Persia, where the sect is persecuted.

The Ismailiyah heresy consists of several divisions: 1. The Sábáhiyah. 2. The Násariyah. 3. The Karámitah. 4. The Babeciah. 5. The Maknáyah. These branches partake of the wildness of the parent stock, and have engrafted upon them additional absurdities or recondite mysteries, which would render it a matter of considerable perplexity to enable your readers to comprehend their distinctions. They have all originated in the ambition of individuals, who have succeeded in perpetuating their name and history by the establishment of a sect of their own. Of the expedients employed by them for that object, take, as an example, the following account of the proceeding of Ibn Makná, the author of the last-mentioned sect. He first gave himself out as a prophet, and afterwards pretended to be God himself. He concealed himself from

the sight of men, and wore a veil, saying, "Nobody can bear to behold me." In order to convince his followers of this, and that if he looked on any one he would be consumed by his brightness, he prepared some burning mirrors, and placed them so that the rays would fall on the faces of the spectators: he then ordered his followers to advance; and when the foremost were struck by the burning rays, the rest turned back, exclaiming, "Gazers cannot behold him, but he looks upon the gazers: he is the beautiful, and the far-seeing one!"

There is another sect, bearing the name of its great patron Moollah Zukkee, which is sometimes confounded with the Soofees, and is indeed an offspring of the great Ismailiyah heresy. The followers of this sect maintain a very compendious doctrine, that all the prophets were impostors, and all revelation is an invention. They doubt the truth of a future state, and even the being of a God. The persons among whom these opinions secretly prevail, though men of rank, are reputed to be the most dissolute and unprincipled profligates in the kingdom.

The Ismailiyah doctrine (in speaking of which Moslem writers use the term *Malhed*, which comprehends all the branches of this heresy) is of a very ancient date, and therefore it is with great probability that writers consider it as the root of most, if not all the sects of more recent periods. The Rosheniah or Roushumea sect, which made a considerable stir in Afghanistan in the sixteenth century, has been compared and assimilated by Dr. Leyden, in the dissertation referred to in the beginning of my letter, to the Ismailiyah, whose doctrines had been maintained some centuries before the founder of this now execrated sect existed.

At one period the Rosheniah sect possessed great power, and was suppressed with difficulty. It is still said to subsist, chiefly among the *Eusofzyes*,

though its numbers are greatly reduced, and its adherents confined to the wildest and most inaccessible districts. The writings of the founder have been proscribed, and his memory is regarded with horror by the greater part of the Afghans.

This personage was Bauyezid Ansari, who assumed the title of Roshan or Roshen, the *luminous* (Piri Roshen), whence his followers have received the appellation of Rosheniah or *illuminati*; though his enemies changed his title to Piri Taureek (apostle of darkness). Besides the notoriety he has acquired as the founder of a sect, he derives some reputation from another source, being the first author who employed in his works the Afghan or Pushtoo language, in which he displayed such elegance of style, as to extort the praise of those writers who condemned most severely his heretical tenets. The literature of the Afghans seems to consist chiefly of poetry; accordingly, poems were the vehicles employed by this heresiarch to disseminate his doctrines, and his assailants adopted the same method of confuting them. I fear a translation will enable us very imperfectly to judge of the comparative merits of the two parties as authors. However, take the following passage from Bauyezid:

I will lay hand on the scimitar, and destroy the religion of the prophet.

Place your full confidence in me if you would please God;

For I am your God, even I myself; regard me as the prophet, I am in no respect deficient.

Regard me as Mehedi; I am in no respect defective:

I am the true and sufficient guide: hold this for certain.

It is, I think, evident from the first line of this extract, that the Rosheniah party, whatever connection may be traced between their tenets and those of the Soofees, did not participate in the latter's reverence for the faith of Muhammed. *Audi alteram partem*: the following passage is se-

lected from an invective against Bauyezid, composed by Moollah Asghar:

"The Taric (Bauyezid) is cursed and accursed; he denies the appearance of God, and his life is unprofitable. O Taric! vile heretic! may you suffer utter perdition!

Practise not self-importance, lest you be entangled in destruction.

O Taric! hog! imperfect being! accursed of a truth!

What enchantment have you practised, that your disciples are in every house!"

Bauyezid was born on the borders of Kandahar, among the Vurmud tribe. His father, named Abdallah, was of the class of Ulema, a learned and religious man. In early life, it appears that Bauyezid became acquainted with a Malhed, or member of the heretical sect, named Moullah Soliman, from whom he is supposed to have imbibed his principles. On his return from a journey to Hindustan, he began to affect the manners of a solitary recluse, retiring to a cell in the mountains. To such visitors as approached him, he addressed himself, saying, "Enter into this recess, fix your mind in profound meditation, and within it you will see God." He was expelled from this station by the Moslems, and even compelled by his own father to renounce his new creed; but he soon after fled to another part of the empire, and employed all his art, diligence and ingenuity, which was great, in practising upon the simplicity of the ignorant tribes, to whom he represented himself as a Pir or religious guide, and pretended he was expressly referred to in the Koran as the teacher who should point out to them the path to God.

Persuasion and eloquence were at first the only means used by Bauyezid to win men to his belief. But as his sect increased in number and power, comprehending, at one period, nearly the whole of the Afghans, it assumed a political as well as religious aspect: the founder no sooner finding himself at the head of a formidable party than

he asserted his right to convince by the sword those who were deaf to his arguments. The times were favourable to the innovation, during the dark, turbulent and sanguinary period which preceded the accession of Akbar to the throne of India. The sect maintained its ground for the greater part of a century, and flourished, in spite of the most vigorous exertions to suppress it, from the beginning of the reign of Akbar to that of Shah Jehan.

The genius of Bauyezid, great as it was, could not withstand the armies successively brought against him: he died of fatigue and vexation. After his death, the sect rallied under his sons, who were at length crushed, and two black rocks in the Indus are shewn as the transformed bodies of two of them, and are called after their names Jelalleca and Kemanlica, which being situated near the whirlpools, occasioned by the junction of another river, aptly represent, according to the orthodox writers, the fate of heretics, whose souls are dashed to pieces and engulfed, through belief in the doctrines of these wretches, as the vessels are destroyed by the rocks into which they have been changed. The great and successful antagonist of Bauyezid and his adherents was Akhún Derwézh, who has established a high reputation for sanctity upon the destruction of the heretic, and upon the voluminous works published in the controversy, which those who have perused them seem to think would not have been likely to confute the errors of Bauyezid, had they not been supported by the Mogul arms.

Dr. Leyden has extracted the following principles as those which Bauyezid has been charged by Akhún Derwézh with maintaining heretically. They display a clear affinity to the Ismailiyah heresy; and moreover shew that he adopted from the Hindoos their grand doctrine of metempsychosis:

1. God is all in all; and all existing objects are only forms of deity.

2. The great manifestations of divinity are Pirs, or religious teachers, who are forms of divinity, or rather the deity himself. In the spirit of this opinion, Bauyezid said to his followers, "I am your Pir, and your God."

3. The sole test of right and wrong is obedience to the Pir, who is the representative of the divinity, or rather deity itself; and therefore right and wrong are not attributes of a Pir; and the greatest of all sins is disobedience to a Pir, which is disobedience to the deity himself.

4. Those who will not receive the precepts of a Pir are in the situation of brutes, that it is in some cases meritorious to kill, and in all cases lawful; or in that of dead men, whose property naturally devolves on the living, and may therefore be legally taken at pleasure by all true believers.

5. Human souls transmigrate into other bodies, and re-appear in other forms; and the resurrection, the day of judgment, paradise and hell, are only metaphors to express those mundane changes.

6. The Koran and Hadis are not to be interpreted literally, or according to the apparent sense, but according to the mystic, secret, or interior meaning. The ordinances of the law have therefore a mystical meaning, and are ordained only as the means of acquiring religious perfection.

7. This mystic sense of the law is only attainable by religious exercises, and the instructions of a Pir: it is the source of religious perfection; which perfection being attained, the exterior ordinances of the law cease to be binding, and are virtually annulled.

It appears that the doctrine of the necessity of a perfect Pir, or unerring religious instructor (which, by the way, forcibly reminds us of the expressions of Socrates to Alcibiades) was maintained in a work composed by a great Ismailiyah chief, to whose principles and proceedings those of Bauyezid Ansaori have a manifest analogy. This was Hassan Sábáh, who died A.H. 508,

and was the founder of the celebrated dynasty of Hasasinah, in Cohistan, from whence, by a singular etymology, the word assassin, adopted in European vocabularies, is derived; and who was known in the middle ages under the name of *the old man of the mountain*.

These are some, not probably the whole, of the divisions into which is split the religion of Afghanistan. A country thus situated, like a house divided against itself, cannot possess much moral strength. Religious dif-

ferences inspire the various sectaries with such abhorrence for each other, that the loss of freedom itself appears sometimes desirable, when offered as a means of crushing the adversary. The foregoing statement will therefore confirm the hypothesis advanced by the writer of the article I alluded to in the beginning of my letter.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

T. N.

CHINESE AND MALAY MAGAZINES.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: The efforts made by Dr. Morrison to open the treasures of Chinese knowledge to Europeans, by the publication of his Dictionaries, Grammar, Dialogues, and View of China, are well known and duly appreciated by the Literati of Europe. His endeavours to benefit the Chinese, by translating the Scriptures into their language, have also received their due meed of admiration and praise; but the minor attempts of that gentleman, and his colleagues Dr. Milne and the Rev. Mr. Thomson, to communicate useful knowledge to the Chinese and Malays, by the publication of Magazines in their respective languages, appear to be almost entirely unknown even in England.

The first number of the Chinese Magazine was printed in 1815, and it has been published regularly once a month since that time. A list of the principal articles contained in it to the end of 1819, may be seen by consulting Milne's Protestant Mission to China, p. 277-278. To convey an idea of the nature of this Magazine, which is edited by Dr. Milne, Superintendent of the Anglo-Chinese College at Malacca, I subjoin a table of the contents of the three last numbers for 1820:

Universal Geography:

Description of Africa.

Aleppo Caravan.

Miscellaneous Sentences.

On Prayer:

with a reference to Isaiah, c. 56,
v. 7.

Jewels:

That given to Servilea, the mother of Brutus, by Julius Cæsar.

Cleopatra's ear-rings.

Intelligence:

Death of the Emperor Kea King.
Accession of Taou-Kwang.
Massacre at Manilla.

Universal Geography:

Africa, continued.

African Languages.

Slave Trade.

Filial Piety:

Metellus pardoned by Octavius after the battle of Samos, through the intercession of his son.

Flattery:

Canute's courtiers.

Antiochus Titus, King of Syria.

On the fear of God:

With a reference to the General Epistle of Jude, verse 4, and the King-sin-lo, a Chinese moral and religious work.

Universal Geography:

Description of America.

Steam Vessels.

Albutius of Celtiberia.

A form of Prayer for New Year's morning.

On the shortness and instability of Life.

Turkish tale of an Infidel who was taken before a Cadi for asking a Schoolmaster three atheistical questions.

Hymn for the New Year.

As the Chinese entertain many erroneous ideas on commerce and politics, this Magazine might greatly promote British interests in China by the occasional insertion of political and commercial articles.

Malay Magazine, No. 2, April 1821.

Price One Sicca Rupee. Published in Malayan, quarterly, at Malacca.

It is intended to publish it monthly, if it should receive sufficient patronage.

Contents.

The Art of Writing, continued from No. I.

History of Adam.

Life of Alexander the Great, continued from No. I.

Ancient History.

Astronomy, with a plate of the Solar System.

On the Sabbath, continued from No. I.

Solomon's Prayer.

The Lion saving a Man.

The Small-pox in Malacca.

The Seasons varying.

Cradle Hymn.

This interesting publication, which promises great usefulness by communicating elementary knowledge to the widely scattered Malay race, is edited by the Rev. C. H. Thomson, one of the London Missionary Society's Missionaries at Malacca, where he has published several religious works; a Malay Spelling Book for the natives; Malay and English Dialogues, and a Malay and English Vocabulary. Should any profits arise from the sale of the Magazine, they will be applied to the support of destitute Malays, in providing for them education, food, clothing, and employment.

Besides the Chinese and Malay Magazines, the Indo-Chinese Gleaner is published quarterly at Malacca; but the numerous extracts from that Miscellany, which have appeared in the Asiatic Journal, and its having been reviewed in the "Journal des Savans," for July 1819, render my describing it unnecessary.

In addition to editing the Indo-Chinese Gleaner and the Chinese Magazine, Dr. Milne translated Deuteronomy, Joshua, Judges, the Books of Samuel, Kings, Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, and Job, for Dr. Morrison's Chinese Bible. He has also written many Chinese Tracts, &c., and is known in England as the translator of the Sacred Edict of the Emperor Kang-he, and the author of a Retrospect of the first ten years of the Protestant Mission to China.

I am, &c.

WM. HUTTMANN.

BRITISH COLONIES IN AUSTRALIA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: The flourishing condition of our settlements on New Holland and Van Dieman's Land appears to me not to have attracted the notice in print, which so interesting and important a subject deserves. Our commercial reports at home bear testimony to the great increase in quantity, and im-

provement in quality, of the products of those Settlements; whilst the accounts from India exhibit very striking evidence of the activity of the traffic between the two countries, in the number of vessels destined to New South Wales from ports under the different Presidencies. Nor are the

cargoes of small value: a vessel, the *Phatiselem*, which was unfortunately lost on its passage from India to Port Jackson and Hobart Town, contained a cargo estimated at the worth of 80,000 rupees. A few hasty desultory remarks upon the subject of these Settlements may perhaps stimulate the attention of some of your readers, who may have leisure and inclination to furnish a more copious statement of the commerce of Australia, the condition of the settlers, and the progress made towards the civilization of the aboriginal inhabitants, than it is at present in my power to afford.

A perusal of the *Sydney Gazette* for the last year has abundantly convinced me of the thriving state of that colony, since the publication of Mr. Wentworth's description of it, and its dependency, Van Dieman's Land. The state of society seems to be still of the same discordant character as before, arising from the various and opposite qualities which the different classes of settlers have imported there. Some of the paragraphs excite a strong disposition to mirth. The following notice from the printer of the *Gazette* is curious: "Some subscribers in the interior have very readily and handsomely discharged their subscriptions, upon the immediate presentment of the accounts; the undersigned respectfully thanks *them*: others, however, have not only turned the collector away from their doors without the money, but even been pleased to cruelly insult the printer for daring to supplicate payment for his labour." In an address to the public at the end of the last year, the printer thus expresses himself: "What will most materially affect us, and with which we are principally concerned, is the ardent hope that *some* of the ostensible supporters of this *Gazette* will now bear in mind the grand essential of performing "a new thing," and that *is to pay*." Literature, however, seems to flourish, in spite of the backwardness of patrons. Besides the *Gazette*,

which exhibits a respectable appearance, there is published in monthly numbers, "The Australian Magazine," price fifteen pence. The colony is also blessed with a poet-laureate in the person of Mr. Robinson, whose muse sports in sundry songs, besides birthday odes recited at Government-house, a complete series of which, from 1810 to 1821, it appears the author has revived his intention of publishing, with an engraved portrait of himself, from an original painting by Mr. Reid, Sen., an engraved title-page, and paper of the first quality; furnishing, the author trusts, "an honourable standard of the state of the arts in that colony, as the work embraces poetry, painting, printing and engraving, which will be appreciated by the mother country, as a proof of the advancement in science of her Australian dependencies."

Previous to Governor Macquarie's departure from the colony, he made a tour of inspection through Van Dieman's Land, a narrative of which was published by authority in the *Sydney Gazette*.

In visiting Hobart Town, the improvements since 1811 were extremely gratifying. The wretched huts had given place to substantial buildings, laid out in regular streets; several of the houses were spacious, and not deficient in taste. The public buildings consisted of a Government-house; a handsome church; a military barrack; a strong gaol; a hospital, &c. The number of houses was four hundred and twenty-one; the inhabitants amounted to two thousand seven hundred souls. A large substantial pier or quay was also in progress, for the convenience of loading and unloading ships.

From Hobart Town the Governor proceeded to Port Dalrymple, and to the lately formed settlement of George Town, within a few miles of Bass's Straits. This new Settlement is making rapid progress, and is very favourably situated for trade. Roads have been made, and are still making, for

communication with the interior. The population of Van Dieman's Land is stated in this document (according to a census just before taken) at six thousand three hundred and seventy-two souls, exclusive of civil and military officers. It contains,

Of Horned Cattle.... 23,838 head.

Sheep..... 182,463

Horses 421

Land in cultivation 10,683 acres.

The introduction of the Merino breed of sheep has so improved the wool, that although it is not altogether equal to the New Holland fleece, it promises to be a valuable export to the Mother Country. Some of your readers may not be aware, that the wool of the New South Wales sheep is of remarkable fineness, and is found to vie with the very best Spanish wool. Under the present duties, it may be brought to the English market cheaper than that from Spain.

Of the prices of commodities at the Settlement, the advertisements afford not a very encouraging prospect to settlers. The following are taken at random; the prices often differing materially: fine yellow English soap, at 13d. per lb.; excellent small hams, at 2s. 6d. per lb.; good tobacco, at 7s. 6d. per lb., by taking ten pounds; fine coffee, 3s. per lb. by the bag; port wine, 63s. per dozen; Bengal rum, 19s. per gallon; raisins, 2s. 6d. per lb.; potatoes, 8s. per cwt.; blue tea-cups and saucers, at 18s. per dozen; blue-edged plates, 7s. per dozen; blue and black cloth, 34s. per yard; drab and mixed kerseymere, at 14s. per yard; price of bread, 6d. the loaf of two pounds; fowls, 5s. per couple; butter, 2s. 9d. per lb.; eggs, 2s. per dozen; wheat, 10s. 6d. per bushel; maize, 4s. 6d. At the early part of the fruit season, cherries are quoted at 9d. per dozen. In the sale of commodities, bills of long date are usually given in payment; and even in the disposal of houses, one, two, and three years' credit is given.

Delightful as is the climate of New
Asiatic Journ.—No. 81.

South Wales, it seems to be subject to the same kind of uncertainty, especially at the harvest season, which we often complain of at home. The following observations are extracted from the Sydney paper of 22d Sept. 1821:

"To calculate with unerring precision on the seasons of this country appears next to impossibility: each month, and almost every year, being so conspicuously at variance. The changes are truly astonishing; of which the long resident and close observer can alone be allowed to form a competent opinion. The month of September, to our certain knowledge, for the last eighteen or twenty years, has been regarded as salubrious and temperate, and considered charming in the extreme; but there is now existing proof that abundantly demonstrates its fallibility. We have lately experienced but transient intervals of fine weather, the whole month having been showery, and altogether unpleasant; occasionally the rain has descended in torrents. Was such weather to continue any time, the consequences would have to be dreaded at this juncture, owing to the near approximation of harvesting, and the tenderness of the wheat. The south creek has been flooded, and no inconsiderable loss is expected in consequence. The river Hawkesbury rose; we are informed, to within about eight or ten feet of its banks, and reached the greatest height on Monday last, when happily a recession took place. We are induced to conceive, had the water deluged the banks of the Hawkesbury river, the most injurious effects must have inevitably resulted to the poor settler, as, in that unfortunate event, his next year's hopes would have been swept away." This short extract may also shew the style in which the work is composed.

The attention devoted to extending our progress in the interior of the country, does not seem to have lessened the exertions necessary to acquaint us with the coast of this immense

island. The public are acquainted with the result of Lieut. (now Capt.) King's survey. Subsequently a report has been published from Lieut. Johnson, dated 10th Dec. 1821, who was commissioned to examine the coast to the southward of Jervis' Bay. On entering Bateman's Bay, he discovered, at the head of it, a fine clear capacious river, which he named the Clyde, and proceeded up it to the distance of thirty-five miles; he pronounces the country on its banks to be of a very inviting character.

The list of offences in this Settlement is, as may be supposed, rather too large, and the instances display much of that ingenuity, to which some of the population owe their conveyance to this paradise. The following caution is very significantly expressed: "Gentlemen, and others who may be strangers just arriving from Europe or elsewhere, are particularly warned against acts of fraudulency from our

colonial laundresses, who take pleasure in recommending themselves to the notice of fresh faces, obtaining linen, and unfortunately getting robbed, if not of all, of the most valuable of the articles." The light-fingered gentry do not forget their former vocation. Mention is made in one of the papers of a native chief, who was hustled and robbed of his watch. Aware of the ostentatious neglect of costume by these people, I marvel whereabouts was situated his Excellency's *job*.

The report recently printed of Mr. Bigge, the commissioner deputed by Government to inquire into the transportation system, will be read with interest by those who have devoted their attention to the reformation of our criminal code: but this is a subject which is foreign to my purpose to enter upon.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

R. L.

EARLY TRAVELLERS, No. II.—HERBERT.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: In pursuance of the design intimated in my former communication, published in your number for July, I now send you an account of the travels of a courtier of our own country, Sir Thomas Herbert, who at an early age visited the East.

A life of this writer is contained in the *Biographia Britannica*, from whence it appears that he was born at York, and after a short stay at Cambridge, was sent out to travel by his kinsman, the Earl of Pembroke, in 1626. His researches were not confined to India and Africa, for he visited several parts of Europe previous to the civil war. Upon this event, it seems that he joined the parliamentary cause, and was one of the commissioners appointed to treat of the surrender of Oxford. When the unfortunate Charles was obliged to dismiss his old servants at Holmby, in 1647, he made choice of

Herbert and Harrington (celebrated as being the author of the *Oceana*, and also as having refused, at a public ceremonial in Rome, to kiss the Pope's toe) to be his grooms of the bed-chamber, on account of "their learning and sober manners." Herbert appears to have partaken of that strong sympathy and attachment which Charles inspired into all who were near his person, and he was entrusted by the King with some important commissions. His services were rewarded at the restoration. He was created a baronet, and retiring to his native city, passed his time, till his death (1682), in literary occupations.

In 1634, he published, "A relation of some yeares travail, begunne anno 1626, into Afrique and the greater Asia, especially the territories of the Persian Monarchie; and some parts of the Orientall Indies, and Iles ad-

jacent." This book is handsomely printed, and adorned with engravings (or sculptures, as they were termed), so well executed, that they would not disgrace a work of this kind published at the present day, except in the trifling point of being very incorrect portraiture of the objects represented. The book appears to have been well received; and in 1677, he produced "a fourth impression, in which are added as well many additions, as also several sculptures never before printed." Both works, which are written in the quaint fashionable style of the age, are now before me; and I shall, *pace tanti viri*, proceed to garble them for the entertainment of your readers.

His prefaces are extremely amusing. In that to Lord Pembroke, prefixed to his last edition, he begins, "My Lord, having passed the pikes, I take new courage to begin again. One blow more, and I have done. Ten to one it lights on my own pate. But if my head stand free, my hand shall not be guilty of more intrusion. No more pressure to the press. The crowd is too strong already; and I will get out by head and shoulders rather than fail." The apprehension of being ill-used by his readers seems to have taken strong hold of him at an early period. In the *Proæme*, or induction to his first edition, he says, "though I am on shore, yet I feare the sea is not yet calme; for each booke sent into the world is like a barque put to sea, and as liable to censures as the barque is to foule weather;" and he very candidly prepares us to expect some embellishment in his details, by observing, as a reason for not publishing his European travels, "since all travellers are subject to imputations of vntruth, I had rather goe farre to fetch it, and send you farre off to disprove it, than give you libertie of condemning mee at home."

He took ship at Dover on Good Friday, with six other great and well-manned vessels; and after being fa-

voured, when they had passed the Isle of Wight, with a "happie blast," they had on the nine and twentieth day "verie raging seas and tempests," when they seemed to climb mountains of salt water, and anon sunk headlong, as it were, betwixt cloven seas. This sight, he says, put him in mind of the third ode in the first lib. of Horace, *Illi robur et æa triplex, etc.*; although he did not think of the circumstance till fifty years after it occurred, for the verses do not appear in the first edition.

I shall not notice his account of the isles and countries he passed, namely, the Canaries, Monomotapa, where the people "adore the devill in forme of a bloodie dragon;" Angola, where the fair sex "deride the moone," in a very whimsical and unseemly fashion; Loanga, Brazill, till his arrival at the Cape of Good Hope. Of this country he speaks in high terms: "In all my life," says he, "I never saw ground more pleasant for view or healthful for use. The ground by Floraes mellifluent vertue was ore spread with flowres, which only Dame Nature traueis with; nor were Tempe and Alcedilion but emblemes of this Elisium." His account of the inhabitants so little corresponds with this heavenly description, that there is scarcely a term of vituperation to be found in the language which he has not contrived to employ; concluding thus: "and comparing their imitations, speech and visages, I doubt many of them have no better predecessors than monckies, which I haue seene there of great stature."

After touching at Madagascar, where he disproved the tale that camelions subsist upon air, and salamanders live in the fire, he passed the Johanna Isles. In his second edition, he gives us here a dissertation upon the Abasins and Prester John, with an etching of that mighty potentate surrounded by his subjects, which is executed in good taste.

Upon arriving in India, the first day

they cast anchor in Swalley Road, on the Malabar Coast, Nodibeg, the King of Persia's ambassador, "gaue up the ghost, having poysoned himselfe," says Sir Thomas, "because he dared not to see his master, nor plead his defence against his adversary, Sir Robert Sherley, in our company, and thitherward to purge his honour." It appears that the ambassador was wise in taking this step, for the King said, "it was well he poysoned himselfe, for had he come to court, his bodie should have beene cutte in three hundred sixtie five peeces, and burnt in the open Mydan, or market-place, with dogges t—s."* He was buried at Surat, close to the grave of Tom Coryat, "known," says Sir T. H., "by two poor stones, that speak his name, there resting till the resurrection."†

At Surat, our traveller received "courteous welcome" from the English merchants and their chief, one "Master Wild, a modest and understanding gentleman." — The city he says "is for quantitie comparable to Plymouth, her houses of sun-dried mud, trellized, and flat at top: at the south end it enjoyes a castle planted with great ordnance and ammunition, but of small use, in that the river is not nauigable, but with shallops and frigots that draw not much water."

In his account of the manners, ceremonies and religion of the natives, our traveller (more particularly in his fourth edition, where he crowds upon every subject that admits of it a mass of learning) is much more precise and accurate than could have been expected. The edition of 1677 also contains a copious history of the transactions in the Mogul Empire, brought down to the year 1634.

* As a proof of the antiquity of this practice of mincing the carcass of a criminal, and broiling it in *Album Græcum*, Sir Thomas refers us to II. Maccabees, 13, 5; to which passage, should the reader refer, he will be—disappointed.

† I propose to make the Eastern travels of this eccentric personage the topic of my third communication.

His description of countries to the westward of Surat includes Cambaya, the Cities Diu, Muscat, and Jasques. Of the latter I shall extract the following account, because of its brevity, as a specimen of the peculiar style of description employed by the writer.

"Jasques is a towne famous in nothing except her prospect into the Gulfe of Persia. Their the Pole Arctick is eleuated aboue the horizon twenty-five degrees, fiftie eight minutes; is now of no account, Ormus, her neere neighbour, being desolate. It belongs to the King of Persia, whose territories are neere this place, and neerer Indus limited, a river diuiding the Mogull from the Persian. Tis from Ormus Ile, fortie leagues due south, is seituat in the Kingdome of Carmania or Carpella, no great matter where, only here lies buried one Capitaine Shilling, vnfortunately slaine by the insulting Portugall: but that his bones want sence and expression, they would tell you the earth is not worthy his receptable, and that the people are blockish, rude, treacherous and indomitable."

Of Ormus he says, "It is an ile within the Gulfe, in old times knowne by the name Geru, and before that Ogiris (but I dare not say from a famous Theban of that name); its circuite is fiteene miles, and procreates nothing note-worthy, salt excepted, of which the rockes are participant, and the siluer-shining sand expresseth sulphur." He then quotes the old lines:

*Si terrarum Orbis, quicquid potest, Annulus esset,
Illiús Ormasium gemma, decusque foret.*

Which he translates thus:

If all the world were but a ring,
Ormus the diamond should bring.

But, apparently dissatisfied with this effort, he tries again; and in his fourth edition we have:

If all the world were made into a ring,
Ormus the gem and grace should be therein.

This island, he says, has no fresh water, "saue what the fruitfull cloudes weepe ouer her, in sorrow of her de-

solation, late so populous; these (the clouds?) are preserved in urns, or earthen jars, and are most comfortable to drinke in, and to giue bedding a coole and refrigerating sleeping-place, to lenifie scorching Phaeton, who is their potent in his flames and sulphur."

From Gombroon they took their departure towards Persia, sleeping by the way at carrauans-raws (caravanseras), and entertained by the "speeches of welcome thundered to them out of a poetique fury," and by the dancing girls, whom he honours with a homely English appellation, who performed "laulotoes, with jangling bells."

On their way to Shiraz, he says, "a Persian hocuspocus (juggler) affronted us," (*i.e.* met or accosted them); "he performed rare trickes with hands and feet; hee trod vpon two very sharpe Persian semiters with his bare fecte, then laid his naked back vpon them, and suffered a heauy anuill to be laid on his bellie, on which two men beat two horse-shooes forceably: that tricked done, he thrust knives and arrowes thorow many partes of his armes and thighes, and by meere strength of his head, tooke vp a stone of sixe hundred pound weight, which was fastned to the ring with his haire, and in like sort tore asunder a goat's head with his forelocke, still crying *Allough whoddow*, or great God to helpe him."

Our traveller paid a visit to the magnificent ruins of Persepolis, near Shiraz; and the following extract from his book will enable your readers to compare his account of those remains with Chardin, Le Bruyn, and the modern reports of the present condition of those interesting relics of antiquity:

"The great palace of Persepolis is by the inhabitants (who little respect antiquitie) cald Chil-manor, or Fortie Towres, by which it seemes they haue seene so many in their predecessors, though now there be but nineteene *

standing, and one below to the East; howbeit, the ruines and ground of fourescore more are yet visible; this great roome" (referring to the plate) "was the hall, and cut out of the blacke shining marble, wherein were placed a hundred white marble pillars, which gaue admirable beauty to it; each pillar or towre is about fiftene foote high, each in rotundity forty squares, each square three inches. From this roome is a stately prospect of all the plaines thirty miles about it. The ascent to this is cut out of the marble rockes, the staires (reserving their durance and beauty to this day) are ninetie-five, and so broad that a dozen horsemen may ride vp breast together: the immediate ascent is twenty-two foot high, at which is the gate (or entrance into the said hall): the breadth of the gate is sixe of my paces, the height of each side or gate (engrauen with a mightie elephant on one side, a rhynoceros on the other) thirty foot high, very rarely cut out of the marble, fixt and durable for ever.

"A little further from the entrance are two towres of like shape and bignesse, neere the which is another part of the gate, wherein is engrauen a Pegasus; an inuention of the sculptor, to expresse his workemanship: these are the portals to that Apollo, supported by a hundred white marble pillars, a top of which now inhabit the pious storkes: the fashion of this roome exceeds all the other in circuit and brauery.

"Adioyning is another foure-square roome, whose blacke marble walls are yet abiding. Tis I say foure-square, each square ninetie paces, all foure amounting to three hundred and sixtie: it has eight doores, foure of which are sixe paces broad, the other foure of halfe that breadth; every doore has seuen engraven marble stones fixt one vpon another, each stone in length foure yards and height fise quarters, all which eight doores are exquisitely engraven with images of lions, tygres, griffins, and buls of rare

* There are not so many now standing. See Morier.

sculpture and proportion; a top of each doore is of stone the image of an Emperour in state, holding in his hand a staffe and scepter.

"A third chamber ioynes to the former, which (these people tell us) was a receptacle for the queene and ladies: tis of a quadrangular but not equal forme, two sides sixtie, the other seventie paces.

"A fourth chamber is next, two sides twentie, the other two thirtie paces, which nurserie, though of blacke shining marble, is not obscured in her glorie: the wals are rarely engraven with images of huge stature, and haue been illustrated with gold, which in some places is visible, the stones in many parts so well polisht, that they equall for brightnesse a steele mirrour: this chamber has its wals of best lustre.¹ But age and warres, two great consumers of rare monuments, has (have) turned topsie-turvie this, as many other things, and left nought but wals to testifie the greatnesse of that glorie and triumph it has enioyed.

"At the highest of this palace is cut, out of the perpendicular mountaine, the images of a king (which may be Cambyzes), adoring three deities, the fire, the sunne, and a serpent."

At Shiraz the party was introduced to the duke, Emang Ally Shawn, "in a gallery which was very long, and richly furnisht with plate, rich carpets, dancing wenches, and ganimeds. The duke was set at the very end, crosse-legged like a taylour, but his fierce aspect and brauery denied him that title." Taking leave of this duke, who appeared rather in dudgeon, they arrived at Spawhawn (Ispahan) on the 10th April 1627.

The Pot-shaugh (Padsha) of Persia was then at the Caspian Sea. After giving a description of the city, which, he says, is "round like Paris," he records their journey to the court, on the borders of the Caspian, sorely troubled in the way by the gnats, but their "night's traualle bettered by Cynthia's candor, and behoof-full,

trauelling through a wilde desert of sand." They reached the Persian court at Asharaffe, near Farrabaut (Farrabad), where the lord ambassador delivered the cause of his journey, namely, to congratulate the Shah on his success against the Turks, to renew the traffic in silks, and to see Sir Robert Sherley "purge himself" of the imputations laid to him by the defunct Nogdibeg.

The embassy followed the court in its progress to Omvall, at the foot of Mount Taurus, thence to Damoan; "whose high peake, like a sugar loafe, is viewed above all the aspiring hills, on those defatigating ledges; and from whence they saw the Caspian Sea, though a hundred and eighty miles distant; tis aboue composed of sulphur, which makes it in the night sparkle as does Hesavius; tis so offensive to mount vp that you cannot do it without a nosegay of strong garlick, and hence all Persia and Chaldeia has their brimstone." From Damoan they proceeded to Tyroan, and to Tauris, thence to Cazbeen, where the King had arrived two days before. The city was respectable; the Haram, Mosques, and Hummaums "resplendent with the azure paint wherewith they are ceruleated." Here Sir Robert Sherley, who does not appear to have "purged himself" to his satisfaction, unhappily "gave an ultimatum-vale to this world," on the 12th June 1628; and on the 20th July ensuing, that "religious gentleman," the lord ambassador, Sir Dodmore Cotton, died likewise. Letters of license to depart were soon after obtained from Shah Abbas, the "Potshaugh," who it seems soon after departed this life too. Of this monarch he says, "he was of low stature, aspect quicke, low forehead, fiery eyes, his nose long and hooked," (to the truth of which the engraved portrait in the book bears ample testimony); "over his eyes he wanted haire, his moustachoes very long and bending downwards, his chin sharpe, his tongue fluent."

On his return, he came to Bagdat, and of course enters fully (especially in the last edition) upon the subject of Babylon, and the tower of Babel. From this dry dissertation, it is refreshing to pass to that which follows upon the site of Paradise; though he cannot determine the precise spot, judiciously referring it "to a riper braine for definition." After this, Sir Thomas gives us an account of his own peril, through a severe sickness that "brought his feet into the grave." The King's doctor, he says, "albeit he was doubtless a very skilful physician," did him little service; and albeit he took all his prescriptions, Pomegranate pills (peels?) barberries, sloes in broth, rice and sundries, and paid him what he expected, so that "it was hard to judge whether his spirits or gold decayed faster;" yet he grew worse, and Æsculapius seeing no more money, declared the patient could not live five days. This prognostication was a fortunate omen; for in twenty-four hours he recovered, and "proued that great oraculizer a liar."

Returning by sea to India, he sailed along the Malabar Coast to Cape Comorin. We have here a description of Zeyloon (Ceylon), an isle "abounding with cinnamon, and other odoriferous aromaticall spices; the people, for the greater part paynims, and knew no God. Some have a smack of Christ, some of Mahomet. This isle," continues he, "is replente with innumerable abominations, for in most corners are seene one vly shape or other, which, as they are diuers, so doe they diuersly infect the humours of diuers men, and to which (as particular fancy feeds them) they bestow orisons upon."

His subsequent account of Pegu, Siam, and Patania, is chiefly confined

to details respecting their impure manners, which I forbear to particularize; and considering the age of the traveller (twenty-one years), I humbly think his inquiries might have been directed to more useful points. He does not, however, seem to have been corrupted by them, observing that although their manners "may seeme to libidinists mirthfull and charitable, yet a perfect Christian values his saluation at a higher rate than by a deuillish mixture with Pagan beauties or sorceries, to throwe his deare soule into endless tortures and perdition."

Of the Kingdoms of China and Japan he candidly says, he "goes but by relation;" and accordingly begins, "A Flemming told me this," &c., which is but the precursor of many particulars, neither true nor amusing. We may judge of the degree of credibility due to his sources of information, when he speaks of "the imperiall citie Suntyen or Quinzay," in China, "affecting no less compasse than one hundred miles, in which is a lake thirty miles about, and in which city are twelve thousand bridges!" Also of the city of Nanquin, "in compasse thirty miles, inuironed with three strong walls, and including two hundred thousand houses!"

After visiting the Mauritius and St. Helena, our traveller passes, "with a beneficial gale, those parts of the western world so lately discovered and written of;" and he closes his book with an elaborate "Discourse and prooffe that Madoc ap Owen Gwynedd first found out that continent now called America."

I now take my leave of Sir Thomas, and, *jusqu'au revoir*, of you, Mr. Editor, and your readers.

I am, &c. &c.

DAVIS NON QUIDES.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CAPT. G. R. BLANE.

Died, May 18, 1821, at Loodeanah, in the East-Indies, at the early age of thirty, Captain George Rodney Blane, of the Bengal Engineers. He was the second son of Sir Gilbert Blane, Bart., first physician to his Majesty. He had, by his uncommon talents and important services, attained a high character in his profession for so young a man, and a few features of his life may not prove uninteresting, as a pattern to other young men who may be candidates for distinction in the like honourable and useful pursuits of active life.

He received his classical education at the Charter-House, under Dr. Raine, who expressed a high opinion of his capacity and acquirements; and he stood very high in character in the next seminary of education which he attended, the Military College at Marlow, which he joined in the year 1804, as a cadet of the East-India Company. He went there on the department of the Line, but was transferred to that of the Ordnance, on account of his superior turn for mathematics; and the immediate occasion of it was, the particular notice which he met with from Mr. Pitt. This distinguished Statesman, then Prime Minister, being on a visit for a few days with some of his friends at Lord Carrington's, at High Wycomb, in July 1805, paid a visit one morning to Marlow, where they not only inspected the cadets at their field exercises, but attended at a trial of their proficiency in education. Young Blane was asked, where is the sun vertical at this moment? a watch being shewn him. After a short consideration he put his finger on the spot on the globe; upon which Mr. Pitt, with an air of good-humour, and a gesture of surprise, said, "Well done! I am glad they did not ask me this."* He completed his education at Woolwich, where he was equally distinguished, and being pronounced fully educated, embarked for India in 1807; where, on his arrival, he was selected for the corps of Engineers.

The first years of his service were chiefly employed in surveying. He assisted in

surveying the interior of the province of Cuttack, and conducted in chief the survey of Saugor and the Sunderbunds, and was thereafter employed in several operations of architecture, civil and military. In 1814, he served in the Nepaul war, and directed the works at the siege of Kalunga under General Gillespie. This distinguished officer was killed in storming the place: Blane received a musket-ball in the arm, and having retired for a short time to the rear to have it extracted, returned into action. This proved one of the most severe campaigns ever carried on in India, the enemy being a robust, hardy and warlike tribe of Indian Highlanders, called the Goorkhas, more formidable than the British arms had ever before encountered in Asia. After the taking of this fortress, the war was in a few months brought to a happy termination, under the able direction of General Ochterlony; and Captain Blane was after this employed in surveying the skirts of the Himalaya Mountains, near the sources of the Jumna, and in repairing and adding to the fortifications of Loodeanah, on the river Setledge, the most remote post occupied by the British arms, and sometimes called the John o' Groat's House of India.

But the service upon which the Government of India have so highly recognized his merit, was that of the restoration of the antient canals of irrigation, which had been choked up for more than a hundred years, so as to be entirely inefficient, and almost obliterated. In order to understand the importance and peculiar nature of this service, it is necessary to explain, that large territories to the N.W. of Delhi depend entirely on artificial watering for their fertility. In the time of the Mogul Emperors and their predecessors, though their rule was despotic, it afforded protection to persons and property, and the annual repairs necessary for the efficiency of these canals were vigilantly attended to. But on the death of Aurengzebe, the greatest and last of the Moguls, in 1707, the empire was torn to pieces by upstart pretenders; the irruption of predatory hordes from the west and south, particularly the Mahrattas, who first arose about this time; also by the invasion of Nadir Shah,

* This anecdote is on the authority of Mr. Ferguson, of Pittfour, M.P. for Aberdeenshire, who was one of the company.

otherwise called Kouli Khan, from Persia, in 1738, not to mention that of the commercial nations of Europe some years later. In this state of anarchy and insecurity, the pursuits of industry were neglected, the canals went to ruin, and with them agriculture; the country became desolate, and the inhabitants were driven into habits of vagrancy and robbery. The restoration of these canals had attracted the attention of some of Lord Hastings' predecessors, and for this purpose a survey of the great canal of Delhi had actually been made, some years previous to his Lordship's accession to the post of Governor-General: but objections were stated that the work would prove so expensive and difficult, as not to be advisable. Lord Hastings' strong conception of the importance of it is said to have been derived from what passed at the trial of Mr. Hastings, which lasted from the year 1788 to 1795, and which his Lordship, being a Peer, diligently attended in his place as a judge. Mr. Burke, the leader of the impeachment, in one of those vehement declamations, in which he decried not only the conduct of the prisoner, but of the British Government in general, exclaimed, "that if at that moment the English invaders were either to be expelled, or voluntarily to abandon the country, they would leave behind no memorial worthy of a great and enlightened nation; no reformation or improvement of political or juridical institutions; no monument of art, science, or beneficence; no vestige of their having occupied and ruled the country, except such traces as the vulture or the tiger leave behind them; such only as would record them the shedders of the blood and the spoilers of the substance of the unoffending natives." Whether this embittered invective was well founded or not, it could not fail to leave such an impression on the patriotic and benevolent mind of the present Governor-General, as to render him anxious to redeem the British honour, by removing in future every semblance of truth, from charges so degrading and injurious to our national character. It is not therefore surprising that, at an early period of his administration, he should have taken up the idea of restoring the canals. It was accordingly decided on in 1814; and Capt. Blane, though then a subaltern officer, having already given eminent proofs of his skill

in applying scientific principles to practical subjects, was nominated to that duty. The Nepal war, and other incidents, prevented his being called on to commence the operations till 1817. The nature of the work is such as to require a good deal of science, which the ancient natives of India certainly possessed, as is clear from the existing monuments of their astronomical and algebraical knowledge. He employed this interval in making himself master of the most approved methods of conducting embankments and excavations, and procured from England all the best printed works on this subject; also the instruments and methods for taking levels, constructing sluices, bridges, &c.; also consultations, oral and written, from the late celebrated Mr. Rennie, and other engineers. Embankments are reckoned some of the most difficult operations in engineering, even by English civil engineers, particularly when they have to contend with floods, torrents, and shifting sands, as in India on the Jumna. With a mind enthusiastically interested in his duties, and under the guidance of these lights and aids, he set about his operations in the autumn of 1817. Five years were prescribed to him for its completion, and an estimate of expense which he was not to exceed. It was executed in half that time, and considerably under the estimate.

One of the chief difficulties consisted in constructing such an embankment, where the water is taken from the Jumna, a hundred miles above Delhi, as would withstand the floods. This, together with the excavation of the channel a hundred and eighty miles in length, with the sluices and lateral branches, were completed in May 1820. Another great difficulty occurred in managing the jealousy and prejudices of the Seik Chiefs, who occupy these territories. Though this undertaking was so manifestly for the benefit of their country, such was their ignorance and caprice, that the obstructions they threw in its way could be obviated only by the conciliating address and temperate conduct of such an officer.

As the waters were approaching the city, a great concourse of the inhabitants went out to meet them with acclamations, and throwing flowers and sweetmeats into the stream in token of their gratitude; and when it came to flow in the streets of

Delhi, such a scene of tumultuous joy was exhibited as had never before been witnessed in India: for the people of that country having always lived under despotic coercion, are not in the habit of giving vent to their feelings. As the water flowed through the streets, they exclaimed that the iron age was past, and the golden age returned, calling down blessings on the British Government, and praying for its perpetuity. Such, indeed, was the value and sanctity attributed to this body of water, that it was anciently called, in the Oriental style, the River of Paradise, and the Sea of Fertility. But in order to understand why the city, as well as the rural population, partook in this exultation, it ought to be explained, that this great metropolis of the Indian Empire had no pure water but what was supplied by the canal, that of the Jumna at that port, and of the wells, being impregnated with foul and unwholesome admixtures, so that they had been without good water for more than a hundred years. Besides the beneficence peculiar to this enterprise, it is perhaps the only great expenditure, which, merely as a pecuniary concern, has been profitable to the Company; for small payments, as of old, will be required from those who enjoy the privilege of watering their fields from the canal, whereby the expense will soon be reimbursed, and a clear annual profit will accrue to the Company.

When the news of the water having arrived at Delhi reached the Presidency, the Supreme Council were so highly pleased with the expedition, success, economy, and integrity with which this great work had been achieved, that they immediately appointed Capt. Blane superintendant of all canals in that quarter, and directed him to undertake the restoration of another, called the canal of Feroze, running from the main canal through a great tract of arid territory towards Hansi and Hisar. When the last accounts arrived from India, not only were the districts on both sides of the great canal cheered and enriched by the abundant water, but the country on each side of that of Feroze, so lately desolate and sterile, was covered with sheets of wheat of two miles in breadth, and that in succession to other crops of grain. By recent and authentic accounts from Delhi also, it appears that this city had greatly improved in salubrity since the

people had the fine water of the canal to drink, and that several families who had been formerly resident were returning on that account.

The last testimony we have to quote, to the public and private virtues and talents of Capt. Blane, is the following terms in which his death was officially announced in the Government Gazette, dated Calcutta, 5th of June 1821:

"Died at Loodcanah, on the 18th of May, Capt. George Rodney Blane, of the Bengal Engineers, aged thirty, second son of Sir Gilbert Blane, Bart. He bore his long-protracted and painful illness with a patience and cheerfulness, which will ever live in the recollection of those friends who for months attended to his wants, and endeavoured to assuage his sufferings by their soothing. Capt. Blane was successfully conducting a grand and beneficent undertaking; and the scientific acquirements of his comprehensive mind, and the amiable qualities of his heart, had endeared him to the discerning and distinguished Resident * at Delhi, who, in common with the Government which he served, will deplore the loss of an able, zealous, and faithful servant of the state; and society will mourn over one of its most honourable and brightest members."—*Genl. Mag.*

THE HON. SIR WILLIAM DAVID EVANS.

(Late Recorder of Bombay.)

In announcing the loss of this truly excellent and valuable character, we are sorry our tribute to his memory must be so short and unsatisfactory. As a man he was open-hearted, generous and friendly. His attachments, when once formed, were firm and lasting, and proof against interruption by time or misfortune.

In his legal character he was distinguished for his great knowledge; for the soundness, and at the same time quickness of his perception, and for the justness of his application of the law.

Some years ago, when it was deemed necessary to appoint a magistrate to preside over the police in the great manufacturing town of Manchester, he was selected from the resident barristers there to fill that responsible and arduous situation, which

* Sir David Ochterlony, Bart., G.C.B., Civil Resident at Delhi, and Commander-in-Chief of all the forces in the Upper Provinces of India.

he continued to hold with the highest credit until he left the town, in April 1817. He was about the same time appointed to the situation of Vice-Chancellor of the county Palatine of Lancaster, by the Hon. Mr. Bathurst, who knew and valued his great legal abilities; and on his relinquishing that situation, to accept the high and honourable one of Recorder of this Presidency, his recommendation was attended to, in the appointment of his successor.

His very extensive legal knowledge, added to a great natural acuteness of mind and a memory of extraordinary retentiveness, peculiarly fitted him for the dignified station he filled here. He was well known to the English Bar as the author of several legal works, amongst which was his very useful edition of the collection of the statutes: a laborious work which few others would have had the courage to undertake, or the patience to execute. He was employed at the time of his death in preparing for the press a work on civil law, which, from its perspicuity and fullness, promised to be a valuable addition to the literature of English law. The composition of this work had been to him, during his residence here, a source of amusement, and he looked on it more in the light of a relaxation from the cares and business of his office, than as the labour of an author. Amongst his works are:

A new edition of *Salkeld*.

Essay on the Action for Money had and received.

On the Law of Insurances, and on the Law of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.

General View of the Decisions of Lord Mansfield in Civil Causes.

Letter to Sir Samuel Romilly, Kt., on the Revision of the Bankrupt Laws.

M. Pothier's Treatise on the Law of Obligations.

A Treatise on the Catholic Question.

The Life of Pothier.

Short as his residence here has been, the impression he has left on the minds of all for his great and remarkable knowledge of the law, and for the uprightness and ability of his decisions, will be long felt, and his loss be deeply and sincerely lamented.—*Bom. Cour.*

ANDREW JUKES, ESQ., M.D.

On the 10th Nov. 1821, died Andrew Jukes, M.D., a Surgeon on the Bombay

Establishment, holding the appointment of Political Agent at Kishm, and employed on a special mission to the court of Persia. Dr. Jukes was seized with a bilious fever at Meyah, near Isfahan, while on his journey towards Tehran, and died at the former city, after an illness of seven days. The public services of Dr. Jukes in India commenced in 1798, and he was employed in the immediate line of his profession from that time until 1802, when he was placed in charge of the medical duties of the Residency at Bushire. Whilst in this situation, which he retained for many years, he applied himself to the study of the Persian and Arabic languages, with both of which he became familiarly acquainted, and especially with the former, which he spoke with elegance, and with a fluency which few Europeans have attained. His residence at Bushire enabled him also to improve those qualifications for diplomatic employment, which led to his being afterwards selected for important political trusts. He accompanied Mr. Manesty to Tehran, in 1804; attended the Persian Ambassador, Mahomed Nubee Khan, to Calcutta, in 1805; and, more recently, served with the embassies of Sir Harford Jones, and Sir John Malcolm, to the Court of Persia. In 1811, he proceeded to England, and during his stay there cultivated an acquaintance with some of the most distinguished philosophers of the age, and sought instruction in the schools of science with the ardour and emulation of a youthful student. In the early part of 1815 he returned to Bombay, and resumed his professional duties. He had attained the rank of Superintending Surgeon when he was deputed, in 1819, on a Mission to the Imam of Muscat, preparatory to the expedition against the Joamee Pirates; and the satisfactory manner in which he fulfilled that trust led probably to the more important employment of Envoy from this Government to the Court of Persia. The event which it has been our painful duty to notice, has deprived Dr. Jukes of a part of that reputation which he must have acquired, had he accomplished all the objects of his mission. The arrangements, however, which he effected with the Government of Shiraz terminated successfully; and had not his zeal prompted him to pursue his journey

towards the capital, for the confirmation of his negotiations, through difficulties and fatigues which his constitution was unequal to sustain, there can be but little doubt that he would have brought them to a conclusion most honourable to himself, and advantageous to the public interest.

The professional qualifications possessed by Dr. Jukes were of the highest order. Few men have brought to this country more complete knowledge of the science in all its branches, and none have been more indefatigable in submitting that knowledge to the test of experience, or more assiduous in marking the improvements which have from time to time been effected by the exertions of others. But his manner, whilst in attendance on the sick, were quite characteristic, and could scarcely be excelled. He was scrupulously minute in his inquiries; unsparing of his personal exertions; bold and decisive in his practice, and with these qualities were combined so much kindness and gentleness, and such tender solicitude to relieve the sufferings of his patient, and to dispel all unnecessary alarm, that he at once secured the confidence and affection of all who experienced or witnessed his admirable management. Nor was the exercise of his profession limited to those whom public duty had placed under his charge; it had, in fact, no limits but those which time and his own state of health imperiously prescribed. Prompted partly by benevolence, and partly by the desire to improve his knowledge by experience, he anxiously sought opportunities of exercising his talents, regardless of the difficulties that are inseparable from medical practice amongst a prejudiced and slothful people. In scientific information, he was distinguished, even amongst the members of a profession by which it is so generally cultivated. The sciences of Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology and Botany, all fell within the range of his acquirements; and if he did not attain eminence in all, or perhaps in any of them himself, he was so patient in his researches, so methodical in his habits, and so unreserved and faithful in his communications, that he was an invaluable correspondent of those philosophers, who have had more leisure, and fewer objects of research, and by whom his death cannot fail to be considered as a

public misfortune. He possessed also a refined taste in poetry, music, and the fine arts, and had applied himself with some success to them all. In landscape drawing more especially he displayed a considerable genius, and frequently devoted his leisure to the exercise of that accomplishment.

As a member of society, Dr. Jukes was characterized by the highest sense of honour, and a manly spirit of independence; by a heart full of charity and benevolence; by great sweetness and equality of temper; by cheerfulness and gentleness of manner, and by an ardent thirst for knowledge, joined to the freest disposition to impart it. It is perhaps superfluous to add, that he was a delightful companion, and that in the more endearing relations of husband, and father, and friend, he possessed those excellencies which almost necessarily result from so happy a combination of virtuous and agreeable qualities.—*Bombay Cour.*

MAJOR EDWARD ROUGHSEGE.

Died, at Soanpore, sixty miles south of Sumbhulpore, on the 13th of January 1822, of a fever which had harassed him above three months, Major Edward Roughsege, of the 26th regt. N.L., late commanding the Ramghur battalion, and agent to the Governor-General. Few men will be more generally or more justly regretted than this distinguished officer, of whom it may be said with entire justice, that he was an ornament alike of the service to which he belonged, and of private society. In public life, his undeviating rectitude of conduct secured to him the approbation of Government, and the confidence and love of all in any way placed under his control. Raised when a very young man to the command of an important corps, and placed in a very responsible and confidential situation, frequently calling for the exercise of extensive civil as well as military powers, he invariably conducted himself with wisdom, probity, and humanity. In a long course of years, and amidst various clashing interests, and open and concealed enmities, he managed the affairs of the numerous small principalities on the south-west frontier with approved integrity and judgment; and in the settlement of all their disputes, whether arising amongst themselves or with the Government, evinced a sound discre-

tion, great personal purity, and the most even-handed justice. His affability with the natives, both high and low, his thorough knowledge of their customs and language, his undeviating kindness of feeling, and attention to their prejudices, wishes, and interests, had gained him such an ascendancy over them, that his name was a password for every thing just and honourable; and his order ranged undisputed over a tract of country extending several hundred miles, and comprising many different tribes and classes of men. In 1813, when our provinces were threatened with an invasion by the Pindarees, he was entrusted with the important post of defending the frontier between the Soane and Cuttack; and about three years ago the unlimited confidence which Government had long reposed in him was crowned, and the importance of his situation enhanced, by his nomination as political agent: an appointment, the duties of which he had, in fact, long virtually exercised. As a soldier, Major Roughsedge had frequent opportunities of shewing that he combined all the principal virtues of military life; daring courage, intrepidity, utter carelessness of self, kind consideration for his officers and men, protection of his friends, and clemency to his enemies. He successively subdued various refractory chiefs, without cruelty or oppression; and on every occasion shewed the utmost desire to avoid hostilities, and spare blood.

In private life, Major Roughsedge was not less estimable. His unsparing hospitality has been experienced, at one time or other, by half of his brother officers, and was indeed proverbial throughout India. To the officers of his corps he so demeaned himself, that he was held by them in the light of an elder brother, rather than of a master or superior. He possessed great sweetness of disposition and amiability of temper; so that those who lived with him for years never saw him angry, or even ruffled, such was his amenity. His benevolence and munificence might be termed princely, and yet so little conscious was he of their value, that he felt surprise, and even displeasure, if any covert act of his kindness were accidentally mentioned before him. In conversation he was unassuming, amusing and instructive. He had carefully cultivated a naturally very superior under-

standing by extensive reading, and was full on almost every subject of information. In argument he was clear, acute and convincing; and his repartees were lively and pointed, without being personal or ill-natured. So much indeed of the true milk of human kindness was mixed up with his nature, that the writer of these hasty lines, who had the happiness of knowing him well, firmly believes he scarce ever remembered an injury a few days after it had been committed, and never cherished enmity against a living being. That such a man should be untimely cut off from his family, friends, and country, whilst in possession of station, fortune, high reputation, all that renders life valuable, is most afflicting; and to his friends would be scarce endurable, if the sad uncertainty of human prospects and enjoyments did not daily teach them the bitter lesson of resignation.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

WILLIAM JACOB CRANSEN, ESQ.

Died, on the 22d of August 1821, near Bytenzorg, in the Island of Java, William Jacob Cransen, Esq., a Dutch gentleman, who during a residence of many years in Java, Amboyna, &c. had filled the highest and most responsible offices of the Netherlands Government, and who on the conquest of Java by the English was honoured with a seat in our Council, which he held with credit to himself, and with satisfaction and advantage to his employers, until the close of the British Administration in 1817. Mr. C. was a warm patriot; but when French principles and influence, prevailing in Holland, began to extend to the Dutch possessions abroad, he thought it right to retire as much as possible from public life, and live chiefly at his delightful country seats of Chinary and Ciceroa. Under such circumstances, while his love for and duty towards his country were unabated, he hailed the arrival of the English, for he believed that the Netherlands colonies, wrested from the French and retained by us, would, by some favourable change of European politics, be restored to their former masters. He continued to the last the firm and steady friend of the English, even when any connection with them was well known to form a bar to all favour and employment with his own nation; and accordingly, from the departure of the British Commissioners

till the hour of his death, he was treated with the most marked and unmerited neglect. Mr. C. was endowed with an excellent understanding, and a cheerful happy disposition, pleasing manner and address, and an heroic spirit. The writer of this humble tribute has often partaken

of his munificent hospitality, and enjoyed his amusing conversation, and he is convinced that every Englishman who was equally well acquainted with the subject of this obituary record, will join with him in deeply regretting the death of Mr. Cransen.—*Cal. Jour.*

CHINESE MISCELLANEA.

New Empress of China.—Peking, Jan. 7, 1821.—His Imperial Majesty has declared, in obedience to his mother's commands, his purpose to place Tun-ken-she, whom His Majesty espoused on the demise of his wife, on the Imperial throne, as his consort, with the title of Empress Queen.

Fokeen.—Duke Ho is appointed to proceed to Fokeen province, to the office of Commandant of the garrison at Fuh-chow, the metropolis of that province.

Revenue.—The Hoppo of Canton province is commanded to send two hundred thousand taels to Hoo-pih province: a hundred and fifty thousand to Hoo-nan, and four hundred and ten thousand to Kwi-chow province.

Horrid Occurrences in Canton Province.

—A person, named Hwangchangching, has come to the capital, from Canton Province, for the purpose of laying before the Emperor a case of the most extraordinary atrocity. The petitioner states that he belongs to Chaou-chou, about two hundred miles to the eastward of Canton city. His kindred having four years ago refused to assist two other clans in that neighbourhood to fight in their feuds, has, during four years, suffered the most shocking cruelties. Ten persons have been killed, and twenty men and women taken captives, who have had their eyes dug out, their ears cut off, their feet maimed, and so rendered useless for life. Thirty houses have been laid in ruins, and three hundred acres of land seized upon. Ten thousand taels of money have been plundered; temples of ancestors have been thrown down; graves dug open; dykes thrown down, and water cut off from the fields. These occurrences have been stated to superior and inferior officers of government thirty or forty times. The military have come to seize the offenders four times, but have effected nothing, which has increased the contempt of the laws on the

part of the perpetrators of these cruelties; and recently they have associated themselves with eight other leaders, who have organized the whole body into the four bands, and have taken solemn oaths of attachment over slain victims. Four of the leaders are called kings.

The Viceroy has offered a reward of a thousand pieces of gold to any one who shall apprehend these persons; but for the ten murders committed, not one person has forfeited his life to the laws. "I have come," added the petitioner, "a distance of ten thousand le, to lay the case before the supreme authority." He has been remanded back to Canton, to the Viceroy and Foo-yuen, that the case may be examined into.

The Army.—An inferior military officer of Kwang-se province having been dismissed from the service, in consequence of the representation of a superior officer, and having subsequently suffered much distress, in a fit of revenge killed the father of his supposed enemy. The Viceroy of Canton is commanded to execute him immediately.

A Canton Death.—The Viceroy's son-in-law, a youth of nineteen years of age, married about ten months ago, died of a fever on the evening of the 12th instant.

A Statesman who dares to speak the truth removed from Court.—Peking, Jan. 1, 1821.—Two days ago, Sung-ta-jin was appointed to fill the office of Too-tung, or Adjutant-General at Je-ho, after having officiated as Tso-too-yu-she, by the side of the new sovereign, upwards of a month.

On his being sent from court to Je-ho, a privy counsellor, named Koo-shun, wrote officially to the Emperor, affirming that Sung-ta-jin ought to be about his Majesty's person, and stating, in very plain language, that Sung's being sent away augured very unfavourably of his Majesty's love of upright men, who dared to

remonstrate with him, and risk his displeasure by opposing him in council when they thought him wrong. He declares that Sung-ta-jin is the delight of the court and of the country; and his late promotion, on the accession of Taou-kwang, gave the utmost satisfaction to every body, &c.

The Emperor, instead of being convinced by Koo-shun, is greatly displeased with the statement, calls it, "bold, blundering, and monstrous nonsense; talking at random, and slanderous in the extreme," both as it regards the Emperor himself and the rest of his courtiers, as if they all, with the exception of Sung alone, were fawning sycophants. His Majesty declares his willingness to let his statesmen talk: if he likes their opinion, he will adopt it; if not, he will lay it aside, and take no more notice of it; but his prerogative of appointing whom he pleases, and to where he pleases, he will not suffer to be interfered with, and therefore he has commanded Koo-shun to be subjected to a very severe inquiry by the appropriate Board, in order that he may be punished for his presumption: for this presumptuous spirit must not be encouraged.

A Civil Appointment.—Quang-ta-jin, who conducted Lord Amherst's Embassy, is appointed to be Judge of Peking province.

Remission of Taxes.—Shan-tung province has suffered much from the severity of the winter, which has induced a remission of the land tax in several districts, and the yellow river in Hoo-nan province had nearly overflowed its banks. The calamity was most imminent, but did not actually take place, for which the Emperor expresses his gratitude to the azure heavens.

Commission of a Rape by the Emperor's Uncle.—An uncle of the Emperor, an hereditary King, called Yu-tsin-wang, whilst in mourning for the late Emperor Kea-king, committed a rape on the person of a servant girl of the age of thirteen, who belonged to his palace. He was tried by the Kings and Nobles of the Imperial house, and found guilty. The report of the proceedings appears in the Peking Gazette. The child would not submit to the brutality of the old man at first; for which he caused her to be chastised by slapping the face, and a few days after ordered her to be brought by force to his

rooms, where he committed an act of violence on her person. The child was by her mother overheard to say, sometime after this, in a dream, that she wished to die; and on being questioned why she said so, she told the tale, and that night hanged herself. Her father prosecuted the King, who confessed that, in a moment of folly, he had acted irregular.

The Court was at a loss what punishment to award. In common cases, such a crime was by law to be punished with death; but the child, Yin-kih, was a domestic slave, which required mitigation of punishment. Transportation to the frontier was the next punishment; but the King was of the Imperial kindred, and could not be sent away; therefore they determined to deprive him of his royal title, and confine him to a solitary house three years, and then liberate him.

The Kings and Nobles who sat on the trial recommend to the Emperor to confer on the deceased Yin-kih a triumphal arch to her honour, and thus "to soothe her soul in Hades."

Armour.—The Chinese tomo-hawk exercise having been of late laid aside in the army, is, in the opinion of his present Majesty, an error, and therefore he has restored it.

Funeral Wakes.—His Majesty has published an edict against wakes and merry-makings at funerals, which are common on the death of old people who have died full of years. All plays, or theatrical exhibitions, and expensive entertainments, whether at marriages or funerals, he greatly disapproves of, and commands that their number and frequency be diminished. Economy and simplicity are what his fathers valued, and what he wishes to prevail amongst his people.

A Powder Manufactory blown up.—The Governor of Fokeen province has reported to court the blowing up of a powder manufactory under his government, by which thirty men were killed and forty wounded: several houses also were destroyed by the explosion. If, as usual, only one-third of the mischief done be stated, it appears to have been a shocking catastrophe.

Banditti at Whampoa.—Canton, March 24, 1821.—The daily paper states that a numerous banditti, armed with weapons, on the 20th instant, made an open attack, in Whampoa district, on the shops of a

pawnbroker and of a money-changer, both of which they plundered. The pawnbroker, in endeavouring to defend his property, was killed, and three other men wounded. On the report of Wang, the local magistrate, coming before his Ex-

cellency the Governor-General, two hundred of the military and one hundred police officers were immediately dispatched to effect the seizure of the culprits.—*Indo-Chinese Gleaner*.

ISLAND OF JOANNAH.

JOANNAH, one of the Comora Islands, is situated in lat. 12. 5. S., long. 45. 40. E. We cast anchor in the roads there on the 4th of June (a day which will long be held sacred by every patriot), and had soon the pleasure of seeing at least twenty canoes making off for us: they were filled with natives, who, by their kindness as well as language, proved that they in some degree merited their proudest title, "Brother Englishman!" The canoes excited a good deal of interest, being each merely the trunk of a tree hollowed out, and kept upright in the water by a sort of cross-bar which projects three or four feet on the side of the boat, and touches the water, thereby keeping the frail machine in equilibrio, while it is propelled by oars or paddles of a long narrow shape, resembling egg-spoons. The dress of the rowers is very scanty, while that of the chiefs is of all the colours of the rainbow, and every fashion which has been introduced since the days of Elizabeth. English clothes have ever been esteemed a rarity, and it is no uncommon thing to see the left-off coat of a British soldier or sailor upon the back of a right honourable! Their titles are purely English, and have been bestowed by such gentlemen as whim or good-humour prompted: at home

"A Prince can make a belted Knight,
A Marquis, Duke, and a' that."

But here the kingly prerogative is assumed by humbler hands! It was really amusing to see the Prince of Wales, my Lord Randon, Lord Rodney, and Rear Admiral Blanket selling fruit, or bartering it for old shoes, coloured cotton handkerchiefs, needles, pins, or penknives; in short, deigning even to solicit the washing of dirty linen!

The Island, as it appeared from the ship, was beautiful in the extreme, and Dr. G—— and myself were in consequence determined to view a little of the interior. In the morning, therefore, we

set out, attended by our respective guides, each with a "nock" in hand, hoping to do much execution. Before ten o'clock we killed several guinea-fowls, ringdoves, parrots, and magpies; and as the sun became powerful, we retired to the beach, with the intention of proceeding to the town under the friendly shade of an umbrella. Little were we aware of the honour that awaited us! we had the felicity of being introduced to majesty itself! While ranging about from house to house, Rear-Admiral Blanket came up to us, "joy sparkling in his dark countenance," and said that he was commissioned by the King to solicit the honour of a visit! Our own comfort required a change of dress; but this we were told should be overlooked, as the King would value the visit more if made at the time he required it: to the palace, therefore, we proceeded, and were soon admitted into the audience chamber, to which we ascended by a long narrow and dark staircase. The apartment might be twenty feet in length, by about fifteen in breadth, with the throne at the furthest end elevated about four or five feet, and with seats opposite to and on each side of it, covered with crimson silk. We waited at least a quarter of an hour before the King arrived; but our impatience was rendered tolerable by the fanning which we received from hand-punkahs, dexterously used even by the lords in waiting, and above all by the antique gestures of one or two women, who appeared to steal a sight of us from a sort of half enclosed verandah raised immediately behind the throne. They crept on all fours; appeared timid, yet curious, anxious to see, and yet afraid of being seen. The King himself at last appeared: a man of about forty or forty-five, rather inclining to corpulency, very black, and with very dim weak eyes: his countenance is far from beautiful, yet there is an expression in it which indicates much mildness and benevolence.

His Majesty received us most graciously, and said, in broken English, and also through the medium of his interpreter, that he was glad to see any of our nation at Joannah. He inquired particularly after the King "George!" and as a proof of the love he bore him, we had an entertainment, which consisted of oranges, sweet limes, eggs, tea, milk, cocoanut-water, tamarinds, and many more good things, of all of which we were hospitably urged to partake, the King himself saying, "My house is your's, all I have your's! ask what you want, you shall then have!" The good man complained of sickness, which the doctor promised to remove by a draught, which was afterwards sent from the ship. The King's son too was also sick, so the doctor proceeded to his residence, leaving me with the sable monarch and his attendants: my faithful shooting guide, "Cid Abdallah," standing behind me with my favourite "Nock." It appeared to be the etiquette that the meanest person should have access to the room where the King sat, but those nobles who were admitted to a nearer approach, seemed duly to appreciate the honour, and in kneeling attitude received the commands of the Sovereign. In the antichamber of the King, English muskets were displayed, and on his social board, English china, and even English plate appeared. A book is kept, in which many acts of kindness and humanity, extended to those who had been shipwrecked or cast away on the island, are faithfully recorded, and none more so than one furnished by the captain of the Admiral Gambier. His Majesty was clothed in a light body dress of silk; a loose robe of crimson satten, bordered with gold lace (which his attendants took care to display) hung over his shoulders, and on his head he wore a rude sort of coronet, ornamented with emerald and topaz; on his feet he wore sandals, and by his side hung a large *tulwar*, the hilt of which was adorned with similar ornaments as the crown. The King seemed to value coloured handkerchiefs, and said his ladies esteemed sweet-smelling oils; both of which articles were presented to him.

There are no adders on the island; it abounds with the most delicious fruits, which grow spontaneously. The land is very high, one mountain rising above another, like seats in a well arranged gallery, while the vales are clothed with every thing to please the taste and charm the sight. The town is a miserable one, and the houses (with the exception of one or two which are built of stone) composed entirely of such "materials" as our Indian villages; there is a fort too, but I rather think its situation only can be boasted of. The inhabitants are all Mahometans, and go to mosque regularly. They are allowed many wives, and are exceedingly jealous of them. Both men and women stain their teeth yellow with the henna plant, and the toe-nails of many of them are painted red. The idea of a devil or evil spirit is perfectly familiar to them, and from what I could collect, they seem to think him an enormous fish, that pounces upon his prey from the depths of the sea, spouting fire from his nostrils as he approaches his victim. As a place of refreshment for shipping, it is highly to be praised; there are no harbour dues, and provisions may be obtained at nearly the following prices:

A bullock, four dollars.

A fine kid, half a dollar.

A dozen small but excellent fowls, one dollar.

While fruit can be bought for the merest trifle!

Two of the Chiefs have visited Calcutta, and seem to retain a grateful recollection of their visit, and of the kindness shewn them by our illustrious Governor. There is little or no trade carried on at Joannah, their farthest trips by sea being only to Madagascar and Mohilla, from which latter place they procure some cloth and rice in exchange for molasses. Next to the blessings of religion, perhaps no greater blessing could be conferred upon this people than small presents of powder and shot, implements of husbandry, and, above all, a proper press for squeezing the sugarcane, which here flourishes in great beauty. —*Ind. Gaz.*

INHABITANTS OF RAJEMAHAIL HILLS.

Sketch of the Religion, Customs, &c. of the Inhabitants of the Hills in the neighbourhood of Rajemahail, supposed to be the Aborigines of the Low Country, but driven to the Hills by the Hindoos, who suppose themselves to have come originally from the North.

THESE people offer up propitiatory sacrifices to many inferior gods, but look upon them as only a medium of adoration to Bedoo Gossaiah, which in the Hill language signifies "Great God." They pay no sort of veneration to the cow. They believe in transmigration, and a future state of rewards and punishments. God may order a soul to transmigrate into a brute, or into a vegetable; but this is for crimes committed when in the human body. Sometimes, as a reward for a well spent life, a soul is sent back to earth to inhabit the body of some great or rich man, that it may enjoy all the good things of this life, previous to entering into everlasting bliss. Having no knowledge of letters, they have every thing handed down by tradition. They say the great God made the earth, and all which it contains; even the inferior gods are created beings, having their several charges on earth assigned them. They say seven brothers were sent from heaven to people the earth, but no mention is made of the ladies of the family; they give themselves the credit of being the descendants of the elder brother. Shortly after their arrival on earth, they were ordered to separate; but previous to their doing so, each brother got a part of every kind of food; they and their descendants were permitted to eat upon a new dish, except the elder brother, who presented a dirty dish for his portion: for this he was sent to live in the hills, separate. However (like the sixth brother, from whom the Europeans are descended), their progenitor received a portion of every different kind of food upon his dish; so that they may eat whatever is not of a poisonous quality. By their religious precepts they are enjoined not to injure their neighbour; neither abuse, beat, nor kill any one, nor steal, nor quarrel. They must give to the poor, and pay strict observance to the festivals; but, above all things, praise the great God morning and

evening. It is a maxim with them, mock not the blind nor the lame, or God will certainly punish you. Hogs' blood, when properly applied, answers all the purposes of holy water, cleansing from all sin. Whoever is killed in battle, enters heaven without delay. If a person is killed by a tiger, his nearest relations must revenge his death by killing one of these animals: at other times they are not willing to kill them, unless they dream of doing it first. The Demauno, or dreamer, is more of the Seer than Priest. When the Highlanders are sick, or in any other trouble, they consult the Demauno, at the same time making him a present; and the next morning he informs them of the result of his real or pretended dreams on the subject. He informs them what God they have offended, and what they must do to be forgiven; a sacrifice and feast, more or less expensive, are generally what he enjoins. On occasions when prayers are offered up, some wise man is pitched upon for doing so, not the Demauno. A person wishing to become a Demauno, must serve a noviciate, living alone in the woods fasting, sacrificing cocks, &c.; he is supposed in this state to hold communication with the rural gods, evil spirits, and wild beasts, without receiving any hurt from them.

There are no images to be found amongst the Hill people, but they set up a black stone which is found in the hills, by way of an altar, and before it all sacrifices are made, and blood sprinkled upon it: it is named Rurey.

The Chitariah festival is the greatest; but being a very expensive one, it is only held on great occasions. A very large quantity of buffaloes, hogs, fowls, grain, flour and spirits is required, and it ought to last five days. The commandant of the corps of Hill Rangers, when on leave of absence last year, held this festival, which cost him two hundred and fifty rupees, being equal to his pay for five months. The holding such a festival generally causes great sickness, and often many deaths, arising from the dissipation consequent upon it. The meat of the sacrifice is always eaten, and the Mudjeeah or chief of the village receives a certain

proportion of it for himself and family. The Chitariah is the only festival in which the women are permitted to join; but they are required to offer up prayer and praises to the great God, morning and evening; should they neglect to do this, they must sacrifice a fowl. It is, according to their idea, a greater sin in a woman to conceal a crime than to commit one. If riots happen at a merry meeting, the women are always at the bottom of them. Chalnad is the name of the god or genius who presides over the village; Dewaney Gosaiah is the household God; Kull Gosaiah is the god of agriculture; Pow Gosaiah is the god invoked for the protection of those proceeding on journeys; and to him a young man makes the first sacrifice that he is permitted to offer up. Before proceeding to plant the grain, the farmer calls the Mudjeeah and the Demauno: these three, facing the middle supporter, or roof tree of the house, offer up prayers for the welfare of the family, and for a plentiful harvest; at the same time throwing a little of the meat and drink, provided for the feast, on the ground. This feast appears to be in honour of the agricultural and household gods. These Highlanders never eat or drink, even a little water, without first making a libation and uttering a few words of thanks. When a man is on the point of holding a festival, he sends round a messenger to all whom he wishes to invite: the messenger merely names his employer, and shews a cord, on which there is a knot for every day that intervenes before the festival commences. They never eat of the new grain until a festival of thanksgiving is held, and sacrifice made to the god of agriculture; on which occasion they send to every house in the village a little of the produce of their harvest. They are very ardent lovers! have their moon-light meetings, love-gifts, and all the other accompaniments of a *real Highland courtship*! It would appear that a girl is always consulted regarding her disposal in marriage. Polygamy is allowed; a man may have as many wives as he can find the means of defraying the expenses of the wedding feasts and presents to the parents of the ladies: they seldom, however, have more than one wife. If a woman dies, the husband cannot take unto himself another wife for a year and a day; for as a sacrifice is made, and

prayers are offered up for the welfare of a soul, on the first day of the thirteenth moon, reckoning from the time it left the body, the husband of the deceased cannot take unto himself another until that sacrifice has been made. When the fortunate day for a marriage taking place has been determined upon, the company assemble at the house of the bride's father, and feast at the expense of the bridegroom; the bride's father then takes her by the hand, and giving it to the bridegroom, enjoins him to use his daughter well, and in particular not to beat her, unless she deserves it, &c. The bridegroom dips the little finger of his right hand into red paint, and marks the bride's forehead with it: he then links his little finger into her's, and conducts her to his house. When five days have expired, they return to the habitation of the bride's father, and feast as long as the victuals and drink last. A widow may marry on receiving the consent of her parents and of her deceased husband's relations: she may marry the younger brother of her deceased husband, or any nephews by the brother's side: the red paint is not used on her second marriage.

They have a strong belief in witchcraft, and have several kinds of ordeals, which they make those suspected of the black art pass through; such as touching red hot iron with the tongue, and calling on Birmah, the god of fire, to protect them, if not guilty. The body of a person who dies of the small-pox is not buried, but exposed in the jungles, covered with leaves; the body of a person dying of the dropsy is thrown into the river; their idea is, that if they buried them, the disease would continue in the village and carry off others. The body of a Demauno is not buried, but exposed in the jungle, as he becomes an evil spirit at his death; if the body were buried in the usual manner, he would haunt his village, but by serving him this trick, he is obliged to play the devil in the woods only. He is not permitted to eat cow's flesh when alive, nor is it allowed to be eaten at his funeral feast. The bodies of all other persons are buried in the common way, in a bed of grass covered with earth and stones, the head to the north. A Chief is buried lying on a small couch, and a piece of silk spread over his grave, the place being built round

with stones. If the friends of any other person, deceased, wish to bury the body in state, they must pay the Mudjeeah for leave to do so. When a person is killed by a tiger, his friends collect at the spot, gather his remains, and sacrifice a goat; on which occasion the Demauno pretends to be mad, and acts the part of a tiger, &c.

Each village or hill has its Mudjeeah: he is the proprietor of the soil and head of the village, having two or three officers under him; his revenue arises from a certain proportion of the produce of the cultivated lands, and joints of beasts offered up as sacrifices to the gods, also a trifle in fees, on the settlement of disputes among his vassals. There are also Mudjeeahs of districts: they have no revenue from any of the lands, except the village, their own immediate property; but they receive certain fees in the settlement of disputes between inhabitants of different villages within their respective districts, or from appeals made against the decision of village courts; the superior chiefs have deputies to assist them in the business of their districts.

Before their treaty with the British Government took place, the chiefs of districts were in the habit of calling assemblies of the inferior or village chiefs, for the purpose of consulting on affairs of state. Sometimes in these meetings they agreed to make war on some other hill-district, for even they had wars about trifles; and at other times they proposed to make an inroad into the low country, for the purpose of plunder. Any Chief who gave his vote against the measure, could not be compelled to take the field. The vassals are perfectly free: they may leave the lands of one Chief, and become the tenants and vassals of another, whenever it suits their convenience. If a Chief should happen to strike his vassal, he lays his complaint before the Mudjeeah's officers and an assembly of elders: these examine into the complaint, and the Chief is obliged to make amends by an apology or present. If the Mudjeeah has a son, he must succeed to all the landed property, and half the moveable property of his father; a daughter cannot succeed. In default of a male issue, a brother or nephew by the brother's side succeeds. If there is only one son, although an idiot, he must succeed; if he is not capable of managing his own affairs,

a regent is appointed. If a Mudjeeah has more sons than one, he may call his vassals together before his death, and name any one of them he thinks proper for his successor.

The mountaineers are very particular regarding their hunting laws. When a hunting party arrives on the ground where they propose commencing their sport, one of them is fixed on by lot, who is to officiate as priest to Atgha (the god of hunting) for the day. Some of them then place themselves on the skirts of the jungle or cover with their bows and poisoned arrows; others enter and turn out the game: if they kill any large animal, such as a deer or hog, the priest of the day breaks an egg on the tooth of the animal, and throws the contents on its head, at the same time offering up thanks to the god Atgha. Part of the flesh round the arrow is then cut off, to prevent the poison infecting the carcase; the head, tail, and flesh on the inside of the loins are then cut off, to be eaten by the party: the women are not permitted to eat of those parts. One hind-quarter is given to the acting priest of the day, the remainder is equally divided among the party. When the hunters have feasted on the sacred pieces, the person whose shaft killed the game sacrifices a fowl to Atgha, sprinkling the blood on the teeth of the game killed, and on his bows and arrows, the whole party offering up prayers. A sportsman who goes out alone keeps half of the game killed by him, and divides the rest in certain proportions with the Mudjeeah and other inhabitants of the village. Any person picking up game which another had killed, with the intention of keeping it, is liable to a fine or some other punishment. They set a great value on hunting dogs, although those they have are very indifferent: any person killing one of them is severely fined. They appear to think that cats are somehow or other connected with evil spirits; they are averse to kill them, but if they do so, they call together the boys of the village, and distribute salt among them, for the purpose of averting any evil which might arise from their having done so. The vassals pay very great respect to their chief; they never sit down in his presence, unless he is at the trouble of desiring them to do so several times. The rules of hospitality are strictly ob-

served: they will on no account refuse food and shelter to the stranger. Their regard for truth and honour surpasses that of any people I have ever read of; this is most wonderful, considering they are surrounded on all sides by people who are quite the reverse in those respects.

There are no manufactories introduced into the hills, although it is now upwards of forty years since the inhabitants have been taken under the protection of the British Government: they do not even attempt to make iron heads for their arrows. The only articles they bring to market in the low country, are Hindoostanee bedsteads, light wood, charcoal, small bamboos, small quantities of cotton, plantains, mangoes, sweet potatoes, and honey. Their mode of cultivation is very rude, few of them having any other instrument than a sharp wooden pin, with which they make holes, and put four or five grains into each: the women have the greatest part of this labour, but it is by no means very severe. It is a mistake in people supposing that the women are oppressed; the toils of cultivation are nothing to what the men undergo in the chase; the women are better treated, and have a greater degree of freedom than any class of females in the country. The Hill-men shew the greatest attachment for their wives and children, and carefully nurse them in sickness, spending all they have on sacrifices and charms for their recovery, and always manifest the greatest affliction when a death happens in their family. The grain produced in the hills is for the most part the same as in the low country. The Takulloo, or Indian corn, is superior to that which grows in the plains, and is the chief food of the Highlanders: in plentiful seasons it costs from six to eight annas per maund (that is, twelve or fifteen pence for thirty pounds). There are several species of trees and shrubs in the hills, which are not seen in the plains; also two species of deer, one very large, named Mauk; one very small, named Illanoo. Since the engagements entered into by the Mudjeeahs with the British Government, all crimes of a capital nature committed by Hill-men, are tried in the presence of the European Judge of the district, by an assembly consisting of the superior Mudjeeah and their deputies. The proceedings of these courts are as follow:

The Members of the Court are first sworn. A Hill-man lays a little salt on the blade of a sword, or broad head of an arrow, and says, "if you decide contrary to your judgment, may that salt be your death; may it rot your bowels, &c.*" The person swearing repeats after him. The part of the blade where the salt is, is then applied to the under lip of the man taking the oath, and a little water poured on it to wash it into his mouth. On common occasions two arrows are placed on the ground, the point of one being up and fixed in the notch of the other; the person taking the oath lays hold of the point with the fore-finger and thumb of his right hand, and repeats the oath of not deciding contrary to his judgment. A thousand people may be sworn at once, by taking hold of each other's hands, and one holding the point of the arrow, sword, or dirk. All these different methods they appear to think equally binding. After swearing in the members of the Court, the charge against the prisoner is read, and he is asked if he is guilty; when, in general, he not only confesses his crime, but states all the circumstances attending it, esteeming it a great aggravation to conceal any part of his guilt. At times they refuse to speak when called on to plead. A Hill-man convicted of telling a lie is never afterwards believed, and is rendered unfit to sit in any Court, or to bear evidence in any cause. But perjury is a crime of the blackest die: nothing but the perjurer making a number of sacrifices, which few can afford, or putting an end to his existence with his own hand, can wipe away the disgrace to himself and relations. The bow and arrow is nearly the sole weapon of the Hill-men, a few have spears, swords, and matchlocks. They always use the poisoned arrow in hunting, but never in war; to do so is considered a great crime. The gum with which they poison their arrows is purchased from the inhabitants of the hills to the northward of the Ganges. There appear to be few instances of longevity among them; they are subject to scorbutic disorders, which, falling on the

* This form of delivering testimony bears a remarkable resemblance to the Mosaic trial of Jealousy.—See *Numbers*, chap. v. *Possim*.

Verse 22. And this water that causeth the curse shall go into thy bowels, to make thy belly to swell, and thy thigh to rot; and the women shall say, Amen, Amen.

lungs, produce consumption, of which complaint many die. They have frequently severe fevers, but these, for the most part, arise from indulging in spirituous liquors to excess: a vice promoted by their Demannos enjoining a free use of it at all festivals, and certainly these dreaming gentlemen practise what they preach, being in a constant state of intoxication.

The Hill people are of a cheerful disposition, and fond of dancing and singing; but being extremely modest, are not fond of exhibiting before strangers. They enjoy European music.

The Rajmahal Hills were never conquered by the Mahomedans, nor in any way subject to the Mogul Government. When that Government became weakened, and every petty Zemindar was at war with his neighbour, those in the vicinity of the hills often hired the Highlanders as auxiliaries. Some of the Zemindars cut off several Hill Chiefs by treachery, and brought on a terrible retaliation: the Highlanders attacked and burned the villages in the low country, and put the men to the sword; but never made prisoners of the females, or harmed them in any way. On these occasions they acquired a prodigious booty in cattle and grain. Even after the low country came under the British rule, a clan from the hills was once known to make a descent into the plains on one side of the range of hills, and in a single night they carried off eight or nine hundred head of cattle, and delivered them to the inhabitants on the other side, who had previously paid the money for them. Those descents were always made during the night, and carried on with the greatest energy and secrecy, and seldom with any considerable loss to themselves; the lowlanders, although better armed, having the greatest dread of them, made but small resistance.

With a view to put a stop to these predatory excursions, in the year 1777 a corps of Light Infantry was sent against them, under the command of Captain Brook. After trying their strength with him, and finding themselves unfit to contend with disciplined troops, the Chiefs consented to come to him, and received a feast and presents. They agreed to remain quiet, and most of them near the Ganges kept their word. Before this time the high road

through the hills leading from Bengal to the Upper Provinces was impassable to all except troops, and no boat durst remain for the night on the south side of the Ganges, where it runs in the neighbourhood of the hills. A Captain Brown was about that time appointed Collector, Judge, and Commanding Officer in the whole range of Hills, and made further progress in conciliating the natives. In the year 1780 Mr. Cleveland, Collector and Judge of Bhaugulpore, proposed to the Hon. Warren Hastings, then Governor-General, to conclude a treaty with specific Chiefs of the Hills, the conditions of which were: they were to preserve the peace, and each furnish a recruit, for the purpose of forming a corps of Archers for the Company's service; in consideration of their agreeing to this, they were to receive from Government certain pensions. The treaty was finally concluded in February 1781, and is as follows:

1st. The Chiefs of Districts and their deputies receive pensions of ten and three rupees per mensem; and, in return, are answerable for the peace of their respective districts, and assemble at Bhaugulpore twice a year, for the purpose of trying all Hill people accused of capital offences.

2d. The Chiefs of villages, who furnish a recruit for the corps of Hill Rangers, formerly the Archers, receive two rupees per mensem.

There has been nothing done towards civilizing this helpless people, since the days of Mr. Cleveland: he was a friend and father to them; but death deprived them of him before he could carry his plans for their welfare into execution: they now worship him as a demi-god.

Let proper measures be adopted and proper people employed to carry the plan of civilization into execution. Let agriculture be encouraged in the hills; part of the youths instructed in trades; manufactories promoted, and schools established; and in place of upwards of one hundred thousand wretched savages, residing in the heart of our territory, in less than forty years we shall find in their place double that number of valuable and industrious Christian subjects, firmly attached to our Government, and always in readiness to step forward as its defenders.—*Ind. Gaz.*

JOURNAL OF A ROUTE TO THE FALLS OF REWAH.

Being induced, by the splendid accounts we received of the grandeur and magnificence of the Falls in Rewah, from those who had visited those sublime objects of nature, to undertake a journey towards them, in order to satisfy our laudable curiosity; a party accordingly, consisting of several officers of our corps, set off from Lohr, on the evening of the 9th, and reached the village of Gungecoh that night, distant eight miles.

Having encamped for the night at Gungecoh, we marched the next morning to Kajoutee, where the first of the falls is situated, about nine miles from our former camp, travelling in a westerly direction, through a level and well cultivated country. Nothing is either heard or seen of the fall till you approach within a few hundred yards, when all at once a deep and precipitous chasm in the earth is presented to the eye, and the roaring of water announces it to be near at hand. On advancing by the south side of the stream which forms the cascade, and is called the Mahanuddy, a spectator is compelled to cross, so as to obtain a complete and perfect view of the fall, which flows into a circular bason, projecting inwards, and forming a kind of dock, from which the water empties itself out at the farther end. The opposite side of the pool is the best place from which to view it; its bank, being considerably raised above the top of the fall, commands a fine and extensive prospect of the scenery, above, below, and around. On a rising ground, covered with jungle, situated between the Mahanuddy and a dry dell, which, during the rains, the natives say, is filled with water, stands a Hindoo temple, conspicuous neither for neatness nor elegance of architecture, but plain, and dirty in the extreme.

This hillock, during the months of July and August, is an island, being surrounded on three sides by a torrent of water, and having the other, facing towards the precipice, bounded by air. On the right, but farther down the glen, and at the top of a high and rocky bank, having its surface overrun with jungle, is situated the Fort, which has certainly a bold and imposing aspect. It extends along the cliff for about two hundred yards, flanked at each end by a bastion; the other sides looking to the villages, in the rear of which

our camp was pitched, seem to be weak and irregular. It is surrounded by a wall of unequal height, but no ditch; and only that side facing the glen shows any strength, or has at all the appearance of a fortification.

Having made these preliminary observations, the better to point out the exact situation of the fall with regard to the surrounding objects, it becomes necessary to speak of its height, appearance, and the body of water which rushes over. I confess I was somewhat disappointed at the small quantity, comparatively speaking, which issues into the basin, and which assuredly fell short of my expectations; however, it is to be remembered, that this is almost the very worst season of the year for viewing it to advantage, and you are to consider, whilst beholding it, how awfully grand and majestic it would be during the season of the rains, then in the height of its glory, and pouring down with tremendous impetuosity, sweeping before it every thing that impedes its progress, and carrying into the abyss rocks, trees, and sometimes even cattle. The fall now consists of nine smaller and two larger streams, but joined one with the other, on account of the foam and spray, which issues from either side of these bodies of water; the stream for half way down the precipice has the appearance of pure white cotton; it then rushes down in the shape of fire-rockets flying into the air, but of course reversed. The spray is seen rising from the pool like smoke or mist, and the whole of the basin is agitated like the water of the sea, and the margin similar to the ebbing and flowing of the tide.

The scenery around so wild and solitary, the roaring of the cataract so impressive and solemn, with the gloom and dismay of the dell beneath, cannot fail of raising lofty and sublime ideas in the breast of the spectator, and rendering it at once deeply interesting and terrific. The exact height, as measured by an officer of this regiment, is two hundred and seventy feet from the lowest part of the rock to the surface of the water in the pool; and I have no doubt, if it had been measured from the highest point, there would have been a difference of at least thirty feet.

We descended into the glen by a narrow and precipitous footpath, much impeded by jungle and rocks. Here we had a much better view of the fall than from above, and were more able to judge of its true depth. The basin is full of alligators, which we had amply proved, seeing one basking on a rock in the sun, and finding the bleached skeleton of another's head underneath a large stone. A dead carcase was also lying at the bottom, but how it got there it is impossible to tell, unless it was carried down by a tiger: and from there being no deer or such kind of animals in this part of the country, we were inclined to believe there can be no tigers near. After remaining for an hour to rest us after the fatigue, we began the ascent by the opposite side from that by which we had come down, which was the left, and found it more steep, and difficult of access. Having climbed for an hour and a quarter, over rocks and stones, we at length reached the top, just under the south bastion of the fort, where some few people were collected to see us; and a motley group we must have appeared, some having the back of their breeches entirely torn away, others completely covered with dirt and mud, some without jackets or waistcoats, while all had something so peculiarly striking and ludicrous, as would have made an admirable subject for the pencil of an artist. Several had descended with long-necked spurs screwed to their boots, but soon had reason to repent of this untimely display: for as often as they clambered over rocks, so often did they stumble or fall; and must, in my opinion, have several times endangered their lives.

As I have now spoken at sufficient length of the Fall of Kaioutee, I shall proceed to relate our journey to the next, known by the name of the Fall of the Behar. The general remarks must be nearly the same; for the description of one water-fall, I may say, is a description of another, with a variation of a few points, such as the depth, the body of water, the appearance of the dell, &c., which must always vary in a greater or less degree.

We marched again on the morning of the 11th, crossed the Mahanuddy by a difficult and rocky passage, passed through the village of Rajgurb, and after fording the Behar river, encamped to the north of Chechai, three coss, or eleven miles distant from Kaioutee (for the coss of this country

are generally between three and four miles in extent). This is a pretty little village, with a neat small fort, the residence of the Zumeendar. After breakfast we walked along the banks of the stream, which is here about sixty yards broad, down to the fall: a quarter of an hour's walk from camp.

This, like the former, comes upon you of a sudden, and the spectator is immediately struck with the difference of heights, which is here ninety-three feet greater than the other, the water here falling the tremendous depth of three hundred and sixty-three feet, which was measured twice by the same officer as before. The quantity of water is also greater, and falls more in a mass, which gives it a very superb appearance. The basin which receives the fall is larger, the dell not so confined, nor the banks so uniformly steep as Kaioutee; and, although the depth is so much greater, the scenery is not so rugged and picturesque, and does not inspire the same emotions on beholding it. I give this as my own opinion only; for there were others in the party who thought it decidedly superior in every respect.

To the brink of the precipice over which the water runs, on either side of the stream, the country is level, and abounding in vegetation; which affords a fine contrast to the rocky cliffs below, and transports the eye in an instant from the extremity of sameness and flatness, to that of ruggedness and grandeur. This glen is more extensive than the other, and a short way from the fall branches off to the right and left; the former, I believe, is the main outlet to the stream, which afterwards joins the Touse in a valley called the Terai. We descended here likewise, crossed the nullah at the bottom, which is broad and rapid, and ascended by the other side, with much difficulty and exertion, owing to the closeness of the jungle. By moonlight, I was told, though I did not visit it myself, that the fall had a beautiful silvery appearance, and was altogether more imposing and solemn, from the silence and stillness of the hour. It may be proper to remark, that we could neither procure supplies for our servants nor cattle at this same village of Chechai; more, we suspected, from the obstinacy or unwillingness of the Zemin-dars to grant them, than from any prevailing scarcity. Indeed, the natives of this country are not over civil or attentive to the English, and it was with the greatest

difficulty we could get guides to show us the road; and even when supplies were procured, we had to use threats and intreaties alternately ere they were sent. This was the case also with the main body of the regiment, even at the capital of his Highness the Rajah's dominions. The villagers are robust, independent-looking men, as different from the poor and simple natives of Bengal, as the one country is from the other. Rewah is hilly and rocky: the scenery varied and beautiful; and since ascending the Soanegurrah Pass, which is the access over the first range of hills, the atmosphere has become fresher and cooler: partly, it may be said, from the advanced season of the year, but chiefly arising from the high table-land over which we have been travelling since ascending the hills, and which continued imperceptibly descending, until we reached the vale of Myheer.

But to return to the more immediate subject of this letter. We started on the 12th from Chechaj, at daybreak; crossed the Touse at Tahlurk ghaut, to the right of which is the waterfall, and pitched our tents at Uttereah, one mile from the river, making this day's journey only four miles. The fall of the Touse is not so deep as the other two, being only two hundred and ten feet; but the fall of water is far superior, both from there being a greater body, and its being divided into two separate and distinct currents.

The grandest of the two, which is on the right, rushes down with tremendous impetuosity, and creates a loud roaring noise, to such a degree as to drown all conversation. A break about twelve feet from the top, causes the fall to project considerably, and enhances the magnificence of the scene in a high degree. The glen is narrow, and continues to the bottom almost perpendicular; huge ledges of rock, rent from the great mass, and hanging on, you would imagine, by a very slender and precarious tenure, present a very bold, and wild aspect. If the height of this fall had been as great as that of the others, I should have no hesitation in giving it the preference. In point of scenery, it is unequal to Kalouttee, yet certainly superior to Chechaj; but it is the quantity of water which rushes down, and the last spray that arises from the pool, which render it, especially at this season of the year, a fall of more interest and grandeur than the others. The one to the

left flows over natural steps, as it were hewn in the rock; and is a pleasing contrast to the impetuous torrent on the right. We threw a deceased dog over with the larger fall, which went down headlong in capital style, and seemed, when it reached the surface of the basin, uninjured; but no sooner had this been effected, than it instantaneously disappeared from our view; and though we remained some hours afterwards sitting on the top of the crag, it never again rose. The violence and rapidity of the current must have carried it underneath, where it no doubt, sooner or later, was swallowed and devoured by alligators.

A curious phenomenon, not only with regard to this, but also to the others, is, that the water when it reaches the bottom assumes a dirty green appearance, similar to the salt water near the shore, and the taste becomes bad and sour. How this is to be accounted for I am perfectly ignorant, and should feel obliged to some of your naturalist correspondents to give a satisfactory explanation; but, it is to be kept in mind, that it is not the very great depth of the pools (which are said to be unfathomable) which causes this colour, for that which issues out of the basins, and runs over rocks, so shallow as not to come much above the ankle, has the same green aspect. The glen of the Touse is narrow and perpendicular, and does not admit of a person approaching immediately under the fall, as we did at the rest, on account of the water extending about forty yards down the dell, from side to side of the descent, and the steepness of the rocks prevents there being a passage on either bank. This was the only Fall of which a sketch was taken by any of the party, and I dare say, the ingenious Artist, who drew it, may one day favour us by its publication.

I shall conclude this account by observing, that we were all most highly gratified by the sight of those superb natural curiosities, which are the highest waterfalls known in the world: the highest fall of Niagara being only one hundred and sixty-three feet, and thus making the fall of Chechaj two hundred feet greater than that which was once supposed to be the most lofty in the universe!

It may be said, however, the river at St. Lawrence, being a very large and noble stream, that of course the fall must be far more magnificent and grand than any

of those which I have attempted to describe above. That this may be the case, in some degree, is true: for it is impossible that either the Mahanuddy, the Behur, or the Touse, can vie with the St. Lawrence: but take the romantic scenery of the first, the great height of the second, the quantity of water and rugged rocks of the last, and contrast them, in a body, with the Falls of Niagara, there cannot be the shadow of a doubt but they would be considered, during the season of the rains, as infinitely more worthy of being recorded and admired than those I have last mentioned, the celebration of

which has occupied the pens of so many poets and travellers.

For the information of those whom duty or pleasure may hereafter lead to this part of the country, I subjoin a copy of our route from Lohr, the place where we left the regiment, to Oomree, where we joined, one day's march to the S. W. of Rewah.

This is the best part to strike off from the highway: the path (for it cannot be called a road) being good, and with little or no interruptions.

Camp, 8th L. Cav., Belharee,
Nov. 24, 1821.

Route to the Waterfalls:—Kaioutee, Chochai, and Tahlush, and thence to Oomree.

From Lohr to	Distance.		Rivers and Nullahs.	Direction of the Road.	Remarks.
	Coss.	Miles.			
Joudpoor, ..	12	..	1 small.	N.W.	Arrived on the 9th of Nov. and encamped to S. of a Village, which is situated on a rising ground.
Gungevora, ..	4	9	..		
B'ssnolee,	4	..	1 small,		
Gungechoh,	4	..	..
Rajah,	22	10	..	W.	A populous Village—Fall of water 270 feet.
Belawan,	22		..	..
Bewahr,	22		..	..
Kaioutee,	14		..	..
Belarah,	11	Mahanuddy,	..	A very bad Ford—in the rains impassable.
Rajgurb,	14		..	W.	
Kihran, .....	..		..	..
Parréah, .....	..		..	..
Mu relah,	14	Behur,	Here 60 yards broad—Ford good—height of the Fall 363 feet.
Chochai,	14		..	..
Boorjeeah, ..	4	3	Touse,	W.	Crossed about 100 yards above the Fall, which measures 210 feet.—Ford deep and rocky.
Tahlush Ghaut	4		..	..
Beerah,	1	11	Touse,	Recrossed the Touse.—Beerah contains 500 inhabitants, and has a large Fort.
Midul, .....	..		..	S.E. by S.
Rahut,	14		..	..
Dadar,	4	11	[It will be seen by this Route, that the coss of the country vary every 10 or 12 miles; thus the distance between Lohr and Gungechoh, is 4 coss, and we called it 9 miles, whereas the distance between Tahlush Ghaut and Rahut is only 2½ coss, and we make it 11 miles.]
Pnien, .....	..		..	..
Kachoor,	1		..	S.E.	
Bulgur,	11	2 small,	Joined the Regt. Nov. 14, 1821.
Dumree,	14		..	..
Total....	164	54	8		

Computed breadth of the beds of the Rivers, above the Falls, during the Rains.

Mahanuddy	100 yards.
Behur	120 yards.
Touse	250 yards.

Falls of Niagara.—The Fall on the upper side of Canada 142 feet, and the River 600 yards broad. A small Island lies between, and that on the side of the States is 350 yards, while the height is 163 feet.—*Col. Journ.*

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

A meeting of the Asiatic Society took place on Wednesday evening, the 6th of February last, at the Society's apartments in Chowringhee, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta in the chair.

Letters were read from H. T. Colbrooke, Esq., transmitting two boxes of books for the Library of the Society; one containing the Philosophical Transactions from 1806 to 1821, the other containing Transactions of the Linnean Society, vols. x. to xiii.; Transactions of the Horticultural Society, vols. i. to iv.; Transactions of the Geological Society, vol. v, and Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, vol. ix. These volumes are presents from the several Societies whose proceedings they record.

Various models of implements used in Indian manufactures were laid before the Meeting, transmitted by the same zealous contributor who has on former occasions added to the stores of the Museum. They are generally on a scale of two inches to a foot. A loom for weaving tat, or coarse canvas, a loom for weaving coarse woollen blankets; the burma or drill, for cutting bones into button moulds; the *nushtur* or lancet, for making incisions in the heads of poppies to permit the opium to exude; a blacksmith's forge and bellows; the apparatus for making paper, and the press used by native bookbinders; the apparatus for making wax-candles; instrument for drawing circles on the ground, with carpenter's hatchet and saw; a twin boat for clearing lakes of weeds, and crossing troops over a river, &c.

The same contributor also forwarded an earthen shot from the ruins of Semrourghur, and the legendary history of that place in the original Persian, with a translation.

A letter was read from Major-General Hardwicke, communicating an offer from the lady who has favoured the Society with the above-mentioned models, to superintend for the Museum the construction of the following architectural models: a Nepaul dwelling-house, the Nepaul temple of Parupatinath, and the temple of Devi, which was thankfully accepted.

A letter was read from Mr. Adam, the superintendent of the Museum, presenting, in the name of Mr. J. P. Larkins, a large block of entirely petrified wood, which was lately dug up on the premises of that gentleman near the Government House. When first discovered by the workmen, it was only a few feet from the surface of the ground, among the rubbish of former buildings, and the common al-

luvial soil. It is evidently a trunk, and conjectured by some to be of the *saul*, and by others of the *sissao* wood. In our next report we hope to be able to give the result of a chemical analysis of this curious fossil production.

On the representation of Mr. Adam, the Meeting sanctioned the immediate preparation of glass cases, for the more convenient arrangement of the Mineralogical and Geological specimens with which the Museum is enriched.

A specimen of a horned Fly, found in the Azimghur district, was presented by Dr R. Tyler.

The following Tropical Birds were presented to the Museum by Mr. Sherer, in the name of Capt. Eastgate, of the ship *Fame*:

An Albatross complete, measuring from the point of each wing nine feet; the head and wing of another; a Cape Hen; a Booby Bird; a Pentado, or Cape Pigeon; two Stormy Petrels, or, as denominated by sailors, Mother Carey's Chickens; a small Sea Gull.

A specimen of Agate was presented by Mr. Gibbons, and a specimen of Lava, from Bourbon, by Monsieur Casa Nova.

Dr. Lumsden presented to the Society, in the name of Von Hammer, of Vienna, a copy of 'Euclid's Elements,' in Arabic, printed at Rome in 1600.

Capt. Lockett presented, in the name of Baron Silvestre de Sacy, the first part of the new Paris Edition, in Arabic, of the *Muckamute Hureeree*, or *Adventures of Abou Zyde, of Surooj*, in fifty stories. The volume is printed in a beautiful type, with a running Commentary, selected from all the ancient scholiasts on that very difficult and valuable work. The second part may be expected by the end of this year.

A valuable addition was made to the Library at this meeting. The *Archæologia*, or *Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries*, presented to the Society, were received from the Hon. Court of Directors.

It was resolved that, with a view to the further extension of the Library, the sum of £100 per annum be placed at the disposal of Mr. T. Colbrooke, to purchase such publications, either English or continental, as he may conceive adapted to the inquiries and use of the Society.

A letter was read from Dr. Wallich to Major-General Hardwicke, forwarding, for the Society's inspection, several drawings of Nepaul plants; one of them, interesting on account of its celebrity among the Chinese, is the genuine Genseng, or *Panax quinquefolium* of Linnæus; ano-

ther is what Dr. Wallich calls *Thunbergia cocinea*. The former is a native of Sheopore, one of the highest mountains in the valley; and the latter not only graces the valley, but almost the whole tract of country up to it, by its festoons of flowers, which are extremely beautiful and brilliant. Dr. Wallich announces his intention of giving a description of both these plants to the Society, as soon as his health permits, having suffered greatly by indisposition, in consequence of his botanical visit to Nepal.

The description and drawings of these species of the Indian *Ursus*, and the wild goat of Nepal, by Mons. Duvaucel, were laid before the Meeting.

The Secretary read a paper on Hindoo Craniology, by G. M. Paterson, M.D., in which the writer describes the result of his examinations of a vast variety of Hindoo Crania on the banks of the Ganges.

The Hindoo skull, he says, varies in figure from a perfect planospheroid, indicating passive fatuity to a spheroclipis, indicating active intelligence. In many specimens of the native skull, he could discover no vestige of diploe, or of suture: but from the transverse suture to the bases Crania there appeared one continuous solid arch of bone. The configuration of the Hindoo skull he found to be peculiar, having invariably observed a predominating plenitude in the medial-lateral parts. He was struck with the magnitude and disproportionate appearance of the most of these skulls, contrasted with those of other nations and tribes in Europe and Africa, and observed that the parts included in the inferior portions of the parietal bones, and in the edges of the temporal and frontal bones, about one inch and three-fourths on either side of the squamous suture, were more protuberant than in the cranial averages he had met with in other parts of the world. Convinced of this peculiarity, he had recourse to the doctrines of the German Craniologists, and found that the peculiar prominences of the native cranium include five organs in the system of Spurzheim, viz. Nos. 7, 8, 9, 12, and 15. These are Constructiveness, Acquisitiveness, Secretiveness, Cautionness, Hope. The function of No. 7, it is said, seems to be a propensity natural to simplicity; No. 8 is defined Desire of Gain; No. 9, a propensity to Conceal; No. 12, is that sentiment which involves the ideas of Shyness, Prudence, Circumspection, &c.; and No. 15 induces "a building of castles in the air."

Some valuable observations on the Diamond Mines of India, by H. W. Voysey, were also read. It appears that in the alluvial soil of the plains at the base of the Neela Mulla Mountains, and particularly on or near the banks of the rivers Kistna and Pinnaar, are situated the mines

which have produced the largest diamonds in the world. Among them are the famous mines of Golcondah, so called from their being situated in the dominions of the Sovereigns of Golcondah, although they are far distant from the hill fort of that name. They were once very numerous; and the most celebrated was Gani Purteala, but now are nearly all deserted; and even at Gani Purteala the search is confined to the rubbish of the old mines. An opinion prevails among the miners that the diamond is continually growing, and that the chips and small pieces, rejected by former searchers, actually increase in size in process of time, and become large diamonds.

Mr. Voysey saw about a dozen parties at work, each composed of seven or eight persons. Each party was on the top of one of the conical eminences, and actively employed in sifting and separating the dust from the larger stones: these were then laid out in small heaps, spread out on a level surface, wetted and examined, when the sun was not more than 45 degs. above the horizon.

Mr. Voysey, after an extensive geological inquiry into the local relations of the mountains in the Dekkan, assumes that the matrix of the diamonds produced in Southern India is the sand-stone Breccia of the "clay slate formation; that those found in alluvial soil are produced from the debris of the above rock, and have been brought thither by some torrent or deluge; and that the diamonds found at present in the beds of the rivers are washed down by the annual rains."—*Cal. Jour.*, Feb. 15.

HINDOO COLLEGE AT BENARES.

On the 22d Dec. last, the Second Annual Disputations of the Hindoo College at Benares took place, at the residence of the Governor-General's Agent and President of the College Committee, A. Brooke, Esq. The ceremony was numerously attended, and presented the most gratifying results, in the evidently augmented popularity and credit of the Institution, since the preceding examination, and the interest taken in its advancement by the most respectable members of the native community. The most satisfactory proof of the growing credit of the college, is the increase in the number of those students who receive no pecuniary support from the public funds, and who now exceed 100, being an addition within the year of 82. The whole number of Students attached to the College is 172. The interest excited amongst the respectable natives was decidedly marked by their readiness to contribute to the maintenance of the institution. On the present occasion 4,378 rupees were presented to the College, of which 1,000 rupees were given

by Maha-rajah Udil Narayan, the Rajah of Benares.*

As soon as the President and Officers of the College had assembled, the following Disputations were held.

Grammar Class.

"On the advantage, from the knowledge of the Paniniya, over every other system, of Sanskrita Grammar."

Respondent, Chandi dera, (Out student.)

1st Opponent, Viswanath, (ditto.)

2d Opponent, Bulwant Ram.

Moderator, Vithala Sastri.

"Knowledge of Prosody requisite for the correct reading of both prose and poetical Sanskrita works."

Respondent, Vasudeva.

1st Opponent, Krishnasail, (Out-student.)

2d Opponent, Saligram, (ditto.)

Moderator, Sri Kanta Misser.

Mimamsa.

"On the benefits resulting from performance of holy rites."

Respondent, Sambhunath.

1st Opponent, Bhisiravansath, (Out-student.)

2d Opponent, Ramchandra, (ditto.)

Moderator, Subha Sastri.

Vedanta.

"Immortality is obtained from divine knowledge only."

1st Opponent, Vaikuntha Sarman, (Out-student.)

2d Opponent, Tulysram.

Moderator, Rajvalochana Bhattacharya.

Law.

"Whether does property arise from partition, or whether is it invested by birth."

Respondent, Syama datta.

1st Opponent, Sivaprasad.

2d Opponent, Vani datta.

Moderator, Bala deva.

Logic and Philosophy.

"Is it not a necessary conclusion, that wherever there may be smoke, there must be fire."

Respondent, Gangadhar, (Out-student.)

1st Opponent, Deva datta, (ditto.)

2d Opponent, Vani datta, (ditto.)

Moderator, Chandranarayana Bhattacharya.

Rhetoric and Poetry.

"On the powers of Rhetoric and of Poetry over the mind."

Respondent, Ramsalec.

1st Opponent, Goolzar.

2d Opponent, Haradatta.

Moderator, Ramchandra Pathaka.

* Statement of Sums presented to the Hindoo College of Benares at the Public Disputations in December 1821 :

	Rupess	1,000
The Raja of Benares	500	
Baboo Sivaniarayan Sing	500	
Bisamber Pandit's widow	500	
Baboo Rajendra Mitter	500	
Baboo Mookund Lall	500	
Baboo Hadhakissen	500	
Baboo Alruk Sing	500	
Baboo Janakeyasad	500	
Baboo Ramchand	500	
Baboo Hurk Chund	500	
Baboo Gansyandoss	500	
Baboo Bindraund Doss	500	
Baboo Cali Sunkarataya	500	
Baboo Narobanalk Padec	500	
The Goutoo of the Raja of Tanjore	140	
Naik Sing	56	
The Merchants	212	
Grand Total	5,000	

Grand Total . . . Sonaut Rupess 4,278

Prizes to the amount of 1,000 rupees were then distributed, in proportions of three, two, and one gold mohur each, to twenty-five students on the foundation, and thirty-nine free scholars.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, Feb. 7.

SERAMPORE COLLEGE.

(From the Committee's Second Report.)

Books in preparation, or now in the Press, for the use of the College.

1. For the use of those students who are intended to study the laws of India, the Committee have thought a summary, in the Bengalee language, of those general principles of jurisprudence which have been laid down by Grotius, Puffendorf, Montesquieu, and others, a work highly desirable. The accomplishment of this they hope to secure by the time it may be found requisite, as they have already made arrangements with Mr. F. Carey, the author of the Bengalee Encyclopædia, for his taking up this subject in his continuation of that valuable work.

2. A new edition of the Maogdhubodha of Vopa-deva, the Sangskrita grammar chiefly used in Bengal, and hence adopted as the standard Grammar in Serampore College. While so accurate, that the keenest research for many centuries has not been able to point out a single rule as superfluous or erroneous, this work is so concise as to be comprized within three hundred duodecimo pages. The greater part of this edition is already printed off.

3. A Grammar of the Pali language. In this, the learned language both of Arracan and the Burman country, there are supposed to be numerous Sangskrita works, formerly carried from Hindoosthan by the followers of Boodh, which it appears desirable to recover. The Committee have therefore put to press a Pali Grammar, in the Arracan or Burman character on the one page, and in the Bengalee character on the other; with the help of which a Sangskrita pundit can easily transcribe into the Bengalee character any Pali work he may wish to examine. As a standard work, in a language generally esteemed a dialect of the Sangskrita, a careful examination of it may possibly bring to light some interesting facts relative to the affinity between these two languages.

4. A new edition of the *Umara-kosen*, the work which has been from time immemorial committed to memory by the students of Sangskrita, on their finishing the grammar of that language. The words it contains are arranged in *vargas* or classes, according to the subjects they describe, as heaven, earth, men, beasts, vegetables, &c. It is comprized in about two hundred pages of Sangskrita verse.

5. The Committee, feeling the necessity of providing materials for the enlargement

of the mind during this philological course, a portion of history seemed desirable. Of General History, however, a brief compendium having been already published in the various numbers of *Dig-durs-huna*, as something more specific they selected Goldsmith's Histories of Greece and of Rome, and placed both in translation; and as the History of Rome was first ready, that has been put to press. The History of Greece, however, is in great forwardness.

The College Library.

In the Prospectus for the College, the formation of a Library was mentioned as one of its chief objects, which, in addition to the best works in the languages of the west, should contain a collection of such works as could be obtained in *Sanskrita* and its cognate dialects. In pursuance of this plan, the Committee, among other means, have adopted that of sending suitable persons into various parts of the country, furnished with lists of such works as they already possess, and with directions to purchase or transcribe any work they met with, not contained in this list. By this means various works have been brought to light in the popular languages, of which the existence was scarcely known before. On the importance of these works, in their application to the various translations of the Scriptures, it is needless to enlarge.

The accessions made in the past year to the College Library, consist chiefly of works in *Sanskrita* and the popular languages of India. Those it contains in English and other European languages, amount to little more than a hundred and fifty, while those in *Sanskrita* and its cognate dialects are nearly four hundred. Of these, twenty-five printed ones and a hundred and one manuscripts, are in *Sanskrita*; thirty-one printed ones and forty-five manuscripts, in Bengalee; and a hundred and eighty-five printed works and manuscripts, in the other languages of India.—*John Bull.*

ARCHITECTURAL MODEL.

No one who has ever visited or read any thing of the interior of India, can be ignorant of the splendour that characterized its architectural monuments, when its Mohamedan conquerors were in the zenith of their power. Among these, there are many that would alone be worth a short excursion to see; but there is one which stands pre-eminently above all the rest, in beauty and in fame, that might be worth even a long journey to behold.

Every reader will immediately think of the *Tauj* at Agra, which characterizes the splendour and resources of the age in which it was built, as much as the Pyramids bespeak the wealth of Egypt.

Of the *Tauj* there have been many exquisitely beautiful and accurate drawings, as far as a vast pile of magnificent architecture can be transferred to paper; but as the artists of France found, at the rich yet massy temple of *Tentyra*, and amid the gigantic wreck of the hundred-gated *Thebes*, there is a sublimity attached to vastness and colossal dimensions, which defies the pencil of the artist to trace or to fix on his canvas; and the *Tauj* has, besides its size, a character of chaste and beautiful simplicity, both in the unity of its design, and the purity and richness of its materials, which it is utterly impossible to represent in a drawing, though from the first pencil of the age.

The projectors of this superb work, aware of this impossibility, undertook the task of forming a complete model of the whole of the majestic pile in ivory, on a scale of three inches to ten feet. It was commenced at Delhi, by the late Capt. Fordyce, of the Bengal Engineers; but has been chiefly executed and completed by Capt. G. Hutchinson, of the same corps, who carried it on with the most patient care, and constant reference to the original building itself. The white marble is represented by the whitest and best ivory; the black marble that marked the separation of the lotus-leaves which crown the summit of the dome, is represented by inlaid ebony; and even the more costly inlayings of the coloured stones which formed the flowers and other devices of the panelings and frieze-work of the building, are also faithfully represented by inlaid substances of exactly the same form and colour.

We have before mentioned that it cost a period of nearly twelve years to complete, which was about the period occupied in the construction of the original: the first stone having been laid in 1631, the year in which the Begum died, and the edifice being finished in 1642; when Shah Jehan returned from Lahore. The original was, however, the work of some hundreds of hands; the model has been confined to few. The original cost, in its construction and adornment, sixty lacs of rupees; and the model, if estimated according to the skill, labour and expense bestowed upon it, might be thought worth as many thousands, to complete the uniformity of the relative scale of proportions between the original and the copy.—*Cal. Jour., Dec. 17.*

THE MERMAID.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Dr. Philip, representative of the London Missionary Society at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, dated April 26, 1822:

"I have to-day seen a Mermaid, now exhibiting in this town. I have always

treated the existence of this creature as fabulous; but my scepticism is now removed. As it is probable no description of this extraordinary creature has yet reached England, the following particulars respecting it may gratify your curiosity and amuse you:—

The head is almost the size of that of a baboon. It is thinly covered with black hair, hanging down, and not inclined to frizzle. On the upper lip and on the chin there are a few hairs, resembling those upon the head. The *osæ malarum*, or cheek-bones, are prominent. The forehead is low, but, except in this particular, the features are much better proportioned, and bear a more decided resemblance to the human countenance, than those of any of the baboon tribes. The head is turned back, and the countenance has an expression of terror, which gives it the appearance of a caricature of the human face; but I am disposed to think that both these circumstances are accidental, and have arisen from the manner in which the creature met its death. It bears the appearance of having died in great agony.

The ears, nose, lips, chin, breasts and nipples, fingers and nails, resemble those of a human figure. The spinous processes of the vertebrae are very prominent, and apparently arranged as in the human body.

From the position of the arms, and the manner in which they are placed, and from such an examination as could be made in the circumstances in which I was placed at the time I saw it, I can have no doubt that it has *clavicles*, an appendage belonging to the human subject, which baboons are without.

The appearance of the teeth afforded sufficient evidence that it is full grown, the *incisores* being worn on the upper surface. There are eight *incisores*, four canine, and eight *molars*. The canine teeth resemble those of a full-grown dog; all the others resemble those of a human subject.

The length of the animal is three feet; but not having been well preserved, it has shrunk considerably, and must have been both longer and thicker when alive than it is now. Its resemblance to the human species ceases immediately under the *mammae*. On the line of separation, and directly under the breast, are two fins. From the point where the human figure ceases, which is about twelve inches below the vertex of the head, it resembles a large fish of the salmon species. It is covered with scales all over. On the lower part of the animal the scales resemble those of a fish; but on that part of the animal which resembles the human form, they are much less, and scarcely perceptible, except on a near inspection. On the lower part of the body it has six fins, one dorsal, two ventral, two pectoral, and the tail.

The pectoral fins are very remarkable;

they are horizontal, and evidently formed as an apparatus to support the creature when in an erect posture, like that in which it has been sometimes represented combing its hair.

The figure of the tail is exactly that which is given in the usual representations of the Mermaid.

The proprietor of this extraordinary animal is Capt. Eades, of Boston, in the United States of America. Since writing the above description, he has called upon me, and I have learned from him the following particulars:—

It was caught somewhere on the North of China by a fisherman, who sold it for a trifle; after which it was brought to Batavia. Here it was purchased by Captain Eades for 5,000 Spanish dollars, and he has since been offered 10,000 Spanish dollars for it, but refuses to part with it for that sum. Captain Eades is a passenger on board the American ship *Lion*, now in Table Bay; he leaves this port in about a fortnight, and the *Lion* will visit the Thames on her passage to America, so that it will probably be soon exhibited in London."

NEW OBSERVATORIES.

Three new Observatories have been established in countries the most remotely situated from each other: at Nikolajen, on the borders of the Black Sea; at the Cape of Good Hope, and in New Holland.—*Jour. of Science*, &c.

FRENCH VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY.

The *Coquille* corvette, commanded by M. Duperrey, Lieut. de Vaisseau, the fitting out of which has occupied some months at Toulon, sailed from that port on the 11th of August. She is about to undertake a voyage, from which results interesting to the progress of geography and physical science may be expected.

The *Coquille* will first sail for the Cape of Good Hope. She will afterwards proceed to the Great Archipelago of Asia, several parts of which she will explore. She will also visit the points of the western coast of New Holland, which were observed towards the end of the last century and the commencement of the present, by Rear-Admiral Entrecasteaux and Captain Baudin; and after putting into some of the islands of the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Cook and Bougainville, she will return to France by doubling Cape Horn.

M. Duperrey is to avail himself of all the favourable circumstances which this long voyage may present, to make different observations relative to the configuration of the globe, the inclination of the needle, &c.

Several members of the Academy of Sciences and the Office of Longitude have manifested their zeal in communicating to him instructions for that purpose.

No means which may conduce to the success of the expedition have been neglected. The corvette has been fitted out with particular care. The crew consists of picked seamen. Letters of recommendation are furnished to the commanders of such foreign establishments as the Coquille may visit. Finally, the zeal of all the superior officers affords reason to hope that the mission entrusted to them will be executed in the most satisfactory manner.

DEVANAGARI TYPES.

The Prussian University of Bonn possesses, through the care of that department of the administration which presides over public instruction, a complete fount of type in the Devanagari character. With the exception of the misshapen types of the Propaganda, which merely sufficed for short specimens, these are the first that have been employed in printing on the continent of Europe. They were cast from the designs and under the superintendence of that eminent Oriental scholar Professor A. W. Von Schlegel, who, in the execution of his arduous task,

neither adopted as his model the character used by the Missionaries at Serampore, nor those of the printing-office at Calcutta, nor Wilkins's; but who has in preference followed manuscripts, and studied to avoid sacrificing more of the original character than seemed incompatible with European typography. The matrices were cut by Vibert, of Paris, who has been for many years engaged for the office of Didot, sen., and the letter was cast there with great care by Lion. Mr. Schlegel has pursued the method adopted by Wilkins to get rid of the lateral and vertical groups of letters; but what he considers as a new invention is an arrangement by which the vowel and other signs above and below the line are so inserted that each line consists of only one connected series, instead of forming three, as by the old method. Specimens of these new types have been introduced into the periodical work, entitled, *Indische Bibliothek* (Indian Library or Collections), published by Mr. Schlegel, who has announced his intention of speedily visiting England in pursuance of his researches into the literature of India.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ASIATIC RESEARCHES; OR, Transactions of the Society instituted in Bengal for Inquiring into the History and Antiquities, the Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Asia. Vol. XIV. 4to. Calcutta.

Contents:

1. Account of a Discovery of a Modern Imitation of the Vedas, with Remarks on the Genuine Works. By Francis Ellis, Esq.
2. Journal of a Survey to the Heads of the Rivers Ganges and Jumna. By Capt. J. A. Hodgson.
3. Latitudes of Places in Hindustan, and the Northern Mountains; with Observations of Longitude in the Mountains, according to Immersions and Emergences of Jupiter's Satellites. By Capt. J. A. Hodgson.
4. Description of a Zoophyte, commonly found about the Coasts of Singapore Island. By Major-General Thomas Hardwicke, F.R.S. and V.P. of the A.S.
5. Description of a Substance called Gez or Manna, and the Insect producing it. By Major-General Thomas Hardwicke, F.R.S. and V.P. of the A.S.
6. An Account of Trigonometrical and Astronomical Operations for determining the Heights and Positions of the principal Peaks of the Himalaya Mountains. By Capt. J. A. Hodgson and Lieut. J. D. Herbert.
7. On the Ancient Geography of India. By Lieut. Colonel F. Wilford.
8. On the Sorex Glis. By Messrs. Diard and Duvaucel, communicated by Major-General Hardwicke, F.R.S. and V.P. of the A.S.
9. On an Indian Method of Constructing Arches. By Captain Mackintosh.

10. An Account of the Cootub Minar, and the Inscriptions in its vicinity. By Walter Ewer, Esq.

JOURNAL ASIATIQUE, ou Recueil de Mémoires, d'Extraits et de Notices relatifs à l'Histoire, à la Philosophie, aux Sciences, à la Littérature et aux Langues des Peuples Orientaux; publié par la Société Asiatique. Nos. I. et II. (Juillet et Août). 8vo. Paris, 1822.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA, No. IV. 8vo. Serampore.

Contents:

1. Review of "Some particulars relative to Sooloo in the Archipelago of Felicia. By J. Hunt, Esq."
2. On the Native Officers of Justice.
3. Kurma-Lechuna; a compilation of Domestic Duties, translated from the Sungkrita into Bengalee, by Kallee-Dasa.
4. Reply to "A Second Appeal to the Christian Public, in Defence of the Precepts of Jesus. By Rammohun Roy."

CONSIDERATIONS ON THE STATE OF BRITISH INDIA, embracing the Subjects of Colonization, Missionaries, the State of the Press, the Nepaul and Mahrattah Wars, the Civil Government, and Indian Army. By Lieut. A. White, of the Bengal Native Infantry. 8vo. 12s. bds. London.

THE ADVENTURES OF THE GOOROO PARAMARTAN: a Tale in the Tamil Language; accompanied by a Translation and Vocabulary, together with an Analysis of the First Story. By Benj. Bahington, of the Madras Civil Service. 4to. 18s. bds. London.

Debates at the East-India House.

(Debate of June 19, continued from page 178.)

THE Chairman said, he had just received a letter from the India Board on the subject now under discussion, which he thought might as well be read at once.

The clerk then read the following letter:

"India Board, June 19, 1822.

"SIR: In reference to your letter of the 13th inst., I am directed by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to inform you, that it will be proposed that the clauses corresponding with the 10th, 17th, 18th and 19th Sections of the Act 53d Geo. III. cap. 155, shall be inserted in the Bill now pending in the House of Commons.

"I am also to acquaint you, that in consideration of the late period of the session, it has been determined to omit in the present Bill all such provisions as are likely to meet with serious opposition. The principal of these is the permission of trade between the East-Indies and his Majesty's Colonies in the West Indies and North America, so that the law with respect to the countries between which and British India intercourse is permitted will remain as it now stands.

"No other alterations in the Bill, of any material import, are in contemplation. I am to express the hope of the Board that the intention of the Court of Proprietors, with respect to the admission of vessels of less than 350 tons into the trade between India and the United Kingdom, may be made known to them without delay.

"I am, &c.

(Signed) "T. P. COURTENAY."

Mr. R. Twining said that, considering the invitation which the Hon. Chairman had held out on a former occasion, to the Members of that Court to deliver their opinions on this question, was extended to the present day, it was his wish to claim the attention of the Proprietors for a short time, feeling it necessary that he should take part in a proceeding of so much importance to the interests of the Company. If, however, the communication which had just taken place could be supposed, in any degree, to supersede the necessity of farther observation, he should be sorry, on all accounts, to intrude. (*Hear, hear!*) Considering the very able manner in which this subject had been introduced by the Hon. Member on the other side of the Court, it would ill become him to enter into any detail; but he could not refrain from expressing his opinion, that the importance of this measure was such, as should decidedly prevent it from being

hurried through Parliament. It was a measure that ought to receive the utmost attention from that Court, which contained a body of men capable of deliberating upon it, not only in a just, but in an enlightened and a liberal spirit. (*Hear, hear!*) The question now under consideration had, he believed, taken the Proprietors very much by surprise. It certainly was one which the Court of Proprietors was by no means prepared to entertain. He was unwilling to suppose that a measure could come to that Court from the other end of the town, unless with a feeling, on the part of His Majesty's Ministers, that they would pay due attention to every reasonable suggestion and to every just remonstrance which the Proprietors were inclined to offer. He could not suppose that Ministers would act on partial or interested motives: he thought, on the contrary, that they were anxious to deal fairly by all parties. They ought, at all events, to adopt, as far as they could, the maxim which should be the guide of all men in power:

"Tres Tyrannice mihi nullo discrimine agetur;"

if his little bit of Latin might be allowed to follow the more learned language from which another Hon. Proprietor had borrowed his quotation. (*Laughter.*) He could not conceive, at a moment like the present, when there was scarcely time sufficient to allow a moderate deliberation on this bill, how they could, with any shew of justice, be told, "you must concede that which is asked, and trust to another session for the accomplishment of that which we, the Government, think fair and reasonable." He was, he confessed, a little concerned to find that, in the correspondence, the term "odious" was applied to a privilege which had not been hastily or unadvisedly granted to the Company. (*Hear, hear!*) The restriction on the private-trader, with respect to tonnage, which was denominated "odious," was only conceded after long and repeated deliberations, which gave rise to a variety of alterations. It would be presumption in him to say what might be considered as a fair and reasonable equivalent by the Court of Directors, and also by the Court of Proprietors; but when this restrictive right was branded with the term "odious," and when they were told that, by abandoning it, they were granting a very acceptable boon to the British public, he begged leave to observe, that he was ignorant of the fact. He did not know that the British public felt at all interested

in the subject; he was not aware that they wanted this boon; and it appeared to him, from the course which had been taken, that, if it were granted, it would look more like a *bonus* coming from the Minister than from the Company. He, as an humble individual, could not but feel surprised, when they were called upon to give up what was admitted to be a "boon," that a corresponding disposition was not manifested on the other side, to concede to them, in return, the "boon" which they requested. (This was not a matter of slight importance, and he hoped the Court would consider it seriously, before they consented to the alteration.) Of the suggestions thrown out with respect to trade, many were founded on experience, and some on mere hypotheses and experiment. The latter would, he feared, deceive those who placed the greatest confidence in them. It was not extraordinary that the Company should be very anxious to bring home some of the most useful products of their Indian territory; and if sugar were one of the few dead articles that could be brought home, it was material that the Company, in a fair and just way, without unnecessarily clashing with the interests of other men, should be allowed to import it. They surely ought not to be censured as doing wrong, if they claimed the right of bringing to the home-market one of the most material articles of produce, on fair and equal terms. (Hear, hear!) As to the question of shipping, it was not, he thought, of such material consequence to them, as protectors of the interests of India, which they were bound to forward in every possible way, as it was to the country at large; and, in his opinion, when they asked that the privilege of British registry should be extended to India-built ships, they called for that which, exclusive of the profit that it would bring to those who were under the Company's Government, would be found to be a measure most advantageous to the empire in general. He was glad that allusion had been made to the benefit which the Company would derive from the zealous attention of Members of Parliament to their extensive interests. He could not agree with the Hon. Member on his left (Mr. Dixon), in the view which he seemed to take of this point. He appeared to think that, when a gentleman entered the House of Commons, all his knowledge, all his talents, all his exertions, were to centre in one point, which was the general good; according to him, a Member of Parliament ought to think and speak about nothing but the general good. He, however, thought that a man might enter that House, and perform his duty to the public at large most conscientiously; and yet, if a particular subject came before the

House, on which he had complete knowledge, he might, without any breach of consistency, watch over the interests of that community or body (be it what it might) which was likely to be affected by the measure proposed. (Hear, hear!) He was, in fact, not detracting from, but adding to the interests of the country, by paying attention to such parties. (Hear, hear!) He was sure, after the allusion which had been made that day to the services of an Hon. Director (Mr. Grant), who was formerly in Parliament, but who he was sorry to say, was no longer a Member of the House of Commons, he need not offer any argument to shew the propriety, nay the necessity, of their availing themselves of the knowledge and experience, the zeal and ability of gentlemen in Parliament, to watch over and protect the interests of the East-India Company. (Hear, hear!) They had also another proof of the truth of this proposition, in the Hon. Member who had introduced this question with so much candour and so much talent. That Hon. Member had not imposed the measure from any factious disposition; he did so, that he might draw the attention of the House, the country, and the Company, to the provisions of this bill, which, from the opportunities he possessed, he saw, at an early period, to be of vast importance. He had opposed the measure, not merely because he thought it would be doing a service to the Company alone; if that were the case, it might, in one respect, be considered wrong. No, he acted on a more general principle; and dissented from the bill, because he believed that, by taking such a course, he was virtually adding to the benefits of the society at large; and, in his opinion, that Court, and the country in general, were under great obligations to that Hon. Gentleman. (Hear, hear!) In his view of the case, he was inclined to think that the attention given to the subject, and the powerful and well-judged observations and representations made by the gentlemen behind the bar, aided by the limpid statement of the Hon. Proprietor to whom he had just adverted, would produce the greatest benefit. (Hear, hear!) He was extremely glad, that a gentleman of that Hon. Proprietor's experience, knowledge, and ability, was ready to rise in his place in the House of Commons to advocate the interests of the Company, without compromising those general duties, which, as a Member of Parliament, necessarily devolved on him. (Hear, hear!)

Mr. Grant.—Although this question may have lost for the present something of its urgency, by the communication you, Sir, have just read to the Court, yet it is, and will continue to be, of so much general importance, that I conceive it to appertain to the duty of the station in which

the Proprietors have done me the honour to place me, to offer a few observations on the subject. It is a subject which falls naturally within the province of the Company, and bears immediately and materially upon the interests of the natives of British India: interests which the Company are peculiarly bound above all other bodies and descriptions of persons to protect. (*Hear, hear!*) I do not say that those interests were in the beginning of our power attended to with the intelligence and care they ought to have been: but in the later and larger periods of the Company's administration they have done much for the welfare of the Indian people. The primary observation which I would submit to the consideration of the Court is this: India is a subjugated country, a dependancy upon Great Britain; the natives are under our power, they are become our subjects, and we owe to them the duties of a protecting, equitable government. We should not use our power to oppress them, to sacrifice their interests to those of any other class of subjects. How then does this matter, in point of fact, stand? Let us advert, for example, to a topic, which is apparently becoming so much a favourite one with the public, that what I shall say upon it may not, to many, be gratifying, but I mean not to handle it invidiously: it is the increased exportation of British cotton manufactures to India. India was in the habit for very many years of supplying this country with its cotton fabrics: fabrics celebrated through the world for a long series of ages. Our own cotton manufactures, with the astonishing advantages of machinery, rose into rivalry with those of India, and by the imposition of high duties on the use of the latter in the United Kingdom, we have effected nearly the exclusion of them from our markets. But this is not all: such are the advantages of machinery, and the ingenuity of our artisans in imitating the fashions of India, that we begin at length to supplant the fabrics of India at their own doors, and for the consumption of their own people. They are not only deprived of a foreign market which enriched them, but undersold in their own! What an affecting change for them! But this is a state of things to which they are subjected, by the dependancy of India upon Britain. If India were a separate state, governed by an independent ruler, he would not submit to this inequality; he would establish protecting or countervailing duties in behalf of the manufactures of his own territories. That which would be a duty in him, devolves upon us. We are the sovereigns of India, and should shield our Indian subjects, as far as we can, from the oppression of partiality towards other interests. I regard this consideration as fundamental in respect to the

present point, and to every point which is now before this Court. Another of these points is the higher duty imposed upon East-Indian sugar, compared with that of the West-Indies. I am sure I deeply lament the present condition of the West-Indies: I wish it were possible to ameliorate it; but I cannot think one class of subjects should be taxed in order to relieve another. What should we say if it were proposed to alleviate the distress of the agriculturalists in this country, at the expense of the commercial class, who are represented to be flourishing? Would the proposal be listened to? Would not the sense of the country be manifested against its injustice? (*Hear!*) Yet the case is here exactly the same. The trade of the East-Indies is depressed in order to favour that of the West-Indies, both countries being dependencies of the same empire, and both entitled to its protection. You send them your cotton fabrics, without allowing them to protect their own cotton manufactures in their own markets; and you do not permit them to repay your fabrics with their sugars, because you chuse to give the West-India sugars a preference in your markets; and therefore impose heavier duties on those of the East. Here is no reciprocity; the natives of India are thus met in both ways, and all reciprocity is denied them. Something of the same nature now takes place with regard to the Indian ships. I well remember that in the year 1813, when the last charter act was passed, it was contended, on the part of India, by others, and by myself, that as India built ships were not admitted to the free navigation of England, the coasting trade of India ought to be secured to the natives and merchants of it, and should not be interfered with by British-built ships. Lord Castlereagh at that time distinctly declared, in the House of Commons, that no such interference was contemplated or intended. (*Hear, hear!*) I then thought this point secure, trusting that the words of the act would conform to its professed meaning, and the coasting trade not be trenching upon; but now, after what has appeared in this business, he thought it not so safe to place reliance upon the mere declared intention of an act, for it seems lawyers have discovered that the act to which I allude is susceptible of a different meaning from what was first thought to be its plain import. In fact, it now appeared that the act, notwithstanding its provisions, is construed to convey a fair and equitable right to British-built ships to enter into the coasting trade of India, which must necessarily overwhelm the Indian coasters now engaged in that trade. (*Hear, hear!*) So that the case of the merchants of India stands thus: they were encouraged by the growth of the coasting trade to turn their attention to ship-build-

ings, they have greatly increased it, and now all at once, after having been long excluded, in this trade, they are to be excluded by the introduction of British ships, impowered to range wherever they please along the shores of India. It is hence clear that the interests of our great India at home, so placed as to command attention, and influence the acts of the government, may by persevering clamours obtain the sacrifice of other interests, not possessed of equal resources for their defence. (Hear, hear.) Under such circumstances, I conceive it behoves us not ungenerously to concede, from a just attention to Indian interests, or from any privileges to which we were entitled, unless an equivalent is given for such concessions. (Hear, hear.) A strict line ought, therefore, to be laid down on this subject of shipping, from which the Company should avert their determination not to depart. It is, indeed, true that ships under 250 tons are admitted into the trade between India and the Mediterranean; Parliament thought that the act of 1813 left this measure open to them; and the exclusion, by that act, of ships under 250 tons from the trade between India and England, which was at first very much suggested by motives of policy and humanity, and of little consequence in a commercial view, may be of still less now; but still, in the relaxation of that law, depends on the Company, why, if it is thought of importance, to other bodies, may not the Company require, for a renunciation of their right, the concession of another point, just in itself, as an equivalent? We are entitled to stand upon engagements, solemnly made, with one and after what has passed, we may well demur to a gratuitous sacrifice of our rights. We have already experienced serious encroachments, and may now be allowed to maintain the rights we still possess. This question you will have heard me discuss a year hence, and not knowing who may then be in this Court to argue the matter, I think it not improper to state my sentiments on the present occasion. (Hear, hear.)

With respect to the observations of my Friend (Mr. Foote), on the state of the East-India interest in the House of Commons, I quite agree with him that the cause of India is very inadequately represented there; and the ability which my Hon. Friend has just shown, I trust he will hereafter employ there in advocating all the true interests of India, which must need a greater number of enlightened supporters. (Hear, hear.) Such had been the case at the renewal of the Charter in 1813. The measures then adopted for opening the trade to India were dictated by the most sanguine expectations, and most extravagant propositions. Those who opposed them were thought to act

from narrow notions, or interested motives. Measures were hurried on by violence and impetuosity, which ought, from their important nature and bearings, to have been conducted with calm and circumspcious deliberation. What are the consequences? They were in part then foretold. India swarms with British ships, and the private trade has proved in general a ruinous one. British commodities, if sold at all, usually sold in India at a loss; Indian commodities, dear bought there, brought to a glutted market here, and often unsaleable at any admissible price. In this state of things is now added an encroachment fall in the exchange from India, diminishing the value of all remittable property there. Those who were most active in effecting the opening of the trade may now perhaps see that they sold things, to the prejudice of their own interests; and I am persuaded, that if a more dispassionate and sober attention had been paid at the time to all the important topics which were then brought under consideration, all the enlargements which were really desirable in the trade might have been accomplished, and much of the evil avoided which had since resulted, both to individuals and the nation. But even this experience seems to be without effect upon various persons. We see the wildest theories, and speculations for farther enlargements of the Eastern trade still afloat, and advanced with undoubting confidence, though in reality only the crude conceptions of sanguine imagination, unsupported by practical knowledge, and in opposition to the facts we possess. These extravagances do not to be lamented; but this is not the moment for going more particularly into them. My intention has been on the present occasion, only to speak briefly to the points immediately before us, the disadvantages under which India is placed with regard to its commodities and its shipping. I trust the Court will firmly adhere to the sentiments that now appear to me to lie upon these points; and that when they again come under its consideration, it will manifest the same general feeling, for the interests of India, which it has hitherto manifested. I comprehend the particular interest of the Company, and indeed the interests of all parties connected with the India trade, as a part of our national policy.

Mr. Walling dissented from the opinion of the Hon. Proprietor, who said that the only object for their consideration was, how far the question would affect the price of India stock; and thought that this was taking a very narrow and confined view of the subject. He was of opinion that the matter was of much wider consideration. It interested, not the Company merely, but the British merchant generally, and he should therefore wish to say a few words upon the situation of the East-India Com-

pany, and what he deemed to be the merits of the cause. In the first place, he intreated the Court to be upon their guard against the insidious nature of the letter which had been just read by their Chairman from the Board of Control. (Hear! hear!) It was almost necessary for them to be watchful even upon an occasion. He was indeed happy to hear, that the Government had so far as it was yielded to the well-grounded opposition to the intended Bill, as to suspend or withdraw the immediate intention of pressing it upon the notice of Parliament in its original shape; but it was essential to obliterate the other contents of the letter, as it informed them that His Majesty's Government had given up the intention of opening the trade with India to the West-India Colonies, in as far that had been a measure at all objected to by the East-India Company. So far was this from being the case, the Court of Directors had rather encouraged than opposed such intention; for in the correspondence with the Board of Control, the Directors had deprecated the imposition of colonial duties on the piece goods of India; lest it should discourage or prevent the trade altogether. He (Mr. Weeding), without giving an opinion on the policy of the measure, gave the Court full credit for their laudable intentions; believing it arose from a most commendable desire to preserve unshaken to the native manufacturers of Indian piece goods, the only markets which now remained to him, namely, the West-India colonies; and through them the Spanish Main. Undersold as the native of India had been in his own country by the superior cheapness of British cottons, which threatened to extinguish his staple manufacture entirely, it was natural in the Court of Directors to entertain a strong sympathy for his destitute condition; which had been most feelingly described by an Hon. Director (Mr. Grant), so as to be tedious of extending those channels of trade which still remained to him. And even the Board of Control; in the letter now read, as if by way of equivalent for a concession to be made by the East-India Company, declared their intention to leave out of the Bill that enactment which permitted a direct trade between India and the West-Indies; though the Company had offered no opposition to such a measure. This it was which excited his mistrust, and seemed to be of the nature of an insidious proposition. (Hear!)

He now came to consider the question as it applied more immediately to the interest of the East-India Company; and here he begged the Court's considerate attention, because it was on this ground that he had no doubt of obtaining a unanimous vote, and of satisfying those gentlemen, who looked to the pecuniary rather than the political view of the subject. The

East-India Company were called upon to alter a compact entered into between themselves and the nation, and to give up a part of their exclusive privileges. Their answer was, we are willing to do so, provided you will concede in return, that the sugar from British India shall not be subject to a higher duty than the sugar from the British colonies in the West-Indies; at present it pays a higher duty of ten shillings per cwt. the coarse, and fifteen shillings per cwt. the fine sugar; and provided also you admit the ships of British India to the same freedom of register as the ships of British colonies in other parts of the world. The first measure, that of an equal duty on sugar, was not only essential to the interest of the East-India Company, but to that of the ship owner, the British merchant, and the empire at large. In respect to the Company, the interest was most important and obvious. They had sent in the present season 9,000 tons of shipping to Bengal, and they had covenanted for the most part to supply the owners of such ships with one-third of the tonnage homeward in dead weight. Where they did not covenant, it was their practice nevertheless to furnish the same quantity. This dead weight could be no other article than sugar; for although saltpetre was obtained in India, he need not state in that Court, that an article principally used in the manufacture of gunpowder was not likely to be an object of commercial adventure, at a time when peace prevailed throughout the world. Three thousand tons of sugar then might be expected in the present season on the Company's account, and any one could estimate that ten shillings per cwt. upon 9,000 tons amounted to £90,000. The higher duty of ten shillings per cwt. upon East-India sugar, therefore, was a bounty to the West-India planter of £90,000 a year against the East-India Company. This surely was no small sum as regarded the interest of the Company. It would more than defray the whole expense of the Board of Control, Commissioners, Clerks, and all! The Company paid £26,000 a year for the support of that establishment; they lost, by the protecting duty on sugar to the West-Indians, £90,000 a year. He hoped this would satisfy the Hon. Proprietor, who had evinced a sensitive regard for his dividend, in the consideration of the measure. In respect to the Company, it was not, moreover, a question of the present time only, but one, he trusted, of long time to come. The Directors had often told them, that notwithstanding the competition of the free trade, it was the intention, as it was the interest of the Company, to continue the trade with India; and he (Mr. Weeding) fully assented to this proposition. The Company's larger capital, their greater degree of credit, and their already founded establishments, would

enable them to counterbalance the superior vigilance and superior diligence of the private merchant. Hence the trade in sugar would always be an object of the greatest importance to the interests of the Company; and whenever they could succeed in effecting a reduction of the duty upon it, consistently with the wants of the state, or the necessary claims of the public revenue, in the same degree would they benefit, not themselves merely, but the public at large. It had been said, that the admission of Indian-built ships to a full British registry might be conceded in return for the Company's concessions; and he (Mr. Weeding) hoped, he had been mistaken in supposing that such a course had been recommended for adoption in that Court. Where was the value, he would ask, of such a boon? The cost of ship-building and the value of ships was less in Europe than in India at the present time; and as to carrying on the trade, the Indian ship-owner could not obtain British seamen in India to bring his ship to England, but was obliged to employ natives or Lascars. When he arrived here, he was compelled by law to change two-thirds of his crew for British sailors, and to carry back his Lascars as passengers. The expense of this alone was sufficient to deter him from the trade. The boon of admitting his ships, therefore, to a free British register would, under present circumstances, be of no advantage to him: it would do neither good to India nor to England. The equity of the claim was such, however, that it ought not to be relinquished, particularly when it was intended to admit British ships to a full participation of the coasting trade of India, hitherto exclusively enjoyed by Indian ships. Compared with the sugar question it stood far aloof; it was very far indeed in the back-ground. He was sorry that the question before the Court had not assumed a single form; he regretted that they did not at once come to a substantive resolution to oppose the Bill in its present shape altogether: he regretted very much that the Chairman had not taken such a course. Whether it was that he deemed the sugar question impracticable or unreasonable, did not appear; but as every motive of a commercial and political nature pressed the consideration of it upon the Court of Directors, so it should have been pressed in the most decisive way upon the attention of Government, when this correspondence arose with the Board of Control. A predecessor in the chair of that Court, whose commercial knowledge commanded the respect, as his gentle manners and unassuming deportment secured the love and esteem of all who knew him, obtained by his application and perseverance a boon of most important value to the Company and the Public, when a much less claim than the present was made upon the East-India

Company: it was when the Court conceded the extension of the free trade to Gibraltar and Malta. Upon that occasion, and always, the Company had yielded to every fair consideration that had been pressed upon them. In all their proceedings, they never lost sight of the general welfare of the British nation, and considered that in doing so they were adopting the best course for the security and continuance of their charter. In coincidence with the policy which sought to open the trade to Malta and Gibraltar, their former Chairman had pressed upon his Majesty's Government the expediency of repealing the warehousing or transit duties upon the nankeens and piece goods, the indigo and raw silk of India and of China: and he succeeded. But it was by dint of perseverance, and by shewing the inconsistency of setting up and supporting a commercial policy at Malta, the benefits of which were denied at the same time to Great Britain. So it would be with the sugar question. It was required of the East-India Company to open the trade to all sizes of ships, and to all parts of India, without license and without controul, while at the same time an oppressive duty was continued against East-India sugar, calculated to defeat the very end of such extension; for unless the ship-owner or merchant could obtain a return cargo, of which sugar must form a considerable part, it would be impossible for him to carry on the trade. Nothing surprised him more than the inconsistency of his Majesty's Government on this occasion. They appeared to be giving bread with one hand, and throwing a stone with the other. They professed to extend the trade to India, and withheld at the same time the means of carrying it on. Believing them to be actuated generally by a sincere desire to promote the welfare of the state, he could not account for their conduct in this case, unless by supposing that some overbearing and partial interest had diverted their attention from the general and genuine interests of the country. He was not quite sure whether the proper opportunity had been taken of trying how far they might have succeeded at the present crisis; the Chairman had not favoured them with his opinion upon that point; but this he (Mr. Weeding) firmly believed, that the attainment of their object was not only practicable but easy. If the East-India Company persevered in requiring an equalization of the duties on East and West-India sugars, in return for the concessions demanded of them, they must in the end succeed, because the shipping and general commercial interest, the manufacturing interest, and the British public would be with them. (*Hear, hear!*) The reason of the thing itself was sufficient to dissipate the prejudices of his Majesty's Government; but when, in aid of this, they had such powerful

allies; the Government could long withstand such just and united opposition. In the anticipation of any considerable reduction of the duty on sugar, the advantage, not to the Company merely, but to the general commerce of India, was incalculable. The political bearings of the question were even of much higher importance; but they were so manifold, that he feared to touch them unless to do them justice, and a day's discussion would be insufficient for the purpose. He should be satisfied, therefore, with the commercial view with which he had troubled the Court; and he was persuaded they might succeed; if the same vigilance were exercised which had been successful on a former occasion. He hoped, then, that a firm and persevering opposition would be given to the present Bill, unless the East-India Company received a suitable equivalent for what they were called upon to concede. (Hear, hear, hear.)

Mr. R. Jackson said, that where so much unanimity seemed to prevail, it would be superfluous to enter into argument with a view to annulate the will of those who were already zealously determined, or to excite those to firmness who had avowed their fixed intention not to relax in their efforts for the attainment of that which they believed to be just and wise. But there was another object of which they must not lose sight. It was not enough that they should shew that so crowded a Court of Proprietors had only one common feeling on the question; it was also essential that their resolution should be of such a nature as to bear the strictest investigation, and carry with it the strength of its own propriety. Was then the present resolution so truly affirmative, that all just men must concur in the expediency of its adoption, and allow it to be one in which the British public were deeply interested? (Hear, hear.) The resolution proposed seemed to consist of three parts: it regarded the limitation of the size of the vessels as a part of the compact to which the faith of Parliament is pledged; it argued that if the Proprietors consented to relinquish it, it must be on a reciprocal understanding that East-India built ships should have the same rights as British registry; and then an equalization of the sugar duties; the third part was properly a declaration of the duties of the East-India Company. Under the circumstances of the case, if they were to concede the privilege now called for, he fully agreed it ought only to be upon their receiving in return an adequate equivalent; in fact, that if they were to make the proposed concession as to shipping, there ought to follow a qualification of the duties upon sugar. Concluding that they owed to millions of their subjects in India all the protective care of a good government, as

expressed in the resolution, it was their bounden duty to persevere in the course inseparable from such relation, namely, not to neglect the consideration of interests as mighty as those in pursuit of purposes so just. (Hear, hear.) That the privileges now supposed to be affected were a part of their compact, was in fact, conceded by the Board of Control, in the correspondence which had been referred to; for it was quite idle to say, that a different construction arose out of the legal import of the 20th section of the Act; he repeated, that it was a part of their substantive and unqualified compact, and from which they could not constitutionally be divested without their consent. (Hear, hear.) The question then arose, if they were disposed to make the concession, was or was not the matter suggested in return a sufficient equivalent? Let them inquire, then, if in reality the concession of the 350 tons shipping would be an advantage to the country? It was somewhat singular that the Board of Control, in calling upon them to give up this privilege respecting the shipping tonnage, should assume that it was "useless to the Company, yet odious to the country." It was in this manner that they were called upon to surrender a privilege, hitherto regarded as of great importance to the Company. After this preliminary declaration, so new both in fact and phraseology, they were bound to watch with jealousy the proceedings of Government, for they knew that if a Bill were once introduced into Parliament, they had no course but that of petition open to them to take against it; they ought, therefore, in the first instance, to satisfy the Board of Control that they were competent judges of what affected their own interests and privileges. One of the main grounds for their obtaining the privilege thus described, was for the purpose of keeping access to the shores of India within due and prudent limits, and to prevent innumerable and indiscriminate admissions, such as must risk their political dominion, and put to hazard the safety of the British interests throughout that vast empire. Were they justified in conceding a privilege possibly involving such consequences, without the most mature deliberation? The Hon. Director (Mr. Grant) had reminded them of the nature of their connection with the native interests of India, and the duties that in consequence attached to Government; but beyond these, beyond the duty subsisting between the conqueror and the conquered, he (Mr. Jackson) would say there were other duties, which being implied from the nature, and in many instances the terms of existing compacts, were equally imperative, and equally binding upon the East-India Company. They could never fail to recollect that the natives of British India were their

fellow-subjects; yes, as much as the inhabitants of *Chios*, equally called upon to obey all lawful commands, and by the same principle of obligation entitled to all necessary and equitable protection; no philosopher or statesman would or could deny this proposition. (*Hear!*) Had the natives of India, then, received such consideration and protection? He should say not: for they were to a certain degree, owing to impolitic restrictions, as he thought them, subject in several instances to a species of grinding oppression. While our importations into India were chargeable with about two per cent., Indian fabrics imported into England paid from seventy to one hundred per cent.! An even system had not been pursued towards them; one day the Government was endeavouring to instil them with suitable precepts, which on another they prohibited them from the means of fulfilling. It was well said, that exalted praise would belong to that man who allured the natives from the trade of the sword to cultivate the occupations of peaceful life. This, considering their history, character, and predatory habits, had been done to a surprising degree, and done in vast communities, who knew no other vocation than military life. And yet at the very time when they were calling upon their governors to encourage the natives to pursue agriculture, and cultivate the domestic offices of social life, they proposed to take from them the only means of doing so, by prohibiting the fruits of domestic occupation. (*Hear!*) These exclusive arrangements for the benefit of the West-India colonies were unfavourable to the East-India interests, and oppressed their trade in a very unjustifiable manner. With respect to the West-India interests, he was as ready as any man to protect them: not by a baleful and obnoxious monopoly, but upon principles of fair and equal consideration of what was owing to other interests with equal claims. He felt what was due to colonies which had assisted to keep up, during two centuries, the naval force of the country; for that, and for many other advantages derived from them, he thought they were entitled to great, but not injurious protection. Our West-India islands and the United States had been sighing for each other for more than twenty years! A regard for our North American colonies had hitherto forbidden the banns, but the present Government seemed determined to accelerate the march of time, and sanction their indissoluble union! The East-India Company was required to give up their sugar manufacture and import; the present duty of ten shillings was by a particular construction of the Act to be made fifteen shillings, which would amount to an absolute and entire prohibition of the East-India sugar trade. It was remarkable that there should be such a difference

in principle between the statements of different members of His Majesty's Government, and the laws which they proposed to introduce. It was only the night before last that Lord Liverpool had talked of the expediency of extending our exports by new facilities, but said that the great obstruction which they experienced was the difficulty of obtaining a return. And yet, notwithstanding this declaration, his Majesty's Government propose the hermetically sealing one of the greatest sources of return open to commercial speculation! Prohibiting their Asiatic subjects from the export of their own manufacture, was in fact to prohibit them from the means of paying for British manufacture; the consequence was, that the course of exchange was severely against the interests of India: and no man could now remit £100 from India without a loss of £25, owing to the want of a due medium of renitance in the commercial intercourse between these two quarters of the globe. And yet, with this fact staring them in the face, they were called upon to aggravate the causes which produced it. Their muslins and cottons were rendered useless as articles of trade, and now they were called upon to consummate that disaster, by sealing the fate of their sugar trade! Their muslin trade, their cotton trade were departed from them, and now their sugar trade was to be prohibited; their chief articles of native manufacture were so affected by prohibitions, restrictions and imposts, as to be shut out of the market; and the people whom they were bound to attach to them by acts of protection and kindness, were to be discouraged and depressed year after year with heavy and prohibitory duties. The Minister had now informed them that he would defer the consideration of the sugar question until next year: why not also postpone the question of the 350 tons shipping? why not make that co-equally determinable with the other? (*Hear!*) A doubt had sprung up respecting the tonnage which they thought was secured to them by their charter; the Government had consulted the law officers of the crown upon the subject; time ought to be given for consultation with other eminent authorities. There was, therefore, every just motive to adjourn decision upon that branch of the subject, until time were allowed to all parties for its requisite consideration. Surely His Majesty's Ministers did not expect that they (the East-India Company) would send down their consent by acclamation to the Board of Control, to have the shores of India thrown open to shipping of every denomination, merely because the Secretary of that Board had announced the intention of withdrawing for the present the proposition at issue between the East and West-India interests? He was most anxious that, whatever communication it should become

necessary for them to make, should be done respectfully, framed with wisdom, and tendered in a spirit of courtesy. Now could they do better than adopt the proposed resolution? He thought it clear they were entitled to some mutuality in relinquishing a part of a compact, which was not, as it was said to be, useless; but valuable: an integral part of their charter; and if "an odious part," it was one which had been five times successively enacted by Parliament since 1813, and in one instance no later than last year! Then this very Government, he must repeat, had enacted this odious privilege, not only in 1813, but in the Acts of the 54th, 55th, and 59th of George III., and in that of last session, as indispensable to the safety of the East-India system, and as a measure propitious to good, and sound, and wholesome government. He regretted some of the concessions which the Company had made, because he foresaw they would be made the basis of demanding others; but he thought that, on the present occasion, they would do well to return to the Board of Control answers more full of deliberation; he did not think they had already given substantial and sufficient reasoning. It was not because innovations had taken place, that they were to submit to future ones; it was not because the trade to Malta and Gibraltar, and to all places in amity with his Majesty (too hastily made law) was open, and which he had deprecated at the time, that other privileges should be disregarded; they ought to give a better reason than saying, "you have already taken away so much, you may e'en take away the rest." They were now told, that though the sugar branch of the subject was to stand over, the registership was to be considered. That was, in plain terms, that ships of any tonnage may go to India and China; that not only British ships of 100 tons or less may sail there, but mongrel vessels from all the countries of Europe; from the Barbary States, for instance, if they please, with crews still more mixed and mongrel than the character of their vessels; and passengers and adventurers more motley than either, were to have unrestrained access to our Indian territories! They might be told (as indeed they were in the Secretary's letter) that the Government would take care that they should not interfere with the standing order of the Company's local Governments: that was, in fact, to undertake what it was physically impossible to perform; they could not, under such circumstances, enforce any controul; regulations would be inefficient. When the country should be overrun, then they were to hear of provident precautions! Was this indiscriminate access safe, or consistent with the retention or good government of their dominions? Whence this dereliction of all former policy? The considerable per-

sons who investigated their affairs in 1813 thought not so yet: they were to be told the precaution was useless, and the privilege was odious! It appeared, however, by the letter from the Board of Control which had just arrived, that Ministers had altered their mind, and would not press the discussion this year. The motives of their forbearance he knew not: but this he knew, that the attempt having been made, justified them (the Court) in giving it the most prompt and efficacious resistance, and appealing at once to the tribunal of public opinion, which must be with them on such an occasion. (*Hear!*) With regard, now, to the particular interests of the parties concerned, suppose it to be true, as was now said, that the proposed concession as to tonnage would overwhelm the native coasting trade of India; was that a just purpose? It had been even enjoyed by their Indian fellow-subjects, and was secured to them in 1813. Let it not be said that this trade is either useless or valueless; but, on the contrary, a substantial benefit. If it were to be conceded, what equivalent were the Indian population to receive for this their maritime birthright? Was the prohibition of their sugars, were ordinances against their agriculture, to remunerate them for the loss of their coasting trade? He would pursue the subject no further; he would indulge a hope that Ministers might be induced to make a material alteration in their propositions; in the mean time, he knew no wiser measure than this, to call on the Directors to expostulate firmly with his Majesty's Government, and to assure them of the support of this Court in the future discussions with the Board of Control. And should Government be disposed either to concede in return a qualification of the Registry Act (as was intimated) with regard to India-built shipping, and some suitable qualification respecting the sugar duties, then the Court of Directors might act according to the circumstances of the case. All he asked was, that in whatever arrangements might take place, enough should be held out to secure due encouragement for their fellow-subjects in India to persist in the cultivation of those pursuits which they had themselves so seriously recommended to them. He therefore wished the resolution offered by way of amendment should pass, and be put upon their records, with their hearty and unanimous assent. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Gahagan said it was not his intention to detain them long from the desirable result to which they were all so laudably anxious to arrive; at the same time it appeared to him there were one or two points omitted in the discussion, which, as he did not think them unimportant, he was anxious to put on record. It did seem, from the tenor of the correspondence which had taken place between the Chair-

man and the Board of Control, that the latter had thrown out some hints of a disposition on the part of his Majesty's Government to admit the qualifications and restrictions pointed out by the Court of Directors. He agreed in the surmise that there was some predominating West-India or Parliamentary interest operating on the Government in this case; but he still did not think that they would have so violent a struggle, or that the contest would be so doubtful to maintain the interests of their body, as some seemed to think. He grounded his opinion upon documents that he thought were irresistible upon Parliament. He knew indeed that the voice of the West-India interest was heard in the House of Commons, and that Ministers were often exposed to yield to political expediency: still the East-India Company were, on the present occasion, backed with arguments which were irresistible. They had the arguments of the Reports of both Houses of Parliament "on foreign trade" in their favour. These were the expressions to which he alluded: "The native ships have hitherto been considered as enjoying a monopoly of that trade (the coasting trade), of which the East-India Company could not be reasonably expected to deprive their subjects, as long as they are precluded from carrying on the direct trade to Europe in Indian built vessels." The Committee of the House of Commons used expressions of the same import in their report; the East-India Company had, therefore, the highest sanction for holding to their subsisting privileges, unless a fair equivalent were tendered in return. Who used these expressions? The organs of both Houses of Parliament, their Committees. At the head of one was the Marquis of Lansdown, an enlightened and noble statesman. It was not a question of party feeling, and how could they be called upon to concede any part of their privileges without an equivalent? This was distinctly recognized in the two Parliamentary reports, and the sentiments tendered by the Committees to both Houses were the very arguments which the case of the East-India Company required. They had, therefore, auxiliaries to urge the Government to make the requisite concessions, which must succeed in despite of any other interests. Looking at the coasting trade of India, there was one view of it which always, according to the manner in which the coasting trade elsewhere was viewed and recognized, as a fundamental principle of the navigation laws, ought to be kept in mind: its value as an incipient nursery for seamen. That had been always beautifully and perspicuously urged, whenever the value of a coasting trade had been considered with reference to British interests. Now ap-

ply that argument to India; he granted the principle, that the native interests of India were entitled to the same protection as the native interests of Great Britain; and for the one the East-India Company should adopt the same regulations, that the Parliament adopted for the other at home. The case of the Indian coasting trade was this: the *Dories* carried on a little coasting trade, which was the chief stay and support of the petty black merchants, and for whom there might easily be introduced, in any new arrangement, specific articles of protection. They could not affect the local interests of the petty black merchant, without undermining the policy out of which grew the wealth and happiness of the population of the Continent of India. The English merchant would not, he was persuaded, ever say, "My vessel has sailed with a cargo and returned with another of Indian produce, and what have I to do with the petty merchant?" He was convinced that no paltry or villainous argument would be used, to cheat the local merchant of the *Doric* trade. The grand criterion which should govern the opening of the trade was this: not to interfere with the existing interests, while they were extending larger interests in the same system. The local merchant in the *Doric* trade might be secured by some arrangement in the way of licenses, which would protect the small native vessels already engaged in the coasting trade, and prevent them from being annihilated by small vessels from England, or by that mongrel craft which might pour in upon the shores of India, from petty places which they could not hardly dream of. With reference to the question about the sugar trade, it was, he thought, singular enough, that he should in that place affirm the export rights of the West-Indies furnished no objection to the equalization of the sugar duties. If he wanted any argument to shew that the West-India merchants were not benefited by the existing scale of duties, he had only to refer to the loud-spreading complaint of the Jamaica planter, who submitted so late as the month of April the grievous and calamitous state of the sugar colonies. The first object, therefore, for the protecting duty upon East-India sugar, was clearly of no use at all, in behalf of the runs or sugars of the West-India colonies; for, according to the statements of the Jamaica planter, the time had come when the West-India colonies were striving to cultivate land for a particular product, which yielded no fit return in the shape of rent. Then why not, as Mr. Ricardo said to other land cultivators, leave such products to land that could yield them to advantage? And he could not help observing, that if the restrictions were now taken off between

America and the West-Indies, the latter would derive a reciprocal advantage for the sugar trade abandonment upon the present system.

Mr. Money said that, feeling the intimate connection which this question had with the interests of a large class in India, he could not, even at that late hour, refrain from trespassing upon the attention of the Court for a few moments; as it was a subject on which he could not give a silent vote. He would ask, in the first place, if any fair, rational reason could be assigned why the shipping of British India should be marked out from the shipping of all the other foreign possessions of the crown of England to be excluded from the privileges of British registry? The shipping of Canada, Nova Scotia, Demerara, may come home, and pass with their registers through the British custom-house, and join in the general trade of the country. Was there any thing in the antiquity of British connection with Demerara which entitled that colony to preferable privileges? Demerara was attached to England for ten years; Bombay had been attached to her for an hundred and fifty! The obligations which were due to the shipping of India were either lost sight of, or much undervalued. In many wars in which they had been engaged, and particularly in one, it had been a balance with the French navy which should hold the superiority; on such occasions, all acquainted with India knew that, but for the assistance the British navy derived from the artificers and shipping interest of Bombay, their triumphs would have been converted into defeats, and at particular moments the country would have been lost. It was a singular fact, that not one voice was raised up against the introduction of the shipping of other possessions; but the moment East-India shipping was mentioned, then the difficulty arose. Within the last three years 50,000 tons of shipping had been built in the colonies of Great Britain, and introduced without opposition into the general shipping of the country; no clamour was raised on that occasion, all was to be reserved for the shipping of British India! Every effort was made to check and obstruct the commercial interests of India. As to the cotton trade, it had been ably shewn how much it was incumbent upon them to act with common justice. Allusion had been made, in discussions elsewhere, as to the quantity of the ancient and hereditary woollen manufacture of England which was consumed in the West-India colonies: now what was the amount shipped last year to the West-Indies? £180,000 worth, and a great part not consumed in the West-Indies, but sent on to South America. Within the same period double that quantity of woollens had been exported to the East-Indies. (*Hear!*) The same

watchful jealousy with which they were bound to protect their national products, ought, when it could be done with fairness, to be extended to the national products of the soil in India.

The Hon. Gentleman then entered into a comparison of the sugar trade of Demerara with that of British India. In the year 1815 Demerara exported to England 234,000 cwt. of sugar, and last year the same colony sent 536,000 cwt., an amount which doubled the whole quantity of sugar exported from all India; (*hear!*) and yet not a word was said of this extraordinary difference. He cordially concurred in all which had been said there, so forcibly and so eloquently, of the neglect and apathy shewn for Indian interests in another quarter. It was, however, cheering to find that interests thus essential were so ably and so justly argued in that Court, and it gave him pleasure to know that their Chairman would make the best effort to press their interests upon the attention of the proper quarter, and see that they were duly weighed and considered. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Edmonstone rose to say a few words for the purpose of putting the subject in a new light, a light in which it had not appeared to any of the gentlemen who had preceded him in the discussion: they had omitted to notice the political as well as commercial consequence of these measures. He proceeded to state the effect he considered they might produce upon the public mind, and therefore deprecated their adoption.

The Chairman briefly noticed the observations of Mr. Edmonstone, and said, that it would be as well for them in that Court to confine their observations to the question more immediately under their consideration, than to travel out of it into extraneous topics of discussion. He should now beg leave to make some allusions to what had been said by some of the gentlemen who had spoken, and to whom it appeared that they (the Court of Directors) had brought forward this measure very improperly. Now, in their justification, he begged to explain what they had done, and also the principle upon which they had proceeded. (*Hear, hear!*) It was acknowledged on all hands, except by the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. R. Jackson), that the subject of continuing part of the restrictions which were noticed in the correspondence with the Board of Control was in itself matter of comparatively little importance, and he begged leave to quote an authority, equal in value perhaps to that of the Hon. Gentleman, and it was to be found in the letter of the Board of Control which had originated the recent consideration of the subject. It was by the 15th section of the Act of 1815 that vessels under 350 tons burden were inter-

dicted; but what he wished principally to remark was, part of the examination of the Hon. Director (Mr. Grant) before the House of Commons, who did not then appear to attach much consequence to the tonnage provision; for in page 307 of the Evidence, when he was asked his opinion of the state of the restrictions now remaining upon smaller vessels, his answer was, that with respect to the size of the ships it was entirely an apprehension from the number of vessels which might be sent; but, except in the Eastern Islands, he saw little danger. When this communication was first made from the Board of Control to the Court of Directors, the latter evinced no want of desire or readiness to protect the Indian trade in all its interests; and great stress was laid by them, in their communications with the Board, upon the necessity for reciprocal concessions for any alteration respecting shipping. The subject of East-India sugar was likewise hinted at, and he was most anxious it should be distinctly understood, that the opinion of the necessity of protecting the Indian interests upon the points alluded to was felt as strongly behind the Bar as it was felt before; they had never given up their arguments upon the subject; they were pressed from first to last, and throughout urged upon the Board of Control with all possible earnestness. (*Hear, hear!*) They were not, it would be seen, able to protect their ground as well as they could have wished, and they then took a course which he hoped would be approved of, namely, to summon a Court of Proprietors, to deliberate on the best course to be adopted with a view to the protection of their own interests. (*Hear, hear!*) He hoped, therefore, that the Court would impute no inconsistency in the course they had pursued, either to himself or his Hon. Deputy. With reference to any alteration in the existing regulations respecting East-India sugar, it had been only referred to in the letter to the President of the Board of Commissioners. On the question of tonnage, it would be seen that they had had much discussion; it had led to protracted argument, in which, he was sorry to say, that the result proved they had argued in vain with the Board. In the first place, they had strenuously contended that the laws respecting East-India sugar ought to undergo considerable modification, so as to obviate, at least, some of the existing evils, and remove some of the restrictions which oppressed the produce of India. They had strongly advised a reduction of the sugar duty: and the effect of their opposition was now visible in the advantage it had produced, the delay in that part of the proposed measure. (*Hear, hear!*) Delay was often the best sort of preventive, and he trusted it would be so found here.

It was now in evidence before them, that the Minister was beaten from his ground of a ten years' Bill, and that he was now satisfied with a limited measure for one year only; (*hear, hear!*) and the Minister also said that he would have a Committee, to give the matter previous consideration. (*Hear!*) He rejoiced very much at the course which this debate had taken; the ground for which they had been contending was now very much sunk, and would, he thought, be still more so, if they went on with the amended motion: (*hear, hear!*) he begged, therefore, with the leave of the Court (and he did so most cheerfully), to withdraw the original motion, (*hear, hear!*) which was, in fact, merely intended to start the discussion. (*Hear!*) He felt that there was no necessity for continuing this debate any longer; in fact, they were all arguing on one side. (*A laugh.*) He must, however, just remark, that if the East-India interest had only the Minister to argue with, he believed that they would have little difficulty in enforcing a just and reasonable proposition; but the difficulty with which they had to contend was the opposition of the West-India interest. (*Hear, hear!*) It was that interest which beat them down on these occasions with the Minister. He had the honour of being present at a meeting last year at Fife House, and it not then being absolutely clear to his comprehension that what was going on was quite right, he, with his usual John Bull propensity to strip off disguise (*a laugh*), plainly asked Lord Liverpool (who was, he believed, an honest and honourable man when left to the suggestions of his own mind) this question: "Do you not want, my Lord, by this measure, to protect the West-Indian interests against the East-Indian?" When the Noble Lord candidly admitted that to be the fact. (*Hear, hear!*) He (the Chairman) had always contended, that it was both their interest and their paramount duty, in executing the functions entrusted them, to protect the millions of subjects whom they governed in British India. (*Hear, hear!*)

The Chairman then pointed out the difference between the terms of the first and last letter from the Board of Control, and the altered ground now taken on the subject; so that the present bill, modified as it now was, in comparison with its structure as originally intended, was like (to use a common saying) the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out. (*A laugh.*) Upon the present occasion, substituting the amendment for the original and substantive motion would shew to Ministers so decided a feeling, that, in all probability, imitating those persons of whom they read in India, who had the power of abstracting the poisonous sting from the serpent and rendering it harm-

less, they would altogether draw the sting from this Bill, and let it pass quite innoxious. (*A laugh, and cries of hear! hear!*)

Mr. Grant said, that with reference to the evidence which he had given before a Committee of the House of Lords, and which had been alluded to by the Hon. Chairman, he must beg to explain that it was not true he had originated the question respecting the tonnage: it was proposed to him. He had been examined on oath before the Committee of the House of Lords, and he had, as he was bound to do, expressed his honest opinion. He begged, however, to explain (though he could not so well enter into any such explanation before the Committee, if he had thought of it), that he spoke only abstractedly to the point proposed to him, and was not to be understood as if he had conceded, that the surrender of the stipulation respecting tonnage ought to be made, without regard to counter considerations of any kind. The question of an actual change in the law, or the manner of it, was not before him: nothing of that nature had occurred to him; he had expressed to the Committee of the Lords merely his opinion on the question put to him, as he had in substance stated it in the Court of Directors. He saw not, therefore, that he was liable to a charge of inconsistency, because that, at a subsequent period, when a reasonable requisition, made on the part of the Company on behalf of the trade of India to Government, was refused, he supported the proposition of making the grant of that requisition a condition of the surrender, by the Company, of another provision which it was legally in their power to refuse.

The *Chairman* disclaimed meaning to impute the slightest inconsistency to the Hon. Director. All he meant to say was, that this subject of tonnage appeared to have been built upon the evidence he had given before the Committee: he

knowing well that the Hon. Director had not himself originated it.

Mr. Grant felt it necessary for him to repeat, that the subject was publicly agitated by the members of a public Committee at which his attendance was required. He did not originate it there; a question upon it was proposed to him; he had to answer that question, as well as others put to him, under the sanction of an oath, and could only do so according to his opinion and judgment.

Mr. Forbes, in reply, expressed his thanks to their Chairman for so readily withdrawing his original resolution, and adopting that which he had pressed as an amendment. Such a course accorded with the unanimous feeling of that Court, and their proceeding would now go forth as an unanimous vote. Upon such an occasion, he did not wish to say any thing which might be construed into an expression of dissent from the opinions of any member of the Court; but as the Hon. Gentleman within the bar (Mr. Grant) had thrown out something like an animadversion upon the manner in which the trade had been last extended, he (Mr. Forbes) could not refrain from declaring his opinion to be the very reverse; he thought, that so far from its being injurious, it was productive of the greatest advantages to this country and to India, and would continue to confer incalculable benefits upon both, if conducted upon sound principles. Having said so much, he would beg leave of the Court to make a few verbal amendments in his resolutions, for the purpose of making the motion a principal instead of a secondary one. This alteration in form became necessary, as the original motion was withdrawn, and his (Mr. Forbes's) now substituted in its place. (*Hear, hear!*)

The original resolution was then withdrawn, and Mr. Forbes's substituted in its place, and adopted unanimously by the Court, which then adjourned.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE, July 17, 1822.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's house, in Leadenhall-street.

The minutes of the last Court having been read,

The *Chairman* (J. Pattison, Esq.) said he had to acquaint the Court that, agreeably to the By-Law, cap. 1. sec. 4, it was specially summoned, for the purpose of laying before the Proprietors the Draft of a proposed Bill now before Parliament, entitled "East India Company's Loan Bill," for "carrying into execution an agreement between his Majesty and the East-India Company." A correspondence on this subject had taken place between

the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury and the Court of Directors, which, together with the Draft of the Bill, should now be laid before the Court.

The Clerk then read the documents [see p. 271 of our Journal]; which having been gone through,

The *Chairman* said, as the papers which had been just read to the Proprietors detailed the whole process of the negotiation between the Government and the Company, he did not deem it necessary to detain them by any length of observation. The Bill which was now before Parliament provided for the adjustment of considerable claims which the Company

had on the public, and for other claims which the public had on the Company. The result of the measure would be, that £1,300,000 of actual debt due by the Company to the public would be hereby discharged; (*hear! hear!*) and a sum of £500,000 sterling, being the remainder of the debt, would be found in the Company's treasury, ready to extinguish it in October next. The adjustment was considered, by those who had looked into the account, and examined its details, as having been framed on a very fair and equitable principle on both sides. The main circumstance, and one that was calculated to produce painful feelings in the mind of every person interested in the affairs of the Company, was the necessity of abandoning an old claim of £900,000, connected with the capture of Ceylon and the Eastern Islands. But that claim had been so completely set aside by the accordant opinion of two Committees of the House of Commons, that the Court of Directors considered it a vain attempt to press it farther. He meant not to enter into a statement of the principle of this transaction, because it would be found on the records of the Court; at the same time he was persuaded that it had been a beneficial circumstance to bring that claim forward to view when stating the general account, because it formed a very large set-off, and was calculated to produce a more liberal and equitable adjustment. The Court of Proprietors would, he hoped, concur in the measure which had resulted from the negotiation. He thought it necessary to state, that in the adjustment which had taken place, the charge made by the East-India Company on the public for the expedition to the French Islands, to Java, and the Moluccas, advances to the naval government in India, and expenses incurred at St. Helena, had been admitted without any deduction. If the same principle had operated in effecting the adjustment which had unfortunately been put forward in Parliament, the result would have been a balance against the Company, instead of one in favour of it. (*Hear, hear!*) When he said this, he wished it to be understood very distinctly, that the Directors did not think the Company had received any advantage: they had arrived at nothing but a fair, legitimate, and honourable adjustment. (*Hear, hear!*) He thought that, in the present circumstances of the British empire, the Company would not desire any such advantage; and, even if something were given up to the other side, he considered that the adjustment of an account which had been going on since 1793 might justify a small sacrifice, when the result promised to be so salutary and beneficial to the Company. (*Hear, hear!*) He should now move, "That the Court ap-
"prove of this Bill."

The *Deputy Chairman* (W. Wigram, Esq.) seconded the motion.

Mr. Lowndes congratulated the Court on the statement which had been this day laid before them; but with this congratulation he must mix some small degree of regret at the absence of an Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Hume), whose services, on an occasion like the present, would have been extremely useful: because, whatever might be the difference of their political opinions, he (Mr. Lowndes) was not so warped by party but that he would always say, that the manner in which that Hon. Proprietor investigated public accounts, rendered him one of the most useful members of society, and one of the best subjects of the British empire. Certainly some most particular reason must have kept that Hon. Gent. out of the Court this day: for, in the same manner as a fox-hunter pursued his game, did he seize every opportunity of investigating accounts and detecting errors. Now, as victory was pleasant, he would perhaps, had he been here, have been incited to follow those accounts through all their windings, and the result might have been the discovery of some fault on one side or the other. He was sorry, also, that another gentleman (Mr. R. Jackson), a Corinthian pillar of that society, was absent. What could detain that illustrious man from the Court? He feared it was dire necessity, and if so, he lamented it exceedingly. He (Mr. Lowndes) was, however, present; and he was determined, on all occasions, *coute qui coute*, to appear in his place. He would, for that purpose, give up every engagement. Happy was he to find that the account between Government and the Company was so satisfactorily adjusted. He was the representative of a party to whom £127,000 was due by Government for seventy-two years. The Minister admitted the account to be as just and fair as that of the Company: but how was it paid? Why, although the account was accurate, and the debt just, the claim was met by a reference to the statute of limitations, a debt of seventy-two years standing being rather too old: therefore the Company ought to be rejoiced at receiving £1,300,000. They had also got back the Island of St. Helena, and there they possessed a sort of treasure, to which, perhaps, they had not turned their attention: he meant the monument of that illustrious and extraordinary man (Bonaparte), who would, to the latest posterity, be considered one of the most wonderful beings that ever existed. He believed there were people, who, on speculation, would give £2,000,000 for that tomb and its contents, for the purpose of exhibiting them in different parts of the world. (*Laughter.*) He had no hesitation in saying to the Proprietors of East-India Stock, that Government ought not to be

put to one sixpence expense for some of the expeditions they had fitted out, because that expense was incurred for the purpose of protecting our Indian empire. Government had sent an army to Egypt, but what was the reason? Because it was feared, that if the French established themselves in that country, they would send a large force up the Red Sea, and then proceed by land to the attack of our Eastern dominions. Therefore it appeared to him that Government had acted most satisfactorily towards the Company. Not only was he satisfied with the manner in which the account had been settled, but he must say that Government had behaved very handsomely on this occasion. They had not only believed justly, but liberally; because it should be remembered that the army which the State had sent to Egypt was, in fact, fighting the battles of the Company. This was admitted by several of the Directors themselves; therefore, whatever the Government laid out in defending our Indian territories, the Company ought to pay; just as he would pay a lawyer for pleading his cause: for if the Government were not pleading for the Company, they were certainly fighting the Company's battles. This country might and would exist without India; but our Indian empire could not possibly exist without the interference of the British Government; on that account, he thought Government had a just right to some part of their revenue; since, in defending the territories of India, in fighting the battles of the Company, they had expended much blood and treasure. Feeling highly gratified with the result of the negotiation, he certainly should propose that the account should be placed on the records of the Company. It would be a sort of epitaph over all past misunderstanding, and from that hour they might be considered as going hand-in-hand with Government. He wished his Hon. Friend (Mr. Hume) was present, that he might investigate this account with his "microscopic eye." He was sure his Hon. Friend would be satisfied with its accuracy, and that he would be induced not to lay it on the Government quite so thick as he was accustomed to do. He hoped, in future, that he would not lay it on with that *horseship* which he generally flourished, but that he would make use of that which Queen Mab was said to carry.

"Her whip of cricket's bone, the lash of film."

(*Laughter.*) He would conclude his observations by declaring, that the Company's interests appeared to be now fixed on the best and surest basis: a reciprocity of feeling between the Company and the Government of the country. So long as the Government and the Company considered each other as friends, so long as a kind and conciliatory disposition existed

between them, so long would the Government of India acquire additional firmness and stability, so long would their empire continue to increase in power and prosperity.

Mr. Tucker said he fancied they were all pretty much agreed on the present occasion, and that no disposition existed to call in question the adjustment that had been made. He, for one, thought it was highly favourable to the Company. Perhaps he had not had an opportunity of entering into so minute an examination of the accounts as he could have wished. He thought it desirable that a longer notice should have been given to the Proprietors, and that the reports of 1805 and 1808 should have been laid before them. He, through the courtesy of the gentlemen in that house (and he never experienced from them any other than courteous treatment), had an opportunity of taking a cursory view of those reports. He had not, however, been able to read them with that attention which they demanded; but, from every thing he had learned on the subject, he was induced to think, as a Proprietor of East-India Stock, and as a person interested in what he might call the national concerns of the Company, that the adjustment had been concluded on grounds extremely fair, and even liberal, on the part of the Government. The Company had been relieved from a principal part of the charges on which any question had arisen. They were allowed the whole of the expense for the expeditions to the French Islands, to Java, and the Moluccas; and they were freed from the necessity of maintaining those settlements, with their expensive establishments. This part of the claim was adjusted on a very fair principle; and, with respect to the portion of it that was rejected (that relating to Ceylon), the charge of the Company was by no means great. The conduct of Government throughout the proceeding evinced a spirit of liberality that was truly gratifying. The Proprietors had also reason to be fully satisfied with the conduct of their Commissioners, placed, as they were, in a very difficult situation; and the conduct of the Court of Directors, during the whole of the negotiation, was most praiseworthy. He thought some expression of their thanks and acknowledgments to the two individuals in particular who had acted as Commissioners, and to the Court of Directors generally, for their exertions on this occasion, ought to proceed from the Court of Proprietors. If no other person was prepared with such a proposition, he would move, "That the thanks of this Court be given to J. Bosanquet, Esq. and G. A. Robinson, Esq., the two Commissioners selected to adjust the outstanding account between the public and the Company, for the able and

efficient manner in which they had carried on and concluded the negotiation." (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Lowndes said he would second the motion.

The Chairman said it was necessary in the first place to dispose of the motion already before the Court. He had only to express his regret that there was not a more numerous attendance of Proprietors. With respect to the absence of certain gentlemen, the situation of one of them (Mr. Hume), as a Member of the House of Commons, in some degree accounted for that circumstance. Being a member of that House, to which a detail of these proceedings had been presented, he had made himself acquainted with the question, and he believed that Hon. Gent. considered the adjustment to be a fair and honourable one. The absence of the Learned Gent. (Mr. R. Jackson), who had been designated a "Corinthian pillar" of that society, he much regretted; but he fancied that the base of that pillar was at present a little out of order. (*A laugh.*) Had that Learned Gent. been in health, he was sure he would have attended, and delivered his sentiments with his usual power and eloquence.

The motion for agreeing to the Bill was then carried unanimously.

Mr. Tucker said, it was now competent for him to move "That the thanks of that Court be given to the Commissioners appointed by the Court of Directors, and to the Court of Directors itself, for the able and successful manner in which they had conducted and terminated the negotiation with his Majesty's Government for a final settlement of the accounts between the Company and the public." (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Bosanquet said, he was one of the individuals appointed by the Court of Directors to meet the gentlemen nominated by Government for the adjustment of the accounts depending between the Company and the public; he was therefore anxious to address a few words to the Court, before they adopted the suggestion of the Hon. Proprietor. The other gentleman, Mr. Robinson, who had been joined with him for the performance of this duty, not being in the Court, it might appear presumptuous on his part to answer for that gentleman; but he was persuaded that, if Mr. Robinson were present, he would profess exactly the same opinions which he (Mr. Bosanquet) entertained. If it had been in his power to render any service to those by whom he was employed, when acting in the situation of a Commissioner, for the purpose of settling the extensive and complicated claims that subsisted between the Company and His Majesty's Government, the reflection that his exertions had in any way proved beneficial would be a sufficient reward. He was sure that he could answer

for his Hon. Friend, who was absent, as well as for himself, that they felt they were only discharging a duty. For his own part, if he contemplated the manner in which his services had been received by that Court, as their servant, for nearly forty years of his life, he should be very deficient in feeling if he did not on all occasions experience an ardent desire to serve them; but gratified as he was, by a long series of confidence and kindness, he conceived that, in using his utmost efforts to further the interests of the Company, he was doing no more than discharging a debt of duty and of gratitude. (*Hear, hear!*) If he and his Hon. Friend had been successful in any degree in helping to bring the transaction in question to a satisfactory issue, the gratification that was excited in his mind by that circumstance was a full and ample compensation. (*Hear, hear!*) But he must at the same time take this opportunity of declaring most unequivocally, that it was to their Executive Body, and more particularly to the exertions of their Chairs, that they were indebted for a conclusion, which, he hoped, the more it was examined, the more just and satisfactory it would be found under all the circumstances of the case, and he persuaded himself the Proprietors would be induced to think so. (*Hear, hear!*) He was convinced, that, if Mr. Robinson were present, he would participate in these sentiments; he was convinced that that gentleman did not wish, any more than himself, to receive special thanks from the Proprietors; but would rather that their thanks, however grateful to them individually, should be given to that Body, to whom he thought they were properly due on this occasion. He hoped, therefore, that the Hon. Gentleman who had taken up the business would content himself with a general vote of thanks to the Directors, in the participation of which both himself and his Hon. Friend would find a sufficient mark of the approbation of the Court, for any services which they had been enabled to render the Company. But he must once more assure them, and he did so with great sincerity, that the satisfaction of his mind, arising from the circumstance of having, in any degree, served the interests of the Company, was to him a full and sufficient reward for every exertion. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. A. Robertson said, that as Mr. Robinson was not at present a member of the Court of Directors, it would perhaps be difficult to word the vote to that Court, so as to include him in the expression of satisfaction.

Mr. Tucker thought it would be better to make the vote specific, in the first instance, to the two Commissioners, and afterwards to thank the Court of Directors generally.

Mr. A. Robertson said, if the vote were

confined to the Court of Directors, Mr. Robinson would necessarily be excluded.

Mr. Trant said, he was merely going to make a remark on the subject which his Hon. Friend Mr. Tucker had introduced. The question of the adjustment of this account had been before his mind very often, and he congratulated the Court on the successful and honourable issue to which it had been brought. He was particularly glad that the claim which was advanced with respect to Ceylon had not been urged too far. He knew that the conquests made there had been very advantageous to the Company. He was anxious that thanks should be given to all those who had assisted in procuring this adjustment.

Mr. Tucker having written his resolution, handed it to the Chairman.

The Chairman thought the Hon. Proprietor had not worded it properly, and he would explain his objection. The motion ran thus, "That the thanks of this Court be offered to Jacob Bosanquet, Esq. and G. A. Robinson, Esq., for their able services in conducting the negotiation with His Majesty's Government to a satisfactory termination." His objection was, that this was not the state of the case. The negotiation was not conducted by those Gentlemen, though the basis was laid by them. The negotiation was conducted and concluded by others.

Mr. Tucker then proposed the motion in this form:

"That the thanks of this Court be offered to Jacob Bosanquet, Esq. and G. A. Robinson, Esq., the Commissioners on the part of the Company, for their able services in the course of the negotiation with His Majesty's Government.

"That the thanks of this Court be also offered to the Chairman, the Deputy-Chairman, and the Honourable the Court of Directors, for their able services in bringing this negotiation to a satisfactory and successful termination."

Mr. Lowndes seconded the motion, which was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. Bosanquet said, he took the present opportunity of returning his thanks to the Court of Proprietors for the honour they had conferred on him. He wished he could lay his hand on his heart, and claim any point to justify the vote of approbation which they had been pleased to give to him; but what he could say, and say with truth, was, that he had, so far as his abilities extended, endeavoured to merit that approbation. (*Hear, hear!*) He took this early opportunity of returning his acknowledgments to the Court; and he begged leave, on behalf of the Hon. Gentleman who had been joined with him as a Commissioner, to anticipate the thanks, which, were that Gentleman present, he would, he was sure, desire to return to the Proprietors. (*Hear!*)

The Chairman begged leave also to return thanks for this mark of their favour. It was the duty of him and his Colleagues to attend to the interests of the Company, to the utmost extent of the powers they possessed, and he felt great satisfaction in meeting with the approbation of the Proprietors on the present occasion. At the same time he did not wish it to go abroad that this was considered as a matter of triumph, but as a fair and equitable measure of justice on both sides. (*Hear, hear!*)

CLAIM OF THE CALCUTTA BANKERS.

The Chairman said, he had to acquaint the Court that certain papers, which had been presented to Parliament since the last General Court, were now submitted to the Proprietors, agreeably to the By-Law, cap. 1, sec. 4.

The titles of the papers were then read, *viz.*

Copies of any proceedings of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company which may have been adopted in consequence of two letters addressed to the said Court, under date the 13th and 15th of May ult., by M. G. Prendergast, Esq., stating himself to be agent and attorney to two natives of India, named Monohur Doss and Seetul Bahoo.

Copies of letters relative to the claims of Monohur Doss and Seetul Bahoo, written in the years 1794, 1795, and 1796, by the Company's Authorities abroad.

Copies of further proceedings of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, growing out of the letters from M. G. Prendergast, Esq., dated the 13th and 15th of May ult., relative to the claims of Monohur Doss and Seetul Bahoo on the Nabob of Oude.

Resolution of the Court of Directors on the subject.

The Chairman said, it was far from his intention to provoke any discussion on the subject of those papers. It was at present only his duty to draw the attention of the Court (and he was sorry that so many gentlemen were absent) to the very peculiar character of the documents now laid before them, and to the proceedings connected with them which were pending in Parliament. The question involved a considerable sum of money, which was claimed from the Company on principles which the Court of Directors would oppose by every means in their power. (*Hear, hear!*) The claims were now before a Committee of the House of Commons; and if the leave given to Mr. Prendergast to be heard by Counsel had not involved an equal right on the part of the Company, and prevented the necessity of any application to the House of Commons to that effect, the Court of Directors would have summoned the Proprietors at an earlier period, with a view to such a petition.

But the practice of the House of Commons was, that a compliance with the petition of the person calling in the first instance to be heard, did involve also the right of the defendant to support his case by Counsel; this rendered it needless to convene a Court for that special purpose. He had only to repeat, that, to the full extent of their power, and with all the aid that could be afforded by their learned Counsel, they would oppose this claim. (*Hear, hear!*) The papers were now produced, and would, he hoped, be perused by the Proprietors.

EAST-INDIA TRADE BILL.

Mr. *Trant* wished to know whether the resolution of the last General Court, with respect to India-built ships, and the duty on East-India sugar, had been notified to his Majesty's Government; and, if so, whether any, and what answer had been returned?

The *Chairman*.—"An answer has been received, which is now in Court, and shall be read."

The Clerk then read as follows:

"East-India House, 19th June, 1822.

"Sir: In reference to your letter dated this day, I have received the commands of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company to transmit to you, for the information of the Right Hon. the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, the accompanying copy of a resolution of the General Court of Proprietors, which has been this day adopted.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "JOSEPH DART, Sec."

"T. P. Courtenay, Esq., &c."

"India Board, July 4, 1822.

"Sir: I did not fail to lay before the Commissioners for the Affairs of India the Resolution of the Court of Proprietors, which accompanied your letter of the 19th ult.

"The Board received with considerable regret the intimation of the resolution of the Proprietors, to make their consent to the proposed removal of the restriction respecting the size of ships dependent upon an arrangement respecting sugar, with which it does not appear to have any natural connexion. Had the Court of Proprietors confined themselves to the claim of India-built ships, their proposition would have been more reasonable, and their chance of success greater.

"The Court of Directors has already been apprized, through their Chairman, of the intention of Mr. Williams Wynn not to propose, during the present session, any further proceeding upon the East-India Trade Bill. This determination has been produced by the observation, that notwithstanding the intended exception as to the trade with the West-Indies, there

would still remain in the Bill some points likely to be controverted. It is not, however, without regret, that the Commissioners have abandoned a measure, which appears to them to afford the only means of removing the doubts and difficulties to which I referred in my letter of the 3d of May. The opinions of Counsel, however elaborate, have not been stated with sufficient certainty to give security to all the mercantile transactions arising out of the several Acts of Parliament whereby the East-India trade is regulated. Whatever, therefore, may be the final result of the discussions respecting ships or sugar, it is the intention of the Board to submit to Parliament, early in the next session, a Bill for consolidating and amending those Acts.

"I am, Sir, &c.

"T. P. COURTENAY."

"Joseph Dart, Esq."

Mr. *Lowndes* was about to address the Court, when

The *Chairman* expressed a hope that they would not enter into any discussion on a Bill which was abandoned for this session.

Mr. *Trant*.—"I will not say a word on the subject, but I congratulate the Court on the issue of their efforts."

DISPUTE WITH CHINA.

Mr. *Lowndes* wanted to know whether the quarrel with the Chinese had been settled. In consequence of that quarrel, it was said that the Company's ships would not be able to bring home the same quantity of tea, in the present season, that they had been accustomed to do; and the tea-dealers immediately took the opportunity of rising the price of that article. He asked, therefore, whether the same quantity of tea would be imported this year which was imported in the last, and whether the dispute with China had been amicably settled?

The *Chairman* said, the Hon. Proprietor must be aware, that it would not be prudent or proper to answer his first question. The Company's concerns had better be kept in the hands of those, whose duty it was to attend to them. With respect to the Hon. Proprietor's second question, he was happy to inform him that the differences with China were amicably arranged.

Mr. *R. Twining* wished, before the question of adjournment was put, to state to the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. *Lowndes*) that he was totally misinformed with respect to the conduct of the tea-dealers. He need not enter largely into the subject: but when the Hon. Proprietor stated that which was a reproach to an extensive and respectable body of men, he thought it right to contradict his assertion. The assertion which he had made was totally unfounded.

Mr. Lowndes said the Hon. Proprietor's statement might be true with respect to his own house; but what he (Mr. Lowndes) asserted, he had heard with his own eyes. (*Laughter.*)

The Chairman — As the Hon. Proprietor hears with his eyes, perhaps he will see with his ears, the propriety of terminating the discussion. (*Laughter.*)

The Court then adjourned.

PAPERS RESPECTING THE ADJUSTMENT OF THE ACCOUNT BETWEEN THE PUBLIC AND THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

(*Referred to in the preceding Debate, page 265.*)

No. I.

At a Secret Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 18th of July 1821:

The Chairman laid before the Court a letter from Stephen Rumbold Lushington, Esq., dated at the Treasury Chambers, the 13th instant, transmitting Copy of a Minute of the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury of the same date; in which it is stated that their Lordships have had under consideration the accounts between the Public and the Company, and the various documents connected therewith, and that, being of opinion that means should be immediately adopted for bringing the whole of the disputed or questionable claims to a final settlement, their Lordships have appointed Viscount Lowther and Mr. Lushington to meet two gentlemen to be nominated on behalf of the Company for this purpose; and

The said letter and minute being read; also

Extract from the Court Minutes of the 5th May 1802, appointing a Committee for the adjustment of the account between the Public and the Company;

It was, on a motion, resolved unanimously, That Jacob Bosanquet, Esq. and George Abercrombie Robinson, Esq. be appointed, on the part of the Company, to meet Viscount Lowther and S. R. Lushington, Esq., on the part of the Public, to adjust the whole of the pending account between the Public and the Company; and the said Jacob Bosanquet, Esq. and George Abercrombie Robinson, Esq. are hereby appointed, with the necessary powers, accordingly.

No. II.

At a Secret Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 10th April 1822:

On a motion, resolved unanimously, That this Court, fully appreciating the great advantages derived to the interests of the Company from the services of Jacob Bosanquet and George Abercrombie Robinson, Esqrs., members of this Court, who were appointed on the 18th of July last to meet Lord Lowther and S. R. Lushington, Esq., for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the extensive accounts between Government and the Company, and adverting to the change about to take place in the direction, by which Mr. Ro-

binson ceases to be a member thereof, this Court recommends to the ensuing Court of Directors to consider of the expediency of requesting Mr. Robinson to join his valuable aid and assistance in the further investigation of the said claims after the general election this day.

No. III.

At a Secret Court of Directors, held on Thursday, the 11th April 1822:

Minutes of the Secret Court of the 10th instant were read and approved.

On a motion, resolved unanimously, That in accordance with the recommendation contained in the Resolution of Court of the 10th instant, George Abercrombie Robinson, Esq. be requested to continue his valuable aid and assistance with Jacob Bosanquet, Esq., in the further investigation of the accounts depending between Government and the Company, notwithstanding that Mr. Robinson is not at present a member of the Court.

No. IV.

At a Secret Court of Directors, held on Friday, the 24th May 1822:

The Chairman acquainted the Court, that the Deputy and himself had lately been engaged in discussion with his Majesty's Ministers respecting the account between the Public and the Company; that the progress of such discussion had been communicated to the Committee of Correspondence, who, in their deliberations, had availed themselves of the assistance of Jacob Bosanquet, Esq., one of their own members, and G. A. Robinson, Esq., who were appointed by the Court to investigate the account; and that he (the Chairman) was now prepared to submit to the Court a proposal of his Majesty's Ministers for the settlement of the said account; whereupon

The Chairman laid before the Court a note from the Earl of Liverpool and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, proposing, as a final settlement of all accounts to the 30th of April 1822 (except as hereafter excepted), that the Public shall pay to the Company the sum of one million two hundred thousand pounds, to be applied in part discharge of the loan raised for the Company in 1812, and shall relinquish the right of the Government to any stores, or other public property, remaining in the

island of St. Helena; but that the Company shall, notwithstanding such settlement, retain their right to any sums due from the Navy Board for stores supplied, or on account of interest due thereupon; and that the spices belonging to the Crown, and in the possession of the Company, together with the proceeds of such as may have been sold, shall not be included in this arrangement.

The said note was read; and Mr. Robinson, one of the Company's Commissioners for the investigation of the account, not being at present a member of the Court, it was, on a motion, resolved, That he be requested to attend the Court upon this occasion.

Whereupon Mr. Robinson attended accordingly; and the Court having heard the sentiments of both the Company's Commissioners regarding the state of the account, and having maturely considered the proposal of his Majesty's Government, as contained in the above-mentioned note from the Earl of Liverpool and the Chancellor of the Exchequer: It was moved, and, on the question being put, resolved unanimously, that the said note be referred to the Committee of Correspondence, and that they be authorized to negotiate with his Majesty's Ministers, and finally adjust the account between the Public and the Company.

No. V.

At a Secret Court of Directors, held on Friday, the 31st May 1822:

The Chairman, laying before the Court a Report from the Secret Committee of Correspondence dated this day, in which the Committee state that they have had under consideration a Letter from S. R. Lushington, Esq., dated at the Treasury Chambers, the 28th instant, submitting, by command of the Earl of Liverpool and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a proposition for liquidating the claim of the Company on the Public; and in which the Committee beg to lay the said Letter before the Court for their information, with draft of a proposed reply, for the approval of the Court;

The said Report was read, as was also the above-mentioned letter from S. R. Lushington, Esq., dated at the Treasury Chambers, the 28th instant, stating that the Earl of Liverpool and the Chancellor of the Exchequer have fully considered the reasons which have been urged in favour of a larger payment to the East-India Company than that specified in their minute of the 24th instant, and that the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, being deeply impressed that it is for the common benefit of the Public and the Company that these long outstanding claims should be brought to an immediate and final settlement, will con-

sent to recommend to Parliament that the Public shall pay to the Company the sum of one million three hundred thousand pounds, and relinquish the right of Government to any stores or other public property remaining in the island of St. Helena; observing that the above sum is to be considered as closing the accounts between the Public and the Company to the 30th April 1822, and to be applied in part discharge of the loan raised for the East-India Company in 1812; and adding, that it is to be understood that the Company shall, notwithstanding this settlement, retain their right to any sums due from the Navy Board for stores supplied, or on account of interest due thereupon, and that the spices belonging to the Crown and in the possession of the Company, together with the proceeds of such as may have been sold, shall not be included in this arrangement; and

The draft of the reply to Mr. Lushington's letter being also read, stating that the Court agree to the proposed terms of adjustment of the outstanding accounts between the Public and the Company, which terms are understood to be as follow, viz., that the Public shall pay to the East-India Company the sum of one million three hundred thousand pounds, and relinquish the right of Government to any stores, or other public property remaining in the island of St. Helena, the above sum to be considered as closing the accounts between the Public and the East-India Company to the 30th April 1822, and to be applied in part to the discharge of the loan raised for the East-India Company in 1812; also stating that it is further understood, that the Company shall, notwithstanding this settlement, retain their right to any sums due from the Navy Board for stores supplied, or on account of interest due thereupon, and to the amount of bills of exchange drawn, or to be drawn from India, in the Company's favour, on the Government offices, for the current services of the Public in India prior to the 30th April 1822; and, on the other hand, that the spices belonging to the Crown, and in possession of the East-India Company, together with the proceeds of such as may have been sold and unaccounted for by the Company, shall not be included in this arrangement; whereupon, it was moved, "That this Court approve the said letter;" and the question thereon being put, the same passed in the affirmative.

No. VI.

At a Secret Court of Directors, held on Tuesday, the 11th of June 1822:

The Chairman, laying before the Court a letter from S. R. Lushington, Esq., dated at the Treasury Chambers, the 7th instant, stating that after a careful review

of all the circumstances adverted to in the several conferences and communications which have taken place for the adjustment of the accounts between the Public and the Company, the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury will submit to Parliament the expediency of sanctioning the immediate and final settlement of those accounts to the 30th of April 1822, on the terms agreed upon, as recapitulated in the letter from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman to Mr. Lushington, dated the 1st instant; and the said letter from Mr. Lushington being read, ordered, That it be referred to the consideration of the Committee of Correspondence.

No. VII.

At a Secret Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 26th of June 1822:

A Report from the Secret Committee of Correspondence, dated this day, being read, stating, in reference to the arrangement agreed on between the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury and the Court, by which their Lordships intend to submit to Parliament the payment of the sum of £1,300,000 in adjustment of the accounts between the Public and the Company, on the terms stated in the letter from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman to S. R. Lushington, Esq. of the 1st instant, and which sum is to be applied in part redemption of the loan to the Company in 1812; that the sterling value of the unredeemed part of the public funds created in respect of the said loan will exceed £1,300,000; but that they (the Committee) consider it expedient to redeem the whole of the loan; therefore, recommending that such further sum as may be required for its entire redemption be advanced from the Company's cash, stating also that His Majesty's Ministers propose the unredeemed stock of the loan shall be valued at the medium price of the respective stocks on the 1st instant, to which the Committee see no objection; and further recommending that the Accountant-general be authorized to consult with Mr. Higham, the Superintendent in the office of the Commissioners for the Redemption of the National Debt, and agree with him the amount and value of the unredeemed stock, and that on the value being ascertained, the payments for redemption be made as follows, viz.

£1,300,000 when received from His Majesty's Government.

48,705 on the 1st July, being the quarterly payment for interest and sinking fund on the loan of 1812 due on that day, and the remaining sum to complete the redemption on the 1st October next.

Resolved, That this Court approve the said report.

No. VIII.

At a Secret Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 3d July 1822:

A letter from the Accountant-general, dated this day, reporting that, agreeably to the Court's directions, he has agreed with Mr. Higham, the Secretary to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, the amount and value of the unredeemed stock of the loan from the Public to the Company of 1812; and that the same amounted, on the 1st June last, to 380,794 consols, and 1,984,745 reduced; which, calculated at the medium price of those respective stocks on the said 1st of June, amounts to £1,857,322 sterling, was read.

No. IX.

At a Committee of Correspondence, the 16th July 1822:

The Committee beg to lay before the Court a memorandum, detailing the principles and figured statements which have formed the basis of the agreement between His Majesty and the Company, for the final adjustment of the outstanding accounts between the Public and the East-India Company, as proposed by the bill now before the House of Commons.

The Committee likewise submit to the Court a paper delivered in to the Committee on the 22d May, by Jacob Bosanquet, Esq. and George A. Robinson, Esq., who were appointed Commissioners on the part of the Company, containing their observations on the said accounts.

No. X.

Memorandum upon the Adjustment of the Account between the Public and the East-India Company.

The adjustment of the outstanding accounts between His Majesty's Government and the East-India Company has for a long period occupied the attention of the Court of Directors, and their endeavours have been anxious and unremitting to bring this important affair to a final settlement.

In the course of the last year measures were adopted by His Majesty's Ministers and the Court of Directors for the examination of the respective claims of the Public and the Company upon each other, and the Court are now enabled to report the issue of the negotiation.

It will afford a concise, but at the same time, a clear view of the subject to state,

1. The total amount of the Company's claim upon Government, made up to the 30th April 1821, with interest thereupon.

2. The claims of the Public upon the Company for the same period.

3. The objections made on the part of Government to certain items in the account, and the abatements claimed in respect thereof.

4. Objections on the part of the Company, and abatements claimed in respect thereof.

5. The terms of adjustment finally agreed upon.

The total of the Company's demand upon Government, made up to the 30th April 1821, with interest, ... £18,549,059

The claims of the Public for the same period ... 12,866,843

Balance in favour of the Company 5,682,216

The Government object to several items, and claim abatement, viz.

1. Balance with interest of a former account, set aside by a Committee of the House of Commons in 1805. ... £3,181,902

2. Half the expense of the Eastern Islands, captured in 1795-6, paid 1806-7 to 1819-20 199,979

3. Property of the Company sequestered at the Cape of Good Hope on the recommencement of hostilities in 1805. 100,000

4. Overcharge in the shipping employed in the expeditions against the French Island and Java 220,000

5. Saving of interest to the Public by balancing the account in 1812, as directed by a Treasury minute of 1811. 450,000

The Government likewise claim the following additions to their credit:

6. Claims of the Pay-office General suspended by the Committee of 1805, for further examination, with interest 640,767

7. Short credit on an advance made to the Company, in 1813 209,260

8. Additional demand for Pay-office charges for 1821-2 .. 150,000

Balance due to the Company in this view £530,908

1. It hence appears that the principal abatement from the Company's claim is caused by the rejection of the charge in respect to the balance of a former account for the expenses incurred by the capture and

maintenance of Malacca and the Moluccas, and the maintenance of Ceylon; the Company claiming reimbursement of the whole, the Committee of the House of Commons in 1805 allowing only one-half of the expenditure. This decision of the Committee was at the time strongly remonstrated against; and on a subsequent occasion, in 1808, was urged upon the attention of another Committee of the House of Commons without success.

The arguments by which these claims were resisted and defended, are stated at large in the Appendix to the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons in 1803.

With a positive decision against the claim in 1805, with the recorded refusal of the Committee of 1808 to open the question, seeing also that the respective Committees upon East-Indian affairs of 1810, 1811, and 1812 in no way adverted to the subject, the Court were in some degree prepared for its being pronounced to be inadmissible on the present occasion: it nevertheless appeared proper, on a renewed negotiation regarding the claims of the Company, to urge a more liberal consideration of a demand, which the Court of Directors have never abandoned.

The Court conceive that these repeated refusals to admit the validity of the claim in question, render hopeless any expectation of obtaining a more favourable issue; from anxious desire, however, to bring the outstanding accounts between the Government and the Company to a final settlement, but entertaining the same opinion they ever did upon the equity of the demand, they have been induced to acquiesce in the claim of the Government for its abatement: under the conviction that, if the claim had been persisted in, all negotiation for the settlement of account would have been arrested at the very outset. It is proper however to observe, that the claim for interest constitutes more than two-thirds of the demand.

2. The next point is the abatement in respect to the expenses of the Eastern Islands captured in 1795-6, brought to account in 1806-7 to 1819-20; which charge stands upon exactly the same footing as the preceding item, and has been resisted upon the same grounds.

3. The property sequestered at the Cape of Good Hope, which is objected to on the part of Government, was mercantile property seized by the Dutch Colonial Government, at the renewal of hostilities in 1805: this item was introduced into the account, mainly with the view to direct the attention of His Majesty's Government to the circumstance, in any negotiation between them and the Netherlands Government. The objection is admitted.

4. The objection of Government to the amount of charge for the employment of the Company's shipping in the expeditions in India is founded on the circumstance of the freight being charged at the market rate in India, and not, as in former accounts, upon the principle of reimbursing the Company for the actual extra expense incurred. This new mode was introduced from the consideration, that as, by the charter of 1813, the Company's political and commercial concerns were directed to be kept separate and distinct, it appeared proper, on any occasion of the employment of their commercial shipping for political objects, that a charge should be made in conformity with the mercantile principle; and hence a rate of freight for these ships was assumed, corresponding to that which had been paid by the Indian Government for ships of a similar description; but upon further examination it appears that, although the accounts of the ships in question had been settled with the owners subsequently to 1814, the service was performed during the period of the former charter, and hence the plea for a new mode of adjustment was invalidated. This objection is admitted.

5. To understand the validity of the objection made by Government to the mode adopted by the Company for charging the interest in the account current, it is necessary to observe, that on the whole of the Indian expenditure the Company charge an Indian rate of interest, while on the other hand for the disbursements made by the Pay-office General on account of King's troops serving in India, which constitute by far the greatest item of the Government credit, a rate of interest is allowed corresponding to that at which the public supplies of the year were raised; this rate in the aggregate does not amount to five per cent.: hence, if a balance had been struck on the 1st January 1812, according to the desire of the Lords of the Treasury, as expressed in their minute of 1811, and an interest of six per cent. charged on that balance to the present time, a saving to the Public would have resulted more than to the amount here claimed to be abated. The Court admit this objection.

6. Of the claims of the Government for Pay-office charges suspended by the Committee of 1805, a part has been allowed. The Government claim the whole as a set-off against over-charges in the Pay-office accounts, objected to by the Company since 1808; as the whole amount of these overcharges will be stated as a counter-claim on the part of the Company, in a subsequent part of this statement. This objection is allowed to stand.

7. This claim for a short credit is founded upon the circumstance, that in 1813 the Government advanced the Company £2,000,000, and the sum actually

credited is £1,859,000; upon the principle that, assuming the advance to be remitted to India, and to bear Indian interest, the expense of the remittance, or about seven per cent., ought to be deducted. The Committee of the House of Commons in 1805 decided this principle, and upon this ground alone can the allowance of Indian interest be justified. The Court, therefore, cannot allow the validity of this objection, and it will be subsequently recharged.

8. The additional demand for Pay-office charges to December 1821 has not been introduced into the account; it is therefore admitted to be correct.

It will have been seen that the abatements thus claimed by his Majesty's Government amount to £5,151,908; which, deducted from the balance of the account rendered by the Company, will exhibit an amount in the Company's favour of £530,308

To this sum must be added a counter claim on the part of the Company for overcharges in the Pay-office accounts from 1808 to 1820, which with interest is £810,000

Add also the sum claimed in abatement by the Government for the payment to the Company in 1813, short credited; the Court deeming the Company's mode of stating the account to be correct £209,260

£1,019,260

The sum due from Government } £1,549,568

It will be unnecessary to trace the progress of the negotiation, or to notice the proposals which, in the course of it, have on either side been proposed or abandoned; the terms which have finally been agreed upon are these:

1. The Company to be paid immediately the sum of £1,300,000, which is to be applied towards the redemption of the public funds created by the loan from the Public in 1812.

2. The public property in the island of St. Helena to rest with the Company.

3. All bills of exchange drawn, or to be drawn, in favour of the Company by the King's officers in India upon the public offices of Government, to be paid to the Company as they shall become due.

4. The Company to be paid the amount of an outstanding claim for hemp delivered to the Navy Board, or for interest thereon.

5. The Government to retain their property in the spices imported on their

account from the Moluccas, and now in warehouse in the Company's custody, and to be allowed the amount of such as may have been sold and not brought to account.

Upon these terms, and with the above exceptions and no other, all demands and claims of the respective parties upon each other to be held as finally settled to the 30th April 1822.

The sum of £1,300,000, together with an amount received from Government in 1821-22, for which they have not received credit in the above statement, the value of the public stores at St. Helena and the settlement of the Pay-office demands to April 1822, for which no charge has been made, nearly equal the sum due from Government, in the Court's view.

On the other hand, the Company forego any claim for expenses at St. Helena subsequently to April 1821, the amount of which is not ascertained; and also the interest on the balance of the account to 30th April 1822, which, supposing the balance to be £1,300,000, at 5 per cent., is £75,000.

No. XI.

East-India House, 22d May 1822.

Having been appointed by the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, for the purpose of meeting Lord Lowther and Mr. S. R. Lushington, appointed by his Majesty's Ministers to examine into and report upon the large accounts depending between the East-India Company and the Public (some of which have not been audited since the year 1793), we have thought it incumbent upon us in the first instance to prepare a summary statement of the proceedings which have taken place at different periods, under the authorities to which those accounts have, from time to time, been submitted for examination.

In the year 1797 a large account, consisting of various items, was considered and finally arranged between Sir Hugh Inglis and Mr. Bosanquet, the then Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East-India Company, and Mr. George Rose, the Secretary of the Treasury, the amount of which was £670,000; this sum was finally discharged by his Majesty's Government by November 1797.

As this account was thus finally closed, no reference need have been made to it upon the present occasion (though alluded to by the Committee of the House of Commons in 1805), except to shew why an interest of only four per cent. was then charged to his Majesty's Government. It was thought that there being at that time a large sum of money in the Company's hands, the amount of Dutch property, bearing interest at only four per cent., it would have been unfair to charge to Government a higher rate of interest, as far as those assets extended.

In January 1803 the accounts which had since arisen between the Public and

the Company were formally submitted to the consideration of Mr. Bragge and Mr. Vanstuart on the one part, and to Mr. Bosanquet and Sir Hugh Inglis on the other. The minutes of the meeting, which took place between the parties, will be found fully detailed in the Appendix to the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons in 1805; it does not seem necessary, therefore, here to detail those proceedings, but the result was an understanding:

1. That the expenses incurred by the Company, over and above their ordinary disbursements, on account of the expedition against the Mauritius, which was afterwards abandoned, should be discharged wholly by the Crown.

2. That the expenses incurred by the intended expedition against Manila, also abandoned, should be discharged by the Public.

3. That the expense of King's troops in India beyond the number allowed by Act of Parliament, should be borne by the Company.*

4. That the expenses of the expedition to Egypt should be borne by the Public.

5. That the expense of maintaining Dutch prisoners captured at Ceylon and the Eastern Islands should be borne by the Public; and

6. That the expense of capturing the island of Ceylon should also be placed to the account of the Public.

But the parties in question differed upon the point of whether the expense of maintaining Ceylon between its capture and its being erected into a King's Government, and the expenses of capturing and maintaining Malacca and the Moluccas, should be wholly defrayed by the Crown, or divided equally between the Crown and the Company. In this state of suspense these matters were left by the above-mentioned parties.

In December 1804, further proceedings were taken, between Mr. Long and Mr. Dundas on one side, and Mr. Grant and Sir Hugh Inglis on the other; which are amply detailed in the minutes of those proceedings. The result seems to have been:

1. That the points as to the Mauritius, Manila, and Egypt, as agreed upon between the former referees, should be confirmed, but differing on other points with the former referees, it was contended by Messrs. Long and Dundas,

2. The one-half only of the expense of prisoners should be borne by the Public; and they further argued;

That if the whole charge for the capture of Ceylon were allowed, some farther allowance might fairly be claimed by the

* This was the opinion of Messrs. Bragge and Vanstuart; but it would appear that Mr. Bosanquet and Sir Hugh Inglis, rather than concur in it, left it open for future discussion.

Company, and that, therefore, only one half of the charges of capturing Ceylon, and of maintaining it till it was made a King's Government, should be allowed to the Company, as well as only one half of the expenses of capturing and maintaining the Moluccas and Malacca; deducting, in the case of Ceylon, as well as of the Moluccas, the profits on spices; and

That the expense of King's troops in India in excess to the number allowed by Acts of Parliament, and of the captures made upon the Peninsula, should be thrown upon the Company.

Here the further discussion upon these accounts was left, until the institution of a Parliamentary Committee in 1805 took place. The final result of the proceedings of this Committee was reported to the House of Commons in June 1805, and was subsequently confirmed by them, and was to the following import, *viz.*

That these accounts should be thus divided into three classes, *viz.*

First Class, chargeable to the Public.

Expenses incurred for the intended expedition to the French Islands, and for the expedition against, and supplies to the Cape of Good Hope.

Expenses incurred for the intended expedition against Manilla.

Expenses incurred for the purchase of vessels for his Majesty's navy, and for the repairs of King's ships.

Expenses incurred by the capture of the Danish settlements in 1801.

Extraordinary expenses incurred by the expedition to Egypt, over and above the charge of the troops in India.

Ceylon balance of property, December 1801, and remittances from India subsequent to that date; also the expense of the capture of Ceylon.

Second Class, chargeable to the Company.

Expenses incurred by captures from the French and Dutch on the Peninsula of India, including subsistence of prisoners.

Expense of King's troops in India beyond the number authorized by Parliament.

Third Class, to be equally divided.

Expenses incurred by the capture and maintenance of Malacca and the Moluccas, and by the maintenance of Ceylon, deducting the profit on spices.

Upon the subject of interest, the Committee observed:

"Your Committee having thought it reasonable that the Company's claims, so far as they arise from an expenditure carried on in India by loans raised there, should be made up, with the rate of interest paid by the Company abroad for the loan of the year in which the expense was actually incurred, and that the Paymaster-General's account should bear interest according to the rate paid by the Public

for money in Europe in the several years in which the demands have accrued, credit is given on the other side of the account on all payments hitherto made by the Public in discharge of these demands, at the same rate of Indian interest as that debited by the Company."

In 1808, the House of Commons appointed a second Committee, which, in their report, recapitulated the decision of the former Committee of 1805; but concluded with the following words: "Your Committee cannot in justice to the Company conclude this part of their report, without calling the attention of the House to the remonstrances made against the mode adopted by the Committee appointed in 1805 to take into consideration the account between the Public and the East-India Company, as far as relates to the expenses incurred by the capture and maintenance of Malacca and the Moluccas, and the maintenance of Ceylon, a mode of decision by which claims on the part of the Company to no less an amount than £1,972,984* have been set aside.

"The arguments by which these claims were resisted and defended, and from which it is to be presumed the adjustment in question took place, will be found in the Appendix, and also a statement prepared by the Court of Directors connected with the same subject.

"Your Committee, under the order of reference made to them, have not thought themselves authorized to make any observations upon the principles on which the Committee of 1805 arranged the claims of the Company; your Committee have, however, thought it their duty, under all the circumstances of the case, to state the amount of what the Company maintain to be their just and unsatisfied demand."

By a reference to these proceedings, it seems evident that no matters can be considered as fairly remaining open for consideration at the present moment, except the accounts with the War-office, commencing from 1792, and also the sum charged upon the Company for half the expense of maintaining Ceylon between the capture of it and its being made a King's government; and half of the expenses of capturing and maintaining Malacca and the Moluccas, until they were given up to the Dutch Government by the treaty of peace of 1802. These matters have been so fully discussed in the meetings between Mr. Vansittart and Mr. Bragge, and Mr. Bosanquet and Sir Hugh Inglis; and between Mr. Long and Mr. Dundas, and Mr. Grant and Sir Hugh Inglis; that it does not seem that much more can be added to them. It also seems obvious, that Lord Lowther and Mr. Lushington cannot be supposed to possess

* *Fix. Principal, £1,000,184; interest, £972,800.*

authority sufficient, or can reasonably be asked to disannul two determinations of the House of Commons of 1805 and 1808. But it seems clear, on the other hand, that the East India Company have never acquiesced in these determinations; and the Committee of the House of Commons of 1808, so far from considering this matter as concluded, have specifically stated the hardship of which the Company complained, in having had their just demands against the Public reduced in the large amount of £1,020,184 of principal, since increased to the amount of £1,972,984 by the addition of interest, by a determination which, without any reasons assigned, had been forced upon them.

The parties to this Report are certainly not prepared to say that the reference of Government ought to be expected themselves to revise the previous determination of the House of Commons, but they feel it an imperative duty to contend, and to insist, that in justice this point should be reserved upon the present occasion, and some mode, by arbitration or otherwise, of bringing it to a final conclusion should be adopted.

With this reserve, it may be proper to bring distinctly before the view of the Chairs, in a general way, the other matters now depending for arrangement between the Public and the Company.

On the debtor side of the account the claims made by the Company upon the Public, which consist of the following heads, appear to be:

1. Balance is claimed by the Company in respect of Ceylon and the Eastern Islands, principal to 1808, £1,020 18s. 4d., which we submit ought to be placed in reserve.

2. Further expenses of the Eastern Islands since their capture, which, of course, must follow the arrangement of No. 1.

3. Sums defrayed by the Company in respect of Ceylon since 1808, which seems a mere matter of account.

4. Expenses of the Cape of Good Hope, a mere matter of account also.

5. Stores for His Majesty's ships in India, a mere matter of account.

6. Extra expense of capturing and supporting the French Islands, of which it has always been agreed that the expense was to be borne by Government, and they were to possess those islands.

7. The diplomatic expenses incurred in Persia, according to the original instructions to the ambassador, and the original letter of Mr. Dundas.

8. Advances for the Naval Service in India, a mere matter of account.

9. Extra expenses of St. Helena, also a mere matter of account.

10. Expense of building ships of war in India.

11. Miscellaneous services.

12. The expense of capturing and maintaining Java till its surrender to the Dutch by the treaty of peace in 1814; and.

13. The expense of the recent capture of the Moluccas by His Majesty's fleet.

It will be obvious to every person who looks into this account, that the only articles in it which seem open to any considerable difficulties, are,

1. The manner in which the arrears which the Company claim in respect to Ceylon, the Moluccas and Malacca, can be placed in that state of suspense that may be likely to save the just claim of either party until a final adjustment can be made upon them, and which, it will be seen, involves the further settlement of the expenses since incurred upon Malacca and the Moluccas; in short, whether those three items should be upon a whole or a half account.

2. The recent capture of the Moluccas in the last war made by His Majesty's fleet, and afterwards placed under the management of the Company; and.

3. The article of Java, the expenses of the capture and keeping of which will be seen to be so large as to determine, by the manner in which they shall be arranged, the final balance of the account, as favourable or unfavourable to the Company.

In all important concerns, it is obviously advantageous to keep the mind open at all times to all possible results: results are not influenced by anticipating all possible cases.

There are three modes of arrangement which may be contemplated with respect to Java.

1. That as in the case of the Moluccas and Malacca, the capture and maintenance of Java should be made a joint concern between the Public and the Company; though this could hardly be claimed to be done, in opposition to the well ascertained circumstances, that it was always intended to be made a King's government, should it be retained at the peace: that Mr. Elliott was brought over from the West Indies under the well-known fact that he was intended to be sent out as governor of Java, if the turn which public affairs took at that period had not made it very doubtful whether the island would not be surrendered at a peace; that in all the negotiations carried on with Government, the concerns of Java have been treated as appertaining to the crown; and that at the period of the last charter, as appears by the act of the 53d Geo. III. cap. 155, Java was taken out of the exclusive limits of the Company: or

2. That the case determined by the Committee of the House of Commons of 1805, with respect to Ceylon, should be made to apply to Java; and the Company

being allowed for the expense of its capture, should be made to pay for one-half its maintenance whilst it continued under their government; which upon a surmise made in a rough way, might be about £900,000, or £1,000,000; one half of which would amount to about £500,000; or 3. That Java should be considered a public concern both as to its capture and maintenance; a determination which, upon the principles of abstract justice, and between two equally independent parties, would certainly be the determination that ought to be made upon the present occasion.

With respect to the last capture of the Moluccas, it will be to be determined whether there is any pretence for considering, as a Company's concern, islands captured by His Majesty's fleet, and placed for convenience under the Company's government, and surrendered up at a peace without any corresponding advantages to the Company.

There remains one other great point open for discussion, which it is to be hoped, will now bring this matter, which ought long ago to have been settled, to some final arrangement. This is, the expenses of His Majesty's troops serving in India, which have been running on since the year 1783, without any final adjustment.

It will seem that the state of this account between the Public and the Company is as follows. The Company are charged with the sum of £6,026,403 by the War Office; of this they have discharged at various times the separate sums of £100,000 and £2,035,834, either in money or in accounts, which is the same thing.*

They have further objected to £395,877; part of this sum and the objections were thought so valid, that the Committee of the House of Commons of the year 1808 agreed to suspend the payment of this amount. The explanations since furnished by the Pay Office, may reduce the suspense account to £219,782, which of course occasions a deduction of £106,095, but the residue of this sum forms a deduction from the total sum of £6,026,403.

The Company's Accountant is now prepared with fresh objections to the several amounts of £228,336, £402,791, and £200,773, making together £831,787.

But in proportion to the rate of the probable allowance of former objections, this may possibly undergo an abatement of..... 270,803,

leaving the objections at £560,984; but until answers are returned from the Pay, or War Office, it is quite impossible to foresee what part of this sum will finally remain to be deducted from the Pay Office

charges; but if the objections made on the part of the Company, together with the answers made by the Pay Office, which are made a part of the present Report, be considered, it will be seen that the system of accounting between the East India Company and the Paymaster General ought long ago to have been altered, as well for the interest of the Company as for that of the Public. With justice, the Acts of Parliament of 1793 and 1813 cannot now be altered with a retrospect to any new claims on either side. Those Acts must be taken for better or worse; but this does not offer any sound reason why, with respect to the real justice of the case, as between the two parties some mode of arrangement might not be suggested, which having a just regard as well to law as to equity, might place the claims of the Public, and the Company upon a fair footing in respect to the past, and a suitable provision, we hope, may be made for the future. At the same time, we are sure it will at once be seen what difficulties present themselves in regard to an arrangement for all the parts of this case.

If the questions that may arise turned only upon points of abstract justice, we conceive that no difficulties would be likely to occur, which might not easily be arranged, by a reference to those principles that ought to guide persons appointed to our situations.

But when we find those more simple and understood distinctions, varied as they are in this case by determinations of the House of Commons, by uncertain principles for the delegation of part of a government to inferior subjects, and that the reciprocal duties of the two great contracting parties to the Company's Charters have not even yet been permanently fixed, but have been varied from time to time at the pleasure of the Legislature, and that public and private interests are interwoven together in a manner that it would be in vain for any person to attempt to unravel and explain them in a satisfactory manner, we think we can hardly be supposed not to feel the importance and difficulties of the case before us, and not anxiously to wish for any aids that may guide our judgments, in bringing them to that conclusion which may be moderate and tolerably just to both parties, and which may be attainable by the Company, who, undoubtedly, we must feel to be the weaker party on this occasion, without too great a sacrifice of rights, which we are equally bound by our duty and our wishes to endeavor to maintain: nor should we, we think, be justified, if we did not feel and express an opinion that in the state of the present relations between the Company and the Public, without some sacrifice on the part of the Company, no definitive arrangement can be hoped to be made between them.

* Paid in cash, last April 1796, £100,000, allowed in Accounts by Report of Committee, £1,035,834.

Under such circumstances, we cannot entertain an expectation that we can in any way render our determination satisfactory to all parties. All we can do is, to exercise our judgment and our abilities as far as we possess any, not forgetting that we are equally trustees for national as well as corporate interests. And we

hope we may say that we shall be amply satisfied, if our efforts should ultimately be effectual even to remove some of the difficulties of a case, in which we can find no definite and established rules to guide our judgments.

To every Jacob Bonasquet, G.A. Rasmussen.

Asiatic Intelligence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARCH OF COLONEL ADAMS' FORCE FROM HUSSINGABAD TO NAGPORE.

Camp Cherwell, Jan. 7, 1892.—The force under Colonel Adams, C.B. marched on the 22d of December from Hussingabad, in progress to relieve the Madras troops at Nagpore. The country through which it passed for the first five marches was of extreme thick jungle, and of that peculiar description which is the acknowledged cause of a dangerous and suddenly fatal fever. On the troops reaching the summit of a height within two miles of Baltool, an expanse of the most delightful scenery of cultivated spots and groups of mango trees, suddenly displayed the Baltool valley. As the eye had traced before only a dry and blighted jungle, the deleterious climate of which had caused the death of so many travellers and soldiers, the contrast of feeling may be easily conceived at the sight of a well-inhabited country, from its soil bursting the cheering green of exuberant crops, and in every native's look industry and contentment; whereas the inhabitants of the adjacent jungle had the collapsed and vapid features of the Walcherens.

This lovely valley is of considerable extent, and perhaps not inferior in fertility and picturesque scenery to any spot of Central India. It has, however, had the character of extreme unhealthiness, from its proximity to the jungle. This character was a mistaken assumption, in the opinion of some of the residents. It is stated that thermometrical variation had been astonishingly trivial; hot winds had been seldom felt there; a hot night was seldom experienced during any of the seasons. In the rains especially the climate had been a real luxury, the quicksilver never rising above 72°. It is true that ninety-six to one hundred men had been in hospital during rains; but it is ascertained that these invalids were men who had returned from leave of absence. Sickness was hardly known among the men who remained in their cantonments and had not left the station; it was believed, therefore, that the men contracted their illness in the adjacent baneful jungle. It is ascertained now beyond doubt that passing between the Baltool and Hussingabad during the rains, an attack of this

dangerous fever is a certain consequence, and few recover from it. So many casualties occurred during last year among native officers and soldiers, and particularly among the dhoolie bearers who had travelled this road, that the 9th native regiment was detained at Hussingabad to the 5th of November last, an arrangement which in all probability saved that corps from a loss of nearly half its men. The same liability to fever, it is stated, exists between Sumblepore and Nagpore, should the campaigner venture that road previous to the month of November. It has no particular effect, or difference in febrile violence, on different descriptions of people: but its fatality is as great in the European as the native. Its duration is from twenty-four to forty hours; and it may be said that dissolution takes place in almost all who have the misfortune to come within its influence.

Colonel Adams, C.B. reviewed the 1st battalion 30th regiment on the 31st of last month. The corps was particularly admired, and the gallant Colonel seemed to express to Captain Land the great satisfaction he had felt on this occasion, highly approving of the appearance and steadiness of the men.

Since leaving Baltool the country has been free from jungle, but it only exhibited detached spots of cultivation. Though the soil be arable, few villages appeared on the road, till the arrival of the force at Mooltye. This is a fortified town of great antiquity. The source of the Tapsee takes its rise here. This river, in its course, widens into considerable breadth and beauty. At its source, however, nothing is exhibited but innumerable little springs, sending forth their bounteous streams through small muddy fissures of black and filthy soil. In these high lands the sources of many rivers have been discovered: and, as we may well describe, in the words of Goethe, they are seen streaming over

"Bright precious stones
Rolling on from their fountains,
Leaving behind them
Meadows and mountains.

Lingering in wide lakes more leisurely flowing,
Where the hills to behold them, with pleasure
are glowing."

The inhabitants of Mooltye give a deplorable account of the unhealthiness of the climate: the destructive epidemic had almost depopulated the town. They de-

scribe the disease to be fatal in three or four hours from the attack. They have no confidence in medicine, and ascribe the pestilence to a marvellous dispensation of Providence. They believe, from these doctrines, that human interference can avail nothing. Several graves of British officers afford a melancholy proof of their assertions regarding their unhealthy climate. Three brother officers of one corps had died within fourteen days of one another; from the tablets on their tombstones we perused this sacred record.

The march continued along table land to the lofty heights of Teergong, whence the steep and rugged descent seemed to threaten many obstacles for wheel carriage. The face of the country from these towering summits showed innumerable hills encircling around one another; greenless and unseemly brushwood distinguishing them alone from barren rock; the deep and unwatered dells adding to their rude and frowning aspect. From the top of this stoney and difficult path to the plains below, the descent, at a moderate calculation, may be estimated at eight hundred feet. The appearance of the army and its followers deepening down into the oblique defiles, and then with its regular military pace again ascending progressively to view; the sparkling cap and trembling reflection from the bayonet; the buzz of twelve thousand voices echoing along the winding glens, and resounding from the stony crags, till the whole on a sudden opened upon the extensive plain, had a highly interesting appearance. It was a grand picture of the march of a large force of our Eastern army.

The plains of Zeergong again made the heart beat with pleasure: we felt ourselves once more in the land of civilization, not far distant from the great city of Nagpore. The feeling may be well compared to the rustic's delight, when—

"The skies are clear and the fields are gay,
When the lawn, the tree, and the flower bloom;
Or when the happy schoolboy is allowed to
ramble."

On a pleasant summer's holiday."

It is supposed that the Bengal subsidiary force at Nagpore will canton at Comptah, on the banks of the Kahan, situated about ten miles from the Residency.—*Cal. Jour.*

MARCH OF H.M. 24TH REGIMENT TO NAG- PORE.

Nunpaneé Ghaut, Jan. 11, 1822.—

The hitherto unfrequented road from Cawnpore to Nagpore, by Bandah, Saugor, and Hussingabad, has been made so good by the numerous hackeries which accompany the 24th regiment, that it may now be travelled with perfect safety, and even convenience, with every description of wheeled carriages.

The bazars in the several villages between Bandah and Saugor were found completely exhausted, by the supplies of every description of food required by the numerous camp followers of the several corps and detachments moving from and towards the above-named stations; and the country around Têree (a small fortress, whose Rajah was menaced with destruction by Scindiah's refractory chief, Secunder, or Joze Alexander) is in a state of such confusion, as to be unsafe for individuals, unless accompanied by strong escorts. A dawk of the Chaturpoor Rajah's Sowars was stationed between the town so named and Têree, distant about fifty or sixty miles; but, from the foregoing cause, a letter was two days in travelling from the former to the latter place.

When we passed through Chaturpoor, we learnt that a strong force was already assembled at Têree, by direction of the Governor General's agent in Bundelcund, to whom his Highness Nawab Samsir Behadoor, of Bandah, had offered his services, with that of his whole force, consisting of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, all of the finest and most efficient description, and that another reinforcement of infantry was soon expected in that camp.

Joze Alexander's army still occupied its position at a distance of five coss within Scindiah's boundary, and it was understood he was in hopes of obtaining more favourable terms than those offered on the part of the British Government: but that there was small chance of his wishes being gratified.

The 24th regt. halted a day or two at Saugor, and the officers and ladies were as much gratified by the attention and civility they met with there, as by the liberal entertainment with which they were greeted.

Nothing could exceed the melancholy appearance of the now deserted cantonment of Hussingabad, which, before the march of Colonel Adams' force ten days previous to their arrival, was thronged with busy crowds of thousands of natives of every caste and description, and whose market for the supply of every article that can be named, both of European and native manufacture and consumption, was said to be inferior to none in India.

Indeed, the supply of these necessities was deemed by Government an object of so much importance at this remote spot, that an officer, high in the Commissariat Department, of known activity and intelligence, was deputed to this locality of its superintendence; and, arguing from the judicious arrangement with which he conveys the supply of grain for the 24th's camp, and apparent ease with which he collected it in this jungle, where an individual travelling dawk must scarce find his own means of conveyance for food,

we have every reason to expect an excellent market at Nagpore.

A detachment of four companies of the 1st bat. 9th reg. N.I., under Capt. Warde, occupied Hussingabad; but the cantonment, bazars, and officers' bungalows, were found tenantless; and the officers and married men of the 24th had their choice of as many of the latter (situated within the limits of camp) as they could possibly occupy, without being at the trouble of asking permission to enter them. Twenty-four hours' march made a wonderful change in the appearance of this key to Bhopal and the Independent States; and the 24th bazar flag, as it moved carelessly to the passing bridge, drew such numbers to the empty huts in the late Sudder Bazar, that a stranger passing through it might suppose no change had ever taken place.

On the night of the 7th, our camp was suddenly visited by a squall, accompanied with hail, rain, thunder, and lightning, from the north-west, which presently laid one-third of the men's tents flat on the ground, and drenched with wet their luckless inmates. The ground being low and soft, the judicious foresight of the surgeon and commanding officers perceived at once the necessity of abandoning it; and the regiment made a night march to the next stage, where the ground of encampment was of a better description; and by this prompt exertion, probably saved many poor soldiers from an attack of jungle fever.

Many of the officers' tents also suffered prostration from this squall, and some property was necessarily destroyed; but this accident was not much regretted, as by lightening their baggage carts, it only facilitates their return to their native country, viz. Nagpore, which, if it be not the most convenient route for a married sub, with a wife and tentful of children, has at least the charm of novelty to recommend it.

The corps, however, is getting on with as much indifference to the difficulties which beset them, as expedition; and should they not find worse fortune in store for them, when they move from Nagpore in progress homeward, they will leave India with a pleasing recollection of the liberality of those upon whom they have no claim, its kind and hospitable inhabitants, both civil and military; and their long marches over untrodden tracks, auction sales with small "proceeds," unsold bungalows, and other "trifles" in the lists of mundane calamities, "light as air," will serve as standing jokes for some years to come, when Asiatic splendour, East-Indian comforts and affluence are brought upon the topic of conversation by their "brethren in the dark" in Europe! —*Col. Jear.*

MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS AT NAGPORE.

(Extracts of Letters from Nagpore.)

Jan. 12, 1892.—The Madras Nagpore subsidiary force is breaking up. The 3d Lt. Cav. and Horse Artill., under the command of Major Rainsford, of the former corps, marched out of the lines on the 11th inst. for Secunderabad; the 1st bat. 6th regt., and 2d bat. 23d regt. Madras Inf., under the command of Col. Wisett, of the former corps, marched this morning—the 6th for Bangalore, and the 23d for Bellary; the 1st bat. 8th regt. marched this morning out of the lines for Jaulnah; the 1st bat. 4th regt., and 2d bat. 20th regt. move out to-morrow morning, under the command of Major Yates, of the latter corps; the foot artil. Madras European regt. quit this on the 17th for the new road through the hills towards Ellore, under the command of Major Nixon, of the artil.; by which route, also, the 1st bat. 19th regt. proceed from Chandah. In a week more there will not (with the exception of those officers now attached to the Presidency or in the Rajah's service) be a single man of the Madras army within sight of Seetalpoo Hill. It is understood as being extremely probable, that the Bengal subsidiary force will form a new cantonment on the banks of the Canaan River, and that the present site will be abandoned. This is a severe blow to the officers of the relieved force, as their private property in houses, which will be consequently lost, amounts to the large sum of upwards of one and a quarter lac of rupees: this loss will press heavily upon many of the officers for years to come, unless Government relieve them from it. Unfortunately for a considerable part of the force, they only arrived here within the last ten and eleven months, and have consequently had but little use of their houses.

Jan. 16.—We arrived here on the 12th. The Mulla are all off to-day: our camp is on the Kanoon, ten miles from the Presidency, where ground is now marked out for a new cantonment. — went into Nagpore yesterday, and has bought — house for £1,000, which looks like our cantonment at Nagpore, after all; which all those who come after us will have cause to regret, for this is a very fine spot, with good water, and every thing to recommend it. The 24th foot will be here in about eight days, and the 26th, under Lieut. Col. Lamb, soon after. Every thing is perfectly quiet in this part. —*Col. Jear.*

INDIA (NOT BRITISH).

Runjeet Sing.—We learn from a source which may be relied on, that Runjeet Sing having finished his preparations, moved

rapidly upon the Punghurra territories. Punghurra, the capital of a petty Mahomedan state, is not to be found on our latest maps.

From the position assigned to it in the Aekbars, our correspondent conjectures it to be that city called Bingara and Bhihor in Rennel, and not far distant from Derah Ismael Khan. Runjeet, who, it would appear, was at the head of a very large cumbersome army, arrived on the banks of the Sindie without any material occurrence, save that he was somewhat distressed for water in the desert sandy country, through which he had to pass.

About the beginning of December he had obtained possession of many of the Nuwah's forts, some by capitulation, and others by the desertion of their troops. He invested Punghurra about the 10th of December, and after a smart resistance obtained possession of the city, but the fort still held out. In the mean time, the main army was encamped on the left bank of the Sindie, from which Runjeet detached strong parties to occupy the surrounding forts and districts. On the 9th December, he sent a detachment of fourteen thousand horse and foot across the Sindie, to invest Derah Ismael Khan. It stood the first day's attack; but on the second Runjeet himself crossed, and ordered a mortar battery to be opened, which frightened the garrison, who evacuated the fort on terms. Derah Ismael Khan does not appear to form part of the Punghurra state, but to belong to some Afghan chief, probably to Dost Mahomed Khan, the present possessor of Peshawur.

On the 11th December, Runjeet enquired of Mulhar Sing, Roshun Khaun, and Dhoulul Singh, three of his Khoomulaks (commandants), the English method of equipping a detachment for hard service; they replied, that the English did wonders with their commissariat, which fed the troops; that they relied much on their artillery, &c. Runjeet rejoined, that he would endeavour to do so likewise. We give the rest in our correspondents' words.

Shortly afterwards, he received a report that one of his corps d'armée had invested Jamghur in "the true rangry style," or as Col. Blacker would knowingly phrase it *à la d'abondance*; i. e. endeavouring to take it neither by escalade, nor by regular batteries and trenches, but in a loose way between the two, by running up a few guns, firing like fury, and crying out every now and then, "Open Sesame." The garrison of Jamghur beheld this Ali Baba mode of investing a fort with contempt, returned the fire with interest, and compelled the Sikhs to draw off. On receiving this report, Runjeet turned up his eyes, curled his mustachios, and swore by the Sūt Gooroo; ordered trenches to be opened, and promised the Beldars a largess of twenty-five

rupees each on the surrender of the place.

Although his main army has not yet passed the Sindie, he finds much difficulty in subsisting it. Grain had already risen to a rupee for four seers, but he and his army are in such fine spirits, that one may venture to predict the dispirited and divided Afghans will make no efficient resistance, and all present appearances warrant the belief, that this campaign will bring under his rule the Eastern half of the late Dorrance empire.—*India Gazette.*

CALCUTTA.

COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUT. P. W. PETRE.

General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief, Head Quarters, Calcutta, 16th October 1821.

At a European General Court Martial, assembled at Dilllee, on the 3d of July 1821, of which Lieut. Col. Robt. Patton, C.B., of the 2d bat. 5th regt. N.I. is president, Lieut. Philip Wm. Petre, of the 1st bat. 26th regt. N.I., was arraigned upon the undermentioned charge.

"For fraudulent and highly disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances, &c."

1st. "In having at Meerut, on the 20th day of November 1820, for a valuable consideration, granted two orders on the Deputy Paymaster of his division, in favour of Mr. Manuel Athanass, merchant, for the sum of sooot rupees sixty-seven each, payable out of his pay and allowances for the months of November and December 1820; although he at the same time knew that the Deputy Paymaster would have no assets in his hands for those months, to satisfy the aforesaid orders in favour of Mr. Athanass, and consequently that they would not be paid by the Deputy Paymaster."

2d. "In having at Meerut, on the 29th day of November 1820, for a valuable consideration, granted an order in favour of the said Mr. Athanass, for the sum of sicca rupees one hundred, on Messrs. Palmer and Co., of Calcutta; although he knew that they had no assets in their hands to answer his order, and that he was not authorized to draw on them."

3d. "In having at Dilllee, on the 9th day of January 1821, given to Quarter-Mast. Serj. Thompson, an order on Messrs. Pilmer and Co. for the sum of sicca rupees four hundred, in payment of a bill for purchases he had made at an auction, at which the said Quarter-Mast. Serj. had officiated as auctioneer, amounting to the sum of rupees 329, 8, 0, and in having received in cash from the said Quarter-Mast. Serj. the sum of seventy rupees,

as and for the balance of his said order for 400 rupees, he the said Lieut. Philip Wm. Petre knowing, at the time of this transaction, that his said order on Messrs. Palmer and Co. would not be paid by them.

4th. "In having at Dillhee, on the 14th February 1821, under false pretences, requested and obtained from the British Resident at that court, cash for an order drawn by the said Lieut. Philip Wm. Petre on Messrs. Palmer and Co., for the sum of sicca rupees two hundred and fifty, notwithstanding he, the Lieutenant, had on the 8th of the same month been informed by Mr. Conductor Sperrin that his draft on that firm, stated in the 3d instance, had been dishonoured by Messrs. Palmer and Co.; and although he was perfectly aware that his said order for sicca rupees 250 would also be dishonoured."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding.—"The Court, having duly and maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence for and against the prisoner, do find him, the said Lieut. Phil. Wm. Petre guilty of the 1st count or instance of the charge, with the exception of the latter part of it, namely, 'and consequently that they would not be paid by the Deputy Paymaster, of which latter part the Court acquit him.'

"The Court find the prisoner guilty of the 2d and 3d counts of the charge.

"The Court find the prisoner guilty of the 4th count of the charge, with the exception of the words 'under false pretences,' of which excepted part of the count they acquit him."

Sentence.—"The Court having found the prisoner guilty of the four counts of the charge, with the exceptions specified in their finding, and the whole of the conduct of which the prisoner has been found guilty being fraudulent, highly disgraceful, and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, as alleged in the charges and being in breach of the articles of war, they do adjudge the prisoner Lieut. Philip Wm. Petre to be discharged from the service."

Revised Opinion.—"The Court having most deliberately re-weighed and considered the whole of the evidence, and what has been submitted to their consideration, by order of His Excellency the most Noble the Commander in Chief, do adhere to, and confirm their former finding and sentence."

"Confirmed,

(Signed) "HASTINGS."

Lieut. P. W. Petre is to be struck off the strength of the army from the day on which this order shall be published at Dillhee, and directed to proceed to the Presidency without delay, and place him-

self under the charge of the Port Major at Fort William.

W. G. PATRICKSON,

Offg. Dep. Adj. Gen. of the Army.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BENGALLY NEWSPAPER.

Contents of the "*Sangbad Samudaya*," or "*the Moon of Intelligence*," from No. I. to No. VIII.

No. I.

1. The editor's address to the Bengally community. 2. An appeal to Government for the establishment of a seminary for the gratuitous instruction of the children of poor though respectable Hindoos. 3. An account of a miser prince.

No. II.

1. A brief address to the natives, enumerating the advantages of reading newspapers. 2. A communication from a correspondent, suggesting the propriety of raising a fund by subscription among the rich natives, for the purpose of watering the Chitpore road, from Loll-Bazar down to Baug-Bazar. 3. An account of implicit faith in the spiritual teacher, of Gooroo, and an extraordinary gift or donation. 4. A letter from a correspondent, pointing out the impolicy and evil consequences of the Hindoo law, which entitles a youth of fifteen years and nine months to the succession of hereditary property, and suggesting the expediency of abolishing it, and substituting the age of twenty-two in lieu of fifteen and nine months. 5. An interesting and satirical account of the rich natives, at whose death and mourning ceremonies considerable sums of money are expended, but who, during their lives, give strict injunctions to the door keepers of their mansions not to admit any one in who might possibly want any thing. 6. An humble address to Government, soliciting the extension of the boon of trial by jury to the Mofussil, Zillah, and Provincial Courts of Judicature.

No. III.

1. An appeal to Government to relieve the Hindoo community from the embarrassment and inconvenience which they daily experience, in consequence of there being no more than one ghaut for the burning of the dead bodies of the Hindoos; whereas an immense space of ground has been granted by them for the burial of Christians of all denominations. 2. An humble representation to Government, earnestly soliciting that they would be graciously pleased to direct the adoption of requisite measures for the prevention of the exportation of the greatest part of the produce of rice from Bengal to foreign ports; an act which would tend very much to the comfort and happiness of British

Indian subjects, because it is the chief article of their food. 3. Another appeal to Government, to take into their benevolent consideration the serious privation under which the middle class of its native subjects labour, from the want of proper medical advice and treatment; particularly children and women, who cannot with propriety resort to the native hospital, nor would their circumstances enable them to send for European doctors; and earnestly soliciting them to adopt some such measures, as may enable people of the above description to avail themselves of the benefit of the treatment of European physicians. 4. An appeal to the magistrates of the Calcutta police, to resort to rigorous measures for relieving the Hindoo inhabitants of the metropolis from the serious grievance of Christian gentlemen driving their buggies amongst them, and cutting and lashing them with whips, without distinction of sex or age, whilst they quietly assemble in immense numbers to witness the images of their deities pass in the Chitpore road, when many of them, through terror and consternation, caused by the lashing inflicted on the spectators, fall down into drains, while others are trampled under foot by the crowd.

No. IV.

1. An exhortation and recommendation to the native physicians to have their children placed as practitioners under the superintendence of European doctors, that they may, after acquiring a practical knowledge of the English mode of treating diseases, be competent to attend on native families, with credit to themselves and advantage to their patients. 2. An original communication from a correspondent, reprobating the criminal neglect of the Coolin Brahmins in the marriage of their daughters; and demonstrating such neglect to be the cause of disgrace and great unhappiness, by particularizing an instance of that nature which recently occurred. 3. Another communication condemning the immense expenditure of money by the wealthy natives in unworthy pursuits, and reprobating their parsimony in the commendable cause of rational education.

No. V.

1. Letter from a correspondent, pointing out the immoral and evil tendency of the dramas or plays recently invented, and performed by a number of young men, and recommending their suppression. 2. A very entertaining account of a certain class of baboos, who are known by the denomination of captains; and in illustration of the singularity of whose proceedings, it is stated, that they execute and grant bonds for four times the amount that they actually receive: together with the substance of the conversation that generally takes place between them and

their fathers, after their being released from confinement.

No. VI.

1. An account of the destruction of an old woman by fire, which took place at Saumbazar, in Calcutta, on the night of Tuesday, the 2d January 1822. 2. An account of the nautch and sumptuous entertainment given by Chunder Comar Takkore, at his mansion at Paturgahat-street, on the evening of the 3d instant, in honour of the departure of the late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. 3. An account of the extraordinary proficiency made by a Hindoo youth of about five years of age, in the Bengally and English languages. 4. An original essay on the inestimable value and innumerable advantages of the cultivation of learning. 5. A descriptive account of the beauty and grandeur of the architecture of the Taj Mahal at Agra. 6. Letter from a Christian correspondent, pouring the deformity and odiousness of falsehood, and the beauty of truth; concluded by a strong recommendation and exhortation for a strict adherence to the latter. 7. Letter from a well-wisher of the Hindoos, who, having perused an appeal published in one of the preceding numbers of the *Sunglaid Comuddy*, relating to the serious inconvenience under which the middle class of the Hindoo community labour, from want of proper medical treatment in cases of serious indisposition, expresses himself to have derived great satisfaction from a discussion of such useful matters, and suggests, by way of remedy, the propriety of the Hindoo physicians placing their children as practitioners under the direction of European doctors, that they may thereby be enabled to acquire an accurate knowledge of the nature of diseases incidental to this climate, a measure that the writer confidently trusts will hereafter be attended with incalculable advantage. 8. A correspondent brings to the notice of the public the serious evils which result from the present practice of the poor Hindoos throwing the bodies of their deceased relations into the river Ganges, from want of resources to burn them, and under a firm conviction of the unbounded liberality of the richer class of Hindoos, evinced by the expenditure of large sums of money in the celebration of the ceremonies of their parents, and in other numerous charitable acts, strongly appeals to their humanity and benevolence to establish a fund, by subscription, for the purpose of enabling the poor to defray the necessary expenses of the burning their deceased relations. 9. An appeal to the wealthy Hindoos of the metropolis, to take into their benevolent consideration the intolerable misery and distress in which a number of Hindoo widows are involved, in consequence of the destitute situation in which their de-

ceded husbands have left them, and to constitute a society for their relief, as well as for the benefit of future widows under similar circumstances, upon the principles of the Civil and Military Widows' Funds, established by order of Government.

Nov. VII.

1. An account of an extraordinary theft. The wife of a Hindoo confederate at Tantanya Bazar, named Rameeray, having been delivered of twins, expired on the 10th of January instant. One of the children died three days previous to the other being born, the death of which happened immediately after its birth, and was followed by that of its mother. Her corpse, as well as that of the child, was carried to the river side for the purpose of being burnt; and while the husband and his relations were engaged in the preparation of the funeral pile, the dead body of the child being wrapped up in a piece of cloth, a thief, supposing there might have been money and other valuable things in the bundle, stole it away. This circumstance was discovered soon after by the father, who made a strict inquiry, but could neither trace the thief nor find the child. A correspondent, advertising to the account published in a preceding number of the Comuddy, of a certain class of baboos, denominated captains, brings to public notice an instance of the same kind. A certain baboo, the son of a wealthy Hindoo, expressed his wish to become a captain to some brokers; they accordingly, having procured a money-lender, caused grand preparations to be made at his residence for the reception of the baboo, and apprized him of the same. He then proceeded along with the brokers to the place appointed for his being invested with the captainship. After being entertained in a sumptuous manner, he was requested to state the extent of his wants; when, to the utter astonishment, confusion, and disappointment of the lender and his guests, he mentioned the large sum of seven rupees thirty. Being questioned what he would do with this large sum, he stated, that he was indebted to a friend for four months' wages paid to a confederate for a certain service. He then attempted to leave, but was stopped by the lender, who, with rage and contempt, declared that this was never was a captain, but a rascal, and accordingly ordered him to be detained. A correspondent, with the view of preventing the frequent losses which originate from people's carrying away the dead bodies without due regard to the maintenance of their lives, and conduct, suggests the expediency of granting certificates of good behavior to those who are entitled to the same from the

such as may not be found deserving of this favour; a practice which, says the writer, would enable future employers to distinguish good from evil-disposed servants. An appeal to Government to take into its favourable consideration the distress and hardships to which the natives have of late been subjected, in consequence of the price of fire-wood being enhanced to three times its former amount. In illustration of which fact, the writer states, that ten maunds of wood could be had a few years since for one rupee; whereas it is now impossible now to procure more than three maunds and a half for that money. The dealers in this article, on being questioned as to the cause of this unprecedented rise in its price, invariably declare that they have been induced by indispensable necessity to raise the price, owing to the additional expense incurred by duties and other necessary charges incidental to demurrage, occasioned by the multifarious forms established in the Custom House. 5. An address to the Hindoo community, demonstrating the necessity of having their children instructed in the principles of the grammar of their own languages, previous to imposing upon them the study of foreign languages; and ascribing the circumstance of their being found unsuccessful in the acquisition of these languages to the want of a grammatical knowledge of their own.

Nov. VIII.

1. The honourable acquittal of the editor of the Calcutta Journal, in the prosecution instituted against him by the Secretaries to Government for an alleged libel. 2. Presentation of an address to Sir Edward Hyde East, by the native gentlemen of Calcutta. 3. Extraordinary news: the wife of a brahmin, named Sunboochunder Dhole, an inhabitant of Calcutta in Abeyrytollah, was delivered of twins, a boy and a girl, on the 1st instant. The mother having placed her children the following day in the sunshine upon the verandah of her room, went to look after some domestic affairs, when one of the children was taken away by a large bird. The mother, on her return to the place, perceiving that one of the children had been taken away, made a great alarm through the house; in consequence of which, strict search was made after the child, which was then discovered by a neighbour lying near a tank upon some miry ground, and a large bird gently holding it with its bill. The neighbour instantly rescued the child, and brought it back to its parent, apparently not much hurt; but the twins both died afterwards. 4. Horrible suicide, on the 5th instant, at Nohabrunge, near the road, of a washerman, named Surroop, having severely wounded his youngest brother, and one of his nephews, killed

himself, the particulars of which are these. Surroop was commonly in the habit of remaining at Calcutta for the purpose of exercising his profession; during his absence, a dispute arose between his wife and the wife of his younger brother Ramdhan. The latter having taken the part of his own wife, maltreated his eldest brother Surroop's wife; Surroop, on his return home, was apprized by his wife of the maltreatment which she had experienced from Ramdhan; and this being related to him with much exaggeration, caused a great quarrel between him and Ramdhan, in the midst of which Surroop declared that he would kill him and then destroy himself. The sincerity of this declaration he soon after proved, by giving his brother Ramdhan a violent blow with a hatchet on the head, which brought him to the earth; in that very instant, believing him to be murdered, he sought to kill himself, and entered into a room for that purpose. One of his neighbours perceiving this, cried out that his wounded uncle was not killed, nor did he think he would die; and therefore exhorted him not to destroy himself, and to prevent his (Surroop's) putting an end to his life, he ran into the room; but receiving a severe cut on the head with a knife from Surroop, he ran for his life; when Surroop, being then left in the room by himself, bolted the door, and thrust the knife into his throat; seeing that this did not cause death, he suspended himself by a piece of rope tied to the beams, and thus expired. 5. A descriptive account of a drama newly invented, and of the characters personated in it. It is denominated the Colly Rahn's Jutra. It was stated in a former number that when a full account of this comedy was received, it should be laid before the public. It is composed of various actors, who are well versed in the art of singing and dancing. The following is the order of their appearance on the stage. First, two portmanteaus; second, the Colly Raj; third, his Vizier; fourth, a preacher; fifth, a noble and well-dressed Englishman just come from Chudogrom, with his lady and six, the only man-servant and maid-servant of this young gentleman. When all these are assembled, they begin to dance, sing with a voice as melodious as that of the cuckoo, and witty things, and thus excite the laughter of, and put in rapture those rich baboons who assemble there from different quarters; and some of whom it is said, are very much interested in it. From this it is concluded, that in process of time this comedy will become very popular. At Calcutta, however, the middle and inferior classes, under which a great majority of Hindoo labourers are included, which have so far manifested an aversion to believe that were they

to follow any useful branch of mechanics, it would bring disgrace upon the dignity of their caste, strongly impress upon them the folly and perniciousness of such delusive notions, and recommend them to make themselves familiar with such arts as would tend to their comfort, happiness, and independence, and not to pass their lives solely in drudgery and servitude. 7. An account of the apprehension and execution of the famous dacoit Mahurban Sing, at Behar. 8. Some account of the digging of an enormous tank in the province of Oookroh. 9. Some account of a clever boy at Jorasonkoi in Calcutta. — *Cal. Jour.*

At a few minutes past 10 A.M. Sir A. Boller took his seat upon the bench. This was an indictment at the instance of Mr. C. Reid against the defendants for having conspired together for the purpose of giving large sums of money as bribes to the Pandits of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, in order to obtain a favourable verdict in a cause which was then pending relative to an estate, and in which they were greatly interested. Mr. Fergusson, leading counsel on behalf of the prosecution, commenced addressing the Jury in the most impressive language, and expressed a hope that they had not experienced any very material inconvenience, in consequence of the trial having been put off (by the indulgence of the Court) from time to time, in order to procure witnesses, which were of the most material and essential importance, to verify the charges which the indictment contained; he hoped also that the defendants had not suffered by the delay, which had been unavoidably occasioned. The Learned Gentleman regretted that he was not able to produce one particular witness, who would have been of the utmost importance and service to him in proving that a conspiracy had been entered into by the defendants; but that witness was dead, consequently beyond the reach and vigilance of man; but he hoped that, notwithstanding the ignoble weakness which he was aware his case would feel by the non-existence of that person, yet he would be able to produce incontrovertible proof, both as he thought could not fail to impress their minds that the most villainous transactions had been carried on by the defendants, in order to obtain possession of an estate of an immense value; he therefore high as doubt about that matter, the evidence which would be heard there would perfectly agree with his own supposition; that the defendants had united together with the sole purpose of bribing the Pandits of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

Hoodensing, Sworn.—I know Ramnarain, and have done so for some time; he was a Gomasta in a bank in Calcutta near the river. I know Sreen Roy, he was pundit in the Court of Purneah; he is not in Calcutta at this time, but I remember seeing him twice here, and afterwards at Purneah. I was employed by Sreenarain, and was at Purneah soon after his death. It was reported that he had the possession of the property of Ranneer Butty, and a list had been taken of every thing that belonged to her. I remember having had some conversation with them respecting the property. I believe the ready money went into the hands of Government, about four or five months after her death; there was a dispute with several persons respecting the claim to her estate. Doolersing was a vakeel to Sreenarain and Nolekerain; he was a rich man, and was made Raja in the year 1216 (Bengal time). I believe he is since dead; I do not know where he died. I know one Chitterputty Jai, he was a pundit in the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. The other pundit was Chitterjee Mitter; he was a Bengal man; he had a house in Calcutta. Himidring came here about the same time, as an agent to Sreenarain. Ramnarain used to pay me fifty or sixty rupees a month, by the order of Himidring. Hurroodutt Jai was a Purneah man; I have understood that he is his brother-in-law, by a letter from Himidring. Budgeenott came to Calcutta after Hurroodutt. I was sent to Calcutta by Sreenarain in order to attend the Court, and to send such instructions as I might receive. I corresponded with the Raja through Ramnarain, and used to receive letters from him through the same person. I believe Budgeenott transacted every thing relative to the estate, but I did not know that he was authorized to do so, until I had received a letter from him to that purpose. The letters used to come under cover by dawk, addressed to Ramnarain; I used to send answers to the letters I received, and directed them to the Raja under cover. I am acquainted with the hand-writing of Budgeenott Sing; there used to be an impression of a seal always upon the letters; I should know the seal which were on the letters were I to see them. I continued a correspondence with him about ten years. (The following letters were then shown to the witness, which he appeared to be acquainted with). I know the hand-writing of the letter marked (D). No. 1. Is in the hand-writing of Budgeenott; the date of it is the 15th of Soorwan 1210 (Bengal time). The letter marked (D) No. 2. is also in the hand-writing of Budgeenott, and I received it from Ramnarain. The letter marked (E) has the seal of Budgeenott; at the time these letters were written the cause was pending at the Sudder De-

wanny Adawlut. The letter marked (A) is in the hand-writing of Budgeenott, and I got it from Ramnarain; the letter marked (C) is also in the hand-writing of the same person; I believe I received it before the be-waster was given in; the whole of it is in the hand-writing of Budgeenott, as well as the cover attached to it. Letter (G) is, I believe, in the hand-writing of the same person, but I am not certain. The last letter marked (B) is also in the hand-writing of Budgeenott, and I got it from Ramnarain; he was acquainted with the contents of it. I know the seal belonging to it, for I used to be in the habit of receiving many of them during the month, sealed exactly in the same way. Himidring was employed as Moookfour, and used to act himself, notwithstanding my having received an order for that purpose. Ramnarain used to go to the Pundits, and so did I, and also Chatterputty Boga; he went on account of being a friend of the Raja's, and for the purpose of bettering the cause. I went once or twice, and so did Ramnarain. I remember being asked to witness a receipt by Ramnarain, and about that time I had some conversation with him upon the subject. Himidring also desired me to become a witness to the receipt in the presence of Ramnarain, who desired me to give to the pundits any sum of money they might ask, to the amount of one lach and a half rupees; but on the arrival of Himidring, he would not let me have any thing to do with it; about five or seven days after Chatterbhing Naraiten told me he had done good for my master. Ramnarain was present at the time, when he said according to the instruction I have received, I have taken a sum of money, and Ramnarain wants an acknowledgment for it in writing; he said you are a servant of the Raja's; it is necessary that you should attest the paper with your signature. I put him off from time to time before I would do so; and during the interval I believe he wrote to the Raja, as I received a letter from him upon the subject, and on the receipt of this letter I became a witness; the be-waster was given in the third or fourth day after the paper was signed. Himidring had taken up his abode with Ramnarain at the time the cause was pending; and I have often heard them have conversation together respecting it. I saw Gooshing at the time of my receiving these letters, and I heard from him that there was something said at Moorshedabad about the proceedings that were going on; it was generally believed there that the cause was favourable for Sreenarain. I have conversed with Budbenderain in the presence of Ramnarain upon the subject. I acted in obedience to the letter marked (P), and executed a paper for money received to the amount of one lach and 50,000 rupees. Ramnarain was also acquainted with its contents; and I

asked by at that I am to receive 4,000 rupees and two shawls. I told Himidring I was a servant of the Raja's, and if he should ask how this money has been laid out, I must have a receipt to show him, in order to account for the money that has been expended: 75,000 rupees was paid to Chitterbhing Narutien; and 50,000 to Chitterpattee Jah; this was in the presence of Ramnarain; I said to him, "how much did you receive?" and he said, "a lack and 60,000." I said, "if you paid 75,000 to one, and 50,000 to another, it amounts only to a lack and 25,000 rupees; and the agreement was for a lack and 60,000; what have you done with the remaining 35,000?"

The Court adjourned at half-past 4 p. m.

Dec. 3, 1821.

Radderkissin Lollar, Sworn.—I know Chitterbhing Narutien, he was a pundit of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. I also know Chutter Mitteegee; he was indicted in this Court I believe some time after the delivering in one of the bewastars, in the year 1215 or 1216 (Bengal time); he was a pundit both before and after the giving in of the bewastar, and was subsequently suspended; he was a native of Denote, and was acquainted with the law practised there. Chitterbhing was a native of this country, and a very able man he was, for he was well acquainted with law. I know Budgeenott Sing; I am acquainted with his hand-writing, for I have seen him write often from the time of his coming to Calcutta; it was then that I became acquainted with him. This letter marked (A) is in the hand-writing of Budgeenott Sing, and also (B) Nos. 1 and 2, are in the same hand-writing. (C) Nos. 1 and 2, are also in his hand-writing, and the seal is his also. The 1st page of D is not in the hand-writing of Budgeenott, but all the remainder is; and the seal is his. (E) No. 2, is not in the hand-writing of Budgeenott, except the direction and seal; but (E) No. 1, is all in his hand-writing. I know the seals of Sreenarain and Nallikernar, the seals of letter (F) are of their impression. Eshkonli, who is dead, was the eldest brother of Budgeenott Sing. I know Ramnarain I did not see him in the Court at the time of the cause being tried; I was employed at that time by Nulleckerrain, in the year 1808. I had no conversation with Ramnarain respecting the cause, for he was not the Moktear. I know him at that time, and used occasionally to go and see him, and he sometimes came to see me, but he did not come to my house at the time the cause was pending. I also used to go and see Himidring, and sometimes used to meet Ramnarain there. The order of a pundit's appointment is written in English; he is appointed by the Governor-General in Council. I used to receive instructions from Ramnarain and Himidring to attend at the Court, and to plead in a manner the most advantageous to the cause. Hoodsen Sing appointed me to attend on that part.

Derogaciall, sworn.—I am employed in the office of Purneah, and I examined and took a copy of the record of that Court (this is a true copy of the original). My writing is on it, it was in the hands of Mr. White for about a minute. I do not know the person who wrote the paper, but the officer desired me to compare this with the original; I know him by sight, but I do not know his name. I have been in Calcutta some days. Radderkissin was present at the time of the copy being taken.

Radderkissin testified that he was present at the time, and it was taken from the books which contain all the decrees and proceedings of the Court; I did not compare it myself.

W. C. Blackquiere, Esq., sworn.—I am a magistrate of Calcutta, and first interpreter of this Court. I remember some years ago taking the evidence of Himidring. I think it was the year 1813, I can point out such letters as came to me at that time; those marked (A) and (C) are such as I had received; there were none of the others given into my possession at that time. I have made some translations of these letters, all of them except the one marked (D), and they are true translations; there were upwards of a hundred letters produced at the time of my translating them.

—Smith, sworn.—I am second interpreter of this Court; I translated this letter marked (D), and it is a correct translation.

Ulikissen Misser, sworn.—I know Doolerring; I was his servant, and continued in his service from the year 1213 to 1223. I was his gomasta at this place; he sent timber down to Calcutta. I remember the cause between Sreenarain and Nulleckerrain; I also remember a reference being made in that cause. When I was coming down to this place, Doolerring said, "Chitterpattee Boga will give you every information and instruction in case of a dispute taking place." I came to Calcutta in the year 1213. I knew Chitterpattee Jah; he died at Kidderpore. Doolerring had something to do with that cause, for he was the Moktear on the part of Gundader. I had some conversation with Chitterpattee in the year 1214 or 1215; I saw him twice or three times. I also had some conversation with my master relative to the cause at Purneah. Letters were directed from that place, but whether he was there himself, I cannot say. He came to Calcutta in the year 1215; I remember the bewastars being delivered into the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut relative to the cause then pending.

Radderkissin, examined.—The references

are sometimes made by the Zillah Court and sometimes by appeal.

Cross-examined.—I am a constable in the Police Office. I remember being sent up to Purneah with two warrants from the magistrate; when I got there I went to a particular house, and on endeavouring to find Himdiring, I was prevented by seapoys; this was in the year 1815; when I was going into the gate, I was stopped by a seapoy, and I had a great struggle with him; they appeared to be private seapoys, and wore black belts with bayonets. I was prevented a second time from serving the warrant, by two seapoys holding drawn bayonets over me.

Rammedy Sem, sworn.—I am the deputy keeper of the records of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. I have just compared this copy with the original, and it is copied from the record of that Court. The copy from which this is taken has been kept six or seven years; I had an order to compare this with the original from Mr. White. I knew Chitterpattay Jah; he was pundit of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut for many years, but I do not know exactly how long. I believe I was in the Court at the time of the bewaster being given in. I knew Chitterpattay Nerattay; he was a pundit also in that Court. This paper was with a string of paper, but when it came I do not know, but it came from the Provincial Court of Appeal. This cause was decided in the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. Radderkissin testified that the cause was before the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

John George, sworn.—I went up to Purneah in July last, for the purpose of serving an attachment on Himdiring. I was sent by Mr. Reid. I knew Himdiring before that time. I went up, but could not find him; I made a diligent search after him at his house, and I made many inquiries after him; but I could not see him, as he concealed himself in some part of his house. I was told by the people there that such was the case. I know Budgeenott.

Reid, sworn.—I am a merchant in this country. I knew Byad Jah, I was employed by him to conduct his affairs for him; he is since dead, and left me as his executor. I knew from report that Seemurain and Nulleckerrain had some claim to the estate. I also knew that Gogruday Jah was acting as an agent to Goodring; he is the same person that was examined before the Magistrate in 1812. I believe he is dead. I know Rammarain, and he was aware that I was acting as an agent to Byad Jah. The cause of Seemurain took place in 1812; it was generally favourable to Byad Jah for half the estate. I knew that Budgeenott and Seemurain gave security. About that time I had some conversation with Byad Jah; the date was proved in July 1812, and I had a conver-

sation with him in August. Budgeenott sent a message, and I went to him on that occasion; this was early in August; he afterwards came to me, and by his own desire. As soon as he came up where I was sitting, he said he was very desirous of uniting himself with me and my client. In consequence of the ill treatment he had received from Seemurain Roy, a great deal of conversation took place between us upon the subject, and he urged us repeatedly to let him join me and my client, in order to protect him against Seemurain. I told him I would do so, upon condition that he would inform me of all the bribes that had been given in the case of Gogruday Jah, relative to the estate of Rammarain Ratty, from the time of her death up to that time, in writing; he told me that in the event of my allowing him to join us, a full account of the bribes which had been given should be delivered to me, saying at the same time that I should not call him as a witness. The whole statement he said should be given in writing, as well as the documents which would be necessary to verify the statement. I was conducted before the magistrate, in consequence of the information I had received in the conversation with Budgeenott. Sing, he told me that he had been giving large sums of money, in the case of Gogruday Jah, and thereby had obtained a judgment in favour of Seemurain and Nulleckerrain. Budgeenott said that he and his brother had expended large sums of money, and that the parties were all disposed towards them; he said that the money which had been given was given to the Pundit; that it was he and his brother that had given it to them, and that Chitterpattay Jah was the Pundit at that time; he did not furnish me with the particulars as he had promised. I have seen him since. Goodring complained of Seemurain, and made use of the same expression as he had said before; he, on that occasion told me that he and his family had expended large sums of money, and that Seemurain had intrusted him. Goodring did not say how the money had been expended. I never have had any conversation with any of them since. There was a sum of money, to the amount of 10,000 rupees, in Company's paper, which had been lent to me, and I was sued for the amount, and the cause was decided against me in 1820, and I immediately after made a petition for an appeal. The first of this affair took place in the year 1808, and I endeavoured to gain all the information I could upon the subject, but I did not succeed until 1810. I then came down to Calcutta, and immediately wrote a statement of such information as I had obtained, and carried it to Mr. Martin. He refused to proceed upon it. I then went to the Advocate General of that time, and he told me that a magis-

man was bound to see into it. I then went to Mr. Martin again, and he immediately delivered summonses to be executed. I then could not proceed until 1812. Gonsudry Jai had no right to the estate, an indictment was preferred against Chitterpatt, Jai, for bribery. Humidring informed Mr. B. that he had an authority to pay him any sum of money. I never had any litigation with these persons, except for their owing me for 10,000 rupees. (In answer to an observation of the Advocate General's, that he believed that he would have a certain share of the estate, if the cause pending in England should prove favourable, he said, yes; and he thought he had worked as hard for it as ever he did for any cause that he was concerned in, and he was not in the habit of receiving bribes, for he had refused a lack from Buddenott's brother.) Adjourned, A. R. M.

Dec. 6, 1822

Mr. Fergusson rose to inform the Court, that his remaining witnesses had not yet arrived; but he considered those which had been produced had sufficiently proved the substance of the indictment.

Mr. Spink could not agree with his learned friend: for it was to be recollected that this was a charge of conspiracy, and so far as his opinion went, he considered that nothing in the shape of a conspiracy had been proved; he therefore opposed his learned friend, in saying that sufficient evidence had been produced. My Lord, this is a case which requires the utmost attention. I don't mean to contend that my clients are free from every thing which bears the resemblance of an offence; but is a man to be prosecuted, and brought to trial, for every little deviation from the path of strict integrity? If such were the principles upon which every person acted, it would, I will admit, be the means of making every man cautious to a nicety in all his actions; but I think it would greatly tend to destroy the harmony of civilized society, and diminish the philanthropy which exists at the present day; but this is not my principal object, for I mean to show that there is no proof of the money being paid as bribes.

Mr. Fergusson said he had produced facts, if facts were necessary, to prove that a conspiracy had been formed.

Mr. Spink then addressed the Jury.

Gentlemen of the Jury, in the course of those proceedings you must have observed many statements which have been given by the witnesses for the prosecution, extremely favourable to my clients. I beg you will weigh well the nature of their offence, the conspiracy alleged against them. I say again, has not to any way been proved. Gentlemen, it is frequently said that justice is lame, but I am certain not more so than this case is itself; for

notwithstanding the extraordinary delay in bringing it to a trial, it is not brought forward effectually yet, for my learned friend tells you that he has not been able to procure the whole of his witnesses, although he has had no less than fourteen or fifteen years time to act upon. Gentlemen, my learned friend introduced his client to you as being an eccentric man; and well he might, for a greater object of eccentricity I never beheld. Mr. Reid's extraordinary disposition and activity of mind would help (and I dare say has helped) him through many difficulties, which most ordinary men would sink under. He tells you, that so early as the year 1808 he commenced gaining all the information possible relative to the claims of the estate of Ramnarain Rutt, but did not succeed until the year 1810; he then gets into a long train of events that took place from that time to this, and yet, notwithstanding all his vigilance and indefatigable exertions, his case is as lame as it is possible for it to be: for there has been no satisfactory evidence given, why this cause was not brought forward sooner, or why the witnesses for the prosecution did not appear before this time. What is the reason why this cause was not brought forward in the year 1812? Instead of doing this, a constable is sent up, five years after the transaction actually took place. In order to apprehend this clever and cunning fellow Humidring, but without effect; in consequence of some sort of stratagem, I suppose, he is not to be found. I say there has been no satisfactory evidence why this man is not now before the Court; for notwithstanding seven years experience of what a slippery eel this Humidring is, yet they very quietly let him remain until the very moment they are about to bring forward the prosecution, and then, as an excuse for his non-appearance, you are told that the officers have been prevented from serving their warrants, by the opposition of sepoys, and other obstacles. It is very well known that if you send a person to find what he does not wish to find, a variety of excuses may be instituted for want of success. Gentlemen, I say that justice is lame, and the delay which has been occasioned is lame indeed; and I declare, if a man is guilty of an offence, I should say that to let that offence sleep and remain dormant, for no less than a period of twelve or fourteen years, and then to bring him to trial is as great an act of injustice as could well be practised. I understand that Government would have nothing to do with this affair; I only know that I never have heard or read about an application being made; and I have a great doubt whether such a thing has been done, and I dare say, if such an application had been made to Government the answer would have been, this is so.

old a case that it is not worth bringing it forward at so late a time as this. There is another circumstance to be taken into consideration; the circumstance and affairs of the witnesses may have materially changed since the first commencement of this business: it is therefore a matter of serious importance bringing a person to trial after fourteen years have elapsed since the commission of the offence charged. Now, then, let us look into the nature of this offence; we are told that the defendants are guilty of bribing the Pundits of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, in order to obtain a verdict favourable to them; and whether they really did so bribe the Pundits or not, is a matter of very little importance to me; my business is to show, that the testimony given is not sufficient to implicate them in any such design, for it is clear that what these men did was not out of the common course of justice. Doolerring, you find, is the person who made himself so active in this case; and you will bear in mind that he is a person deeply implicated in this nefarious design. This circumstance has been in agitation from time to time, but I certainly must confess that it appears to me very strange, that, considering their great anxiety to bring this case forward, they did not put it into execution in the first instance. When you find my learned friend stating the case to be already sufficiently proved, without producing the remainder of the witnesses from Purneah, they must surely have imagined beforehand that the witnesses they had obtained, would be sufficient to bear them through the cause. Gentlemen, the time these letters were written is another important consideration; only consider the length of time they have laid by, and how many changes they might possibly have gone through in so long a time. In letter (E) there is nothing that tends to bribery, and it is nothing more than a strange composition of ridiculous superstition; there is not one word relative to the Pundits receiving a bribe; there is not even so much as can lead to a suspicion of bribery; and as to the letter marked (A), it is nothing more than a mere observation and instruction to Hindring to go down to Calcutta, and do what is necessary to be done. The remainder of the letters are not worthy of observation. Gentlemen, I must now call your attention to the witness Hoodensing: he is a person who was employed by the Vakeel in order to carry into effect a bribery: this man seems to delight in his profession; you find that he represents himself to have been in the employ of Budgeenott, and after having conformed to the agreement of his people, agreeable to the promise of 4,000 rupees and two shawls, he turns round to betray his employers; and

gives his statement in favour of the prosecutor, and with all the readiness possible; for he goes and tells a number of things to him, and endeavours to implicate other persons, who are perfectly free and innocent of any thing relative to the case. You will observe, gentlemen, that he is the witness who endeavours to implicate my client Goadring with Ramnarain and Budgeenott Sing. I repeat, that there is no proof of a conspiracy in the letters, marked (E) and (A): you must observe that Goadring stands in a very different light to the other two, as distinct, indeed, as the remainder of the letters are from those of (E) and (A). Mr. Blaquiere states, that they remained in his possession all the time without being translated and embodied with the rest; it is therefore for you to consider why, and by what means they have been neglected; and I consider it almost an impossibility to tell whether they are in the hand-writing of those persons which they are said to be. Is it consistent to suppose that, after the lapse of fourteen or fifteen years, a man can recognize the hand-writing of any other person? I myself am certain that my hand-writing is materially altered since that time; therefore I submit, so far as the hand-writing of those individuals go towards proving a conspiracy with an intent to bribe, that no proof has been given at all of any such thing. Gentlemen, you will observe that after Hoodensing had had a full perusal of the letters, they were put into the hands of Radderkisen, and the passages which Hoodensing had selected as not being in the hand-writing of Budgeenott Sing, he Radderkisen declared were in his hand-writing; now then you must perceive the great difficulty there is in proving a person's hand-writing, after it has laid by so long a period as this, for you see even these two persons, who are so intimately concerned in this affair, disagree as to their hand-writing. You find that the witness Hoodensing was superseded by a person sent down for that purpose; which plainly discovers to you the character of that man. As far as relates to the rest of the letters, I protest that no discreet man would have written any such letters; and, in my humble opinion, it is a matter of great doubt whether they are genuine or not; it certainly appears to me that they are forged, and I maintain that there is no evidence to prove that they are otherwise: for it is strange to suppose that these letters could have been laid by unknown and unexamined all this time, without the interference of some person. I draw a distinction between the letters marked (E) and (A) and the remainder; but I have a strong suspicion of the whole, and very much doubt their being genuine. The only remaining evidence is that of Mr. Reid. I mentioned to you before that that gentle-

man was introduced to you as being an eccentric character, and it was my task to examine him: you remember no doubt how lavish and unsparing he was in his statement; so much so, that I found he was sufficiently capable of explaining himself without my interference; I therefore let him go on, and he thundered out at such a prodigious rate, as to show neither mercy nor quarter to any one. I believe this very gentleman has led one of the most active lives possible to be imagined, and I fancy it is very well known, that where he once takes an aversion, he is a most bitter enemy; and, as Dr. Johnson says, "a real hater." He went on, as you are aware, tilting at each person as he engrossed his thoughts, and against whom he felt the slightest degree of aversion, rubbing them without mercy, and, unfolding matters which he was aware would greatly interest the public mind. I don't mean to say that he is mad; but I think he possesses a most extraordinary imagination, such a one as I believe few persons beside himself possess; for I don't suppose that in all the causes in which he has been concerned, that he ever considered himself wrong once, notwithstanding the number of persons he has contended with. He very naturally imputed a charge of conspiracy to these persons; and I fancy his activity in endeavouring to prove their guilt is as much to promote his own views as those of any other person; and I cannot help remarking how very slow he appeared to be in remembering many circumstances, in answer to some of my questions. He found great difficulty in recollecting even the conversation which took place between himself and Budgeonott. But such is the nature of his temper, that he comes forward exposing the very conversation which had been imparted to him as a confidential friend; it would be dreadful indeed if the generality of mankind were not guided by better principles than those. But what is the nature of this conversation? Why, Budgeonott comes forward and implores the protection of Mr. Reid and Byad Jai, against the malevolence of Sreenarain; is there any thing very remarkable in so doing? We all know, I dare say, that he is a man of indefatigable exertion; but notwithstanding that, it appears that this cause has been in jeopardy for a long time. But it is absurd to suppose that any thing can be drawn from this evidence; for it appears to have been nothing more than careless, loose talk between themselves; or Budgeonott might probably have been somewhat influenced by the extraordinary character which Mr. Reid is known to bear, and in order to avoid entering into a contest with such a dangerous man, considered it better to conciliate matters, and remain in amity with him; which, no doubt, was the im-

pression on his mind at the time of entering into this conversation with him. But the conversation, you will observe, was generally or wholly in respect to the Pundits, and of the money which had been paid at different times, and to different persons; it is therefore only consistent to suppose that the conversation was loose and inconsiderate, and, in my opinion, ought not to be admitted as evidence against my clients; and really, Gentlemen, it is my firm opinion that Mr. Reid would have acted with much more credit to himself, if he had not come forward and exposed the secrets which had been confided to him. I am firmly of belief that no man of sound principles and integrity would ever divulge secrets which had been imparted to him as confidential. It appears to me that the visit of this person was for nothing else than to smooth him down and keep him quiet, knowing what a turbulent character he is. But what did his statement of the conversation turn to at last? Why, that he would not swear that any conversation took place respecting the Pundits at all; which shows that the conversation was loose and irregular throughout, consequently cannot properly be received as evidence; and at the same time I consider it would have been far better, if he had confined himself to such a statement as he could safely have given upon oath. We are told that Mr. Reid borrowed 10,000 rupees from this man, who is, I believe, a Purneah banker, and who afterwards sued him for the amount; and he no sooner found that the cause was decided against him, than, with his usual vindictive disposition, he commences bringing forward an indictment; as much as to say, "I will work them for the trouble and expense they have been putting me to." It appears quite evident to me, that Mr. Reid has brought forward this indictment, as much or more for his own private purpose, than for the benefit of any other individual; however that may be, it is not for me to decide, but so I think. With respect to the Pundits of a Court, I think it is a great pity that there are any such persons, for they are people generally totally unqualified for such an important office; they are persons destitute of every kind of information relative to the duties assigned to them; and I don't suppose there is one but what will yield to the influence of a bribe. Gentlemen, I shall conclude by repeating, that I don't consider there has been any satisfactory evidence given against either of my clients. With respect to Rammahin, he being the Gomasta of the Bank, he has acted in a manner customary for such persons to do; which is that of paying a sum of money, in obedience to an order for that purpose. I therefore submit that there has been no evidence sufficient to authorize you in imposing a

severe punishment upon them; and as to Mr. Reid's evidence, it is nothing else than a loose conversation spoken at random. The whole case is therefore for your mature consideration; and I again submit that there is not sufficient evidence to commit either of them.

After the Learned Gentleman had concluded his speech, which occupied the greater part of the day, Sir Al. Butler addressed the Jury, in a brief, but clear and energetic style; and after having read over, and commented upon the most important parts of the evidence, he concluded by hoping they would weigh well the whole nature of the case, and return a verdict accordingly. The Jury retired for about three-quarters of an hour, and returned with their verdict: Ramnarain and Budgeenott—Guilty. Goadring—Not Guilty.—*Hurt.*

Jan. 7, 1822.

Mr. Ferguson moved that Ramnarain Roy and Budgeenott Sing, who had been convicted last session on a charge of attempting to bribe the Pundit of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, to obtain a favourable opinion in a case pending before the Zillah Court of Poornah, should be brought up to receive judgment.

The Advocate General addressed the Court on behalf of his clients, the defendants, in mitigation of punishment. Although he had good grounds to move for a new trial, he would, rather than do so, submit, on behalf of his clients, to the decision of the Court at present, because it was a case that had been a long time lying over; and he would rather have the sentence now, such as their Lordships should in their wisdom think fit to pronounce, than subject his clients to the trouble and anxiety of a new prosecution, which would keep their minds in painful suspense and misery so much longer.

Mr. Ferguson stated, on behalf of his client the prosecutor, that Mr. Reid had no wish whatever to harass the prisoners. He had instituted the prosecution with a view to expose the practice which had existed of corrupting the officers of justice: having succeeded in proving this, he had completely gained his point, and would therefore cheerfully acquiesce in whatever sentence their Lordships in their wisdom should pronounce. He thought no blame would attach to Mr. Reid's conduct for any part of the prosecution. In his opinion, Mr. Reid's conduct throughout had been highly praiseworthy, and he was entitled to the thanks of the public. Mr. Reid did not desire the defendants to be severely punished; he would be satisfied even if the Court did not award them any punishment.

The Hon. Chief Justice then proceeded to pronounce sentence on the prisoners,

To attempt to corrupt the officers of justice by means of a bribe was an offence of a very aggravated nature, and could not be passed over lightly. To deprive persons of their property in this manner, was nothing less than swindling or robbery; and besides, it went to deprive society of the protection of the laws, by rendering them nugatory, and corrupting the stream of justice at the source. But in the present case there were mitigating circumstances that most weigh in favour of the prisoners. The offence had been committed so long as fourteen years ago, and the prosecution with which the parties were threatened was kept hanging over their heads a great length of time, and this itself was a severe punishment. Another consideration was, that they were not the principals in the transaction, but merely servants acting according to the orders of their masters. It would not amount to a justification of a man for doing a bad deed that he was ordered by another; but in this country, where servants are so much under the controul of their superiors, many servants do that for their masters which they would not do for themselves.

Budgeenott Sing, who was the principal offender, was sentenced to be imprisoned three months in the common jail of Calcutta, and to pay a fine of 2,000 rupees to the King; and Ramnarain Roy, whose offence was less aggravated, to pay a fine of 2,000 rupees to the King; and both to enter into recognizances for their good behaviour for five years, themselves in 5,000 rupees, and two sureties each in 2,500 rupees. Ramnarain's punishment is limited to a fine on account of his ill state of health.—*Cal. Jour.*

DISTURBANCES IN OUDE.

We understand, from a correspondent, that great preparations have been making at Sultanpoor-Oude, in anticipation of the campaign about to be undertaken by the Infantry of that station, the cavalry of Sultanpoor-Benares, and the Artillery of Cawnpoor, against Qasim Alee Khan, who has barricaded himself in one of his forts, because the Amil (at the instigation of Agameer, the Prime Minister at the Court of Lucknow) wished to impose upon him a heavier assessment than had been fixed at the time of the annual settlement. Qasim Alee Khan would not submit to the imposition, and the exaction attempted to be levied on him; a party of the royal troops was detached to seize him; he resisted their attempts effectually, killed many, and wounded a few, and set them at defiance. The consequence is, that he is to cope now with some of the Company's regiments, in concert with the King's, and it is expected that the Griffs will see some service; it is however the general opinion, that the alleged culprit

(against whom Agameer is so much enraged on account of his refusal to acquiesce in the unjust terms proposed) will seek protection in some of the districts adjacent to the dominions of his Majesty the King of Oude.—*John Bull.*

DOUBTFUL CONFESSION OF MURDER.

From a Correspondent.—"A somewhat singular case of law or conscience has lately come under discussion. A soldier in the European Regiment at Ghazepore (urged, as he stated, by remorse) came forward and confessed that he had robbed and murdered a market woman near Totness, in Devonshire, on the evening of the 4th of January 1815. Several of his comrades stated circumstances confirmatory of the story; doubts, however, arose that the whole had been fabricated by the men for the purpose of being sent home, and in consequence of various circumstances strengthening the suspicion, they have returned to their duty. Should it happen that any of your readers resided in the neighbourhood at the time, it would be obliging if they would let us know whether the perpetration of such a crime was or was not currently reported.

"The only case at all similar that I remember to have heard of, was of a man who was apprehended in a field near London, with irons on his legs, marked 'York, No. 5.' On refusing to give any satisfactory account of himself, it was inferred that he had broke jail, and he was forwarded to York in a post-chaise. On his arrival he thanked his conductors for conveying him, and bid them adieu. The whole was a trick to get over a journey which he was desirous to make cheaply and expeditiously."

We may also remind the reader of a similar anecdote, told of Rabelais, we believe. This facetious writer happened to be a considerable distance from Paris, to which place he wished immediately to repair; but he was poor and needy, and had not the means of travelling. The expedient he hit upon was to wrap up in parcels small quantities of buckshot, and label them with "Poison for the King, Poison for the Dauphin, Poison for the Ministers," &c. The parcels were purposely exposed in his room where his host was likely to find them; they were accordingly discovered; and Rabelais, inwardly delighted with the success of his artifice, was forthwith dispatched as a criminal to Paris, but soon released.—*Cal. Lit. Gaz.* Jan. 10.

ASIANIC INTELLECTUAL ACADEMY.

We noticed on a former occasion the surprising progress made by a young Hindoo, about fifteen years of age, named Hurry Doss Bose, at the Durrumollah Academy, particularly in penmanship;

and Gopee Kishun Deb has just laid before us several specimens of his son-in-law's ingenuity and talents.—A Map of the World on Mercator's projection; a Sheet of all kinds of Ornamental Writing, both beautifully executed, and some drawings, which reflect great credit on his industry. The following farewell letter, on being withdrawn from school, is more understand, entirely of his own composition:

"Mr. Drummond, Mr. Christie, and Ushers of this Establishment: As I am now leaving your seminary, I beg to return my most sincere and grateful thanks, for the improvement which I feel I have made during the five years I have been under your tuition. I am fully sensible of the importance of your instruction, and fondly trust that my gratitude, for the assiduous care which has been bestowed on my education, will be fully evinced to you and to my respected father-in-law, Baboo Gopee Kishun Deb, by the rectitude of my future life. Believe me, I shall ever consider that you have conferred upon me the most exalted benefit which man can receive! and I sincerely hope that the day is not far distant, when all my countrymen will be awakened to a full estimation of the importance of European learning, and confess that there is something in the possession of knowledge far beyond the mere power of amassing riches. With my best wishes for your prosperity, I again tender you my heartfelt thanks; and with much regret I bid you all farewell."

Dr. Drummond is said to have replied nearly in the following terms:

"Hurry Doss Bose: It must be at all times delightful for us to know that we have performed our duty satisfactorily; and I am certain I express the feelings of all the gentlemen of this Establishment, when I say, that such handsome acknowledgments as you have just uttered, would be a full reward for all that our united endeavours could accomplish. It has often been my agreeable duty, on such occasions as the present, to express my great approbation of your genius and industry; and in you we have an ornamental confirmation of that impious doctrine, which would make colour the test of intellect: that blasphemy is now leaving the world; and man over all the earth is begun to be considered as solely the child of circumstance. You are now to enter on the world, and must to some degree be subjected to its wayward prejudices; and there are prejudices in every country and among every people. I trust, however, you will never bend from the true dignity of knowledge; and as you have yourself expressed a fervent wish that your countrymen should be speedily awakened to a sense of the value of real learning, be your conduct a practical illustration of its many benefits.

You have already received many medals, and other acknowledgments of general proficiency; I now present you with "Simpson's Euclid," a book of that hallowed truth, which no creed can question. Build high upon the foundation which you have laid. Be as useful a man as you have been an excellent pupil.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., Dec. 27.*

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

On Friday, Dec. 21st, the eleventh annual examination of the children under the care of the Benevolent Institution was held by Dr. Marshman the Secretary, at the School-rooms in the Lall Bazar, in the presence of a highly respectable attendance, assembled in consequence of a previous advertisement. The boys were examined relative to their proficiency in reading, spelling, writing, and arithmetic; and the elder class in English grammar, geography, and the Bengallee language: when all acquitted themselves greatly to the satisfaction of the company present. The girls, to the number of eighty four, were then examined in reading, writing, knitting, and various kinds of needle-work, in which their proficiency appeared to be such as to spread a glow of delight through the whole company, as they contemplated so great a number of young persons in the lowest rank of Christian society, thus rescued from ignorance and vice, and enabled to support themselves by the labour of their own hands. A lady in the higher ranks of life, to whose goodness the Institution has been often indebted, had a few weeks before sent a stock of apparel and of new cloth to the girls' School, which gave them an opportunity of previously making up the whole for themselves. The girls all therefore, through this lady's prudent benevolence, appeared neatly clad at the examination; and the joy and pleasure which were visible in their countenances, added not a little to the satisfaction of the company. The examination being finished, the children sang together one of Watt's Divine Songs, beginning

"The praises of my tongue,
I offer to the Lord."

and the Rev. Mr. Lawson offered up an appropriate prayer for the children, and the benefactors and supporters of the Institution.

It is now twelve years since the formation of this Institution, in which time it has not only increased in Calcutta to four times the size first intended, the number originally contemplated being no more than fifty children, and the number of children present at this examination exceeded two hundred; but branches of it have spread to Serampore, Dacca, and Chittagong, where they embrace nearly

all the indigent Christian children to be found in these towns, as soon as they come to the proper age for instruction. Thus the generous support this Institution has experienced from the public, has, with the divine blessing, been the means in these twelve years of introducing into useful life, without interfering in the least with the parents' right over their children, more than a thousand youths, who might otherwise have been a prey to vice and ignorance, but most of whom are now valuable though humble members of society.

We are sorry to learn that this valuable Institution is at present somewhat in arrears.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz. Jan. 3, 1822.*

CALCUTTA SCHOOL SOCIETY.

The second annual examination of the boys educated under the patronage of the Calcutta School Society, took place on the 4th Jan., at the house of Baboo Gopeemohun Deb, in Sobah Bazar, in the presence of the Hon. Sir E. H. East, and a numerous assembly of European ladies and gentlemen, with many natives of the first respectability.

The company assembled first proceeded to the examination of a number of Bengallee girls, educated at two Female Schools in the neighbourhood, instituted by the Juvenile Society for the establishment and support of the Bengallee Female School; and the progress of the whole, amounting to nearly forty, was such as to give evident satisfaction to the assembly.

About one hundred and fifty boys (selected from 2,800, the number of boys in the Indigenous Schools in this city under the patronage of the Society,) were there examined in the different branches of education taught by the Society, viz. general geography, with a particular account of the history and geography of Hindoostan, and a description of the boundaries, population, principal towns, rivers, productions &c. of every zillah in Bengal, as contained in the instructive copy books published by the Calcutta School Book Society; in reading, writing, and spelling correctly the Bengallee language, with the meaning of the words and the common rules of arithmetic; in all which they shewed considerable improvement.

The students at the Hindoo College, the expense of whose education is defrayed by the Society, were then examined in reading, writing and spelling in English, and the more advanced in the translation of English into Bengallee, and *vice versa*; miscellaneous questions in geography, astronomy, and general history were also put to them by the gentlemen present, and the explanations and answers of the pupils gave great satisfaction to the company.

About three hundred useful school books were then distributed as prizes to the boys according to their improvement, and the Meeting separated.

We regret to state, that the regular income of this valuable Institution is by no means equal to its expenditure, and that without increased pecuniary support, its present exertions cannot be continued, much less enlarged. Under these circumstances, it gives us pleasure to announce, that more extensive applications to the public for aid are making by its officers, and we doubt not our readers will meet them with a generosity correspondent to the necessities of the Institution, which is calculated to effect so much lasting and extensive benefit, at an expense comparatively inconsiderable.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz., Jan. 17.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cawnpore, Jan. 19, 1822.—The avidity with which the natives of India rush into hazardous speculations, is such at times, as to astonish the boldest European merchant; a reference to the sums lately paid for opium in Calcutta, and the prices they have given in the Douab for cotton, within these two months, establishes the truth of this observation. The payment of 4,500 rupees for a chest of opium, however surprising, cannot much affect our mercantile patrons; but the rates of cotton, and the various fluctuations to which it is subject, come home to the bosoms and feelings of all in these provinces concerned in trade.

Cotton, ten weeks ago, was sold at Furruckabad at 18 rupees per maund; it is now 12-12. The original purchasers must consequently have suffered greatly. Many bankruptcies have occurred at Cutchoura, and it is said many more will take place, as there are no real purchasers in the bazars, and the reports we sometimes have of bona-fide sales having been effected, must be regarded as the *sparrings* of boxers, rather than those unequivocal contests which set the whole of the fancy in anxious commotion.

We have some reason for believing that cotton will come down to ten rupees per maund this season; in which event it is imagined the shipping interest will be greatly benefited, as at this price the article may be sent home with a chance of at least paying a handsome freight. It will be gratifying to our readers in general to learn, that the rubbery crops hold out at present every prospect of an abundant harvest; those of the Douab are particularly luxuriant, healthy and vigorous, from the Jumna's banks to the shores of the Ganges. Indeed, the whole of the Upper Provinces is in a high state of cultivation. Prosperity and happiness seem to have taken place of that poverty, wretchedness

and barrenness, which characterized the districts seventeen years ago, previously to their being subjected to humane laws and an efficient police.—*Hurkaru.*

CELEBRATION OF THE "BUSSUNT PUNCHUMEE," AT LUCKNOW.

We have this moment received letters from Lucknow, dated the 30th of January, detailing the splendid ceremonies that took place there on the celebration of the *Bussunt Punchumee*, which it is perhaps unnecessary to observe is a Hindoo, not a Mohummedan festival. Our correspondent informs us that his Majesty the King, the heir apparent, and the princes of the blood royal, as well as the whole of the courtiers, were arrayed according to ancient custom in vestments of yellow; and it is reported among the fashionables at Ghazee-ood-deen Shah Zuman's, that his Majesty commanded his minister to array all the Europeans in his service in shawl dresses of the same colour. Elephants with ornamented howdahs, carriages and horses had been sent to the Resident in the morning, for himself and the ladies and gentlemen of his family, who all accompanied his Majesty to the Moobaruck Munzil: where

High on a throne of royal state, which far
Oursheathed the wealth of Ormus and of Ind,
Or where the gorgeous East with richest hand
Showers on her Kings barbaric pearl and gold,
The King exalted sat.

The river was covered with boats, ornamented with yellow flags and ensigns, in a manner so truly novel and resplendent, that the admiring spectators seemed lost in wonderment and delight. The boats were crowded with dancers, singers, mimics and musicians from the Carnatic, and other parts of India. Four battalions of His Majesty's Infantry were drawn up in martial array, on the opposite side of the river, together with three regiments of cavalry under the command of Nardeen Sing, Soota Sing, Aseery Sing, and Hussun Allee, with the Sewars and Shooturawars of Meodoo Khan, Fakker Mohummid Khan, and Bukhtowar Sing. The King sat on his throne surrounded with mirrors, on the banks of the river, while the troops marched past in review, the bands playing martial airs and the colours flying.

Our correspondent goes on to say: "We have not heard whether any of the robbers, who committed the depredations in cantonments on the night of the 26th December, have been yet apprehended: but considering the imbecility and supineness of the native Executive government, we have reason to believe that the malefactors are still at liberty. We are all on the *qui vive* on account of the expedition expected to march immediately from Sulzapore-Oude, against the Zemindar of

Akberpore (I believe his name is Kasim Aly), who has fallen under the imperial, or rather I should say the ministerial displeasure, in consequence of his not paying a larger revenue into the Royal Exchequer than had been stipulated and assessed at the time of the last settlement. This is all the news of a local nature which I have to communicate to you. It is enough, however, to show you a specimen of the doings in this metropolis.

"P.S. By the bye, I may as well mention, that an engagement has taken place between the Tehsildar of the Purgannah Deccanabad (about 25 kos to the eastward of Lucknow) and the refractory Zemindar of Soorajpore Bherola. The Tehsildar was wounded with a matchlock ball, and many of his men were killed and wounded. He also lost a gun in the engagement, which was carried off by the rebel Zemindar, but I understand he has got another to replace it from Lucknow."

—John Hall.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

Jessore.—By accounts from Jessore, we regret to learn that the district is becoming very unhealthy, and many of the inhabitants are reported to have died of cholera morbus. This is, indeed, the season when that dreadful scourge of humanity may be expected to re-appear amongst us, and people will do well to adopt such measures as experience has taught to be useful in guarding against its attack. Although little is yet known respecting the causes of the malady, we cannot help thinking that it is intimately connected with atmospheric changes; whatever, therefore, can protect the body from sudden vicissitudes in the temperature, humidity, or electrical condition of the surrounding medium, will go far to accomplish the object. Perhaps, of all other means, flannel worn next the surface, and the regular daily use of the cold bath, will be found the most efficient.

—*Cal. Jour.*, Feb. 5.

DEATHS.

Jan. 29. Mrs. Higgins, the wife of Mr. J. W. Higgins, Honourable Company's Marine, of a daughter.

31. Mrs. C. Wilshire, of a daughter.

Feb. 6. The lady of Maj. Gall, of a son.
— The wife of Mr. Joseph D'Mello, of a son.

7. At Chowringhee, the lady of W. Prinscp, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 6. At Glazepore, Henry Smith, Esq., of the Civil Service, to Maria Charlotte, eldest daughter of Lieut. Colonel Wilson, of the Honourable Company's European regt.

Feb. 6. At St. John's Cathedral, by the

Rev. D. Corrie, Capt. John Anthony Hodgson, of the 10th regt. N.I., Surveyor-General of India, to Mrs. Harriott.

DEATHS.

Jan. 16. At Patna, Mr. Anth. David, Trader, aged 62 years, after a few days' illness of the dropsy.

26. Ann Drew, the wife of Sub-Conductor Drew, aged 16 years.

Feb. 4. Mrs. Isabella Morcillo, aged 21 years.

5. Mr. Peter Beale, aged 21 years and six months.

10. At Puttyghur, at the house of her grandfather, Mr. William Collins, Hanna Elizabeth O'Connor, the only child of Mr. Peter O'Connor, aged 15 years.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Criminal Sessions commenced on Thursday last (10th Jan.). The Chief Justice, Sir Edmund Stanley, charged the Grand Jury in an address of great ability, which was replete with legal learning, evincing a most extensive knowledge of the science of jurisprudence.

His Lordship commenced his charge by stating, that if ancient usage and the long established forms of judicial practice in Criminal Courts, had not sanctioned the propriety and wisdom of Judges addressing Grand Jurors from the bench, and conveying to them some information and instruction upon the various articles of their inquiry, he should have hardly thought it necessary to trespass upon them for a moment, when he saw so many gentlemen of high stations, respectable characters and experience, and who had so often discharged the important functions of Grand Jurors, impannelled upon the present occasion. And although, according to the report of the calendar, the interval between this and the last Quarterly Session had accumulated several cases for that inquiry, to which they had been just sworn, yet he was happy to find, for the credit of the police and magistracy who exercised the important and useful offices of preventive justice, that the calendar furnished no instances within the limits of Madras of those violent burglaries, and midnight robberies and depredations, which were stated from authority to have prevailed some months since in one of the sister Presidencies, and to have occasioned much alarm to the public.

The greater number of offences upon the calendar here consisted of thieving and common larcenies in various shapes, which he feared could not be entirely suppressed in a settlement consisting of so large and

sluſting a population of various countries, habits and pursuits; though much might, and had been done, to diſmiſh the evil by a vigilant police, and a due execution of the law, for the protection of the honeſt and induſtrious part of the community. He had carefully read all the informations, which had been returned, and he thought the Grand Jury would be of opinion that the evidence, whether direct or circumſtantial, was ſufficient in moſt, if not in all the caſes; to warrant them in finding the bills, and ſending the perſons accuſed to their trial.

His Lordſhip was ſorry, however, to be obliged to miſter to two caſes of murder: one charged to have been committed at Madras, by a *despoſ* in the ſervice of his highneſs the Nabob, of a woman, who lived with him as his concubine, or ſervant, and the other, charged to have been committed at Quilon, by a ſerjeant of his Maſteſty's 89th regiment, on a private ſoldier of the ſame regiment. In the firſt caſe, the principal difficulty which would preſent itſelf to the Grand Jury would be to aſcertain, to their ſatisfaction, what was the cauſe of the death of the deceased, or whether ſhe came to her death in conſequence of any injury done to her by the violent act of the priſoner; and that difficulty was certainly much increased by the death of Dr. Scott, who opened the deceased immediately after her death. His depoſition before the Coroner, if regularly taken, which his Lordſhip preſumed it was, and when identified by him, would be legal evidence before them, as it would be before the Petit Jury upon his trial; but ſtill, upon reading his depoſition, conſiderable difficulty occurred in forming a ſatisfactory judgment, or coming to the concluſion, that the ſtrokes ſtated to have been given by the priſoner with a rattan, on the morning of the day before her death, or the alleged kicks, had cauſed her death. With reſpect to the provocation alleged by the priſoner for the beating he gave her, that of not bringing his rice to him when on guard, it was an extremely light one; and although a maſter may, by the Mahomedan as well as the Britiſh law, give his ſervant moderate and reaſonable correction for any miſconduct, and if it happens to occaſion death againſt his will, and intention, it would be only homicide by miſadventure, yet if he exceeds the bounds of moderation, either in the manner, the inſtrument, or the quantity of punishment, it would be manſlaughter at leaſt, and in ſome caſes, according to the circumſtances, murder. If the ſtrokes are given with a cudgel, or other weapon not likely to kill, though improper for the purpoſe of correction, it would be manſlaughter; if with a dangerous weapon, likely to kill or maim, or by repeated kicks, or ſtamping upon the belly, or ſuch like

exceſſive correction (due regard being always had to the age and ſtrength of the party), it would amount to murder; as ſuch cruel correction would demonſtrate the malignant heart, regardless of ſocial duty, and bent upon miſchief, which is the true meaning of malice in our law. But you muſt firſt be ſatisfied that the deceased came to her death in conſequence of the act of the priſoner; and if you have ſtrong probable evidence before you of that fact, either from the depoſitions of Dr. Scott, or the riſe and evidence of the living witneſſes, it will be your duty to find the Bill for murder, and put the priſoner upon his trial.

The Chief Juſtice then adverted to the caſe of the Serjeant of his Maſteſty's 89th regiment at Quilon, who is charged with the murder of a private ſoldier in the ſame regiment, by ſhooting him with a loaded muſket in the barrack-room, on the morning of the 24th September laſt, without any previous quarrel or apparent cauſe or motive. This caſe, ſo far as it is diſcloſed by the informations, ſeems to be a homicide for which no motive can be aſſigned, but that which reſults from a depraved, malignant, or morbid ſtate of mind, which ſtimulates a man who is tired of his own life, or wiſhes to get away from the duty of his regiment (of which too many fatal inſtances have occurred among the military at the diſtant ſtations), to commit a murder and take away the life of ſomebody, whoever he may be, regardless of, or taking his chance of the conſequences. The Grand Jury muſt very well know, that in order to conſtitute the crime of murder, it is not neceſſary to prove malice, or to ſhew by diſtinct evidence that any ill-will exiſted in the mind of the accuſed towards the deceased in particular; that all homicide is preſumed to be malicious until the contrary appeareth, and that not only ſuch killing as is the reſult of an expreſs premeditated reſolution to take away the life of another who is put to death, but alſo ſuch killing as happens in conſequence of ſuch an act as ſhews general malice againſt all mankind, and a wicked, depraved, and malignant heart, falls within the legal definition of murder; as firing a loaded gun among a multitude of perſons, or reſolving to kill the next man he meets, and killing a perſon he never ſaw before, or killing a perſon ſuddenly, without any, or without a conſiderable provocation. The Grand Jury would have occaſion to apply thoſe principles to the caſe of the Serjeant of the 89th regiment, who is charged with the murder of the ſoldier at Quilon; there is nothing ſtated in the informations which it can be collected that this homicide aroſe from accident, or that can riſe any preſumption in the priſoner's favour to juſtify, excuſe or alleviate the homicide, or that he did not know the muſket was charged;

but if any thing did exist which could raise such a presumption, it would form no ground for the Grand Jury not to find the Bill; on the contrary, it would be their duty, if the evidence satisfies them that the deceased came to his death by a shot fired by the prisoner, to find the Bill, and leave the circumstances to be further inquired into, upon the more extended examination of the evidence on both sides before the Court and Petit Jury.—The Chief Justice then adverted to the case of a private soldier in his Majesty's Royal Scots stationed at Trichinopoly, charged with wilfully and maliciously shooting at a Serjeant in the same regiment on the 8th October last: this offence, which was a high misdemeanor at common law, was made a felony of death by the Statute 9th Geo. I. c. 22., commonly called the Black Act, which Act has been determined to be in force in India by all the Judges, in the case of Lieut. Mosely, who was convicted at Bombay in the year 1807, for shooting at Captain Martin, at Poonah, and reserved by Sir James Mackintosh, the then Recorder of Bombay, for their opinion; and many convictions have since taken place upon this statute, which was passed before the original charter establishing the British law and erecting the British Courts in the different Presidencies of India; soon after the statute was made, it received a construction, which has ever since been adhered to, in the case of Arnold, who was convicted, in 1723, for shooting at Lord Onslow. Malice is an essential ingredient to constitute this offence; no act of shooting, therefore, will amount, under this statute, to a capital offence, unless it be accompanied with such circumstances, as in construction of law would have amounted to murder if death had ensued; and it follows, that neither an accidental shooting, nor a shooting in a transport of passion, excited by such a degree of provocation as would have reduced the homicide, if it had ensued, to manslaughter, are shootings within the meaning of this Act. The second ingredient necessary to bring the offence within the statute, is that the gun or pistol should be levelled at or towards the person shot at, or at least in the direction in which he then was; and thirdly, it is necessary to show, by direct or circumstantial evidence, that the gun, musket, or other instrument, was loaded with gunpowder, and also with a bullet, slug, or other deadly substance. All those ingredients seem to concur in the present case, sufficiently at least to warrant the Grand Jury to find the bill, and put the prisoner on his trial. The Chief Justice then thought it necessary to allude to and explain the Act of the 53d of Geo. III. c. 59, commonly called Lord Ellenborough's Act, which, in some respects, is of a more extensive nature as to the

offences described in it, than either the Black Act, 9th Geo. I., or the Coventry Act of 23d and 23d Charles II.; as the Act 53d Geo. III. not only makes the offence of wilfully and maliciously shooting at any person a capital offence, but also the offence of wilfully and maliciously presenting, pointing, or levelling any kind of loaded fire-arms at any person, and attempting, by drawing a trigger, or in any other manner, to discharge the same at or against the person, or maliciously stabbing or cutting any person with intent to murder, rob, or maim, or to do some other grievous bodily harm (without the necessity of strict proof of lying in wait), or administering any deadly poison with intent to murder, &c. &c. is made a felony of death; but the preamble of the Act having recited the evils to have existed in England and Ireland, and the enacting penal clauses being expressly restricted to England and Ireland, and this statute of the 45d Geo. III. having been passed some years after the last Charter granted for establishing the Supreme Court at Madras, and not extended, either by express words or necessary implication, to India, it has never been considered to be in force or operation here; and no indictment has ever been preferred upon it in any of the Supreme Courts of India, although it might be very desirable that that Act should be extended here, by the provisions of some future Act of Parliament. If a prisoner were now indicted here under Lord Ellenborough's Act, for any of the capital offences created by that Act, he would probably demur to the indictment upon his arraignment, or move in arrest of judgment after trial; he, therefore, recommended to the Grand Jury to find an indictment against the prisoner for the maliciously shooting, on the Black Act, 9th Geo. I., according to the practice that had hitherto prevailed here and in every part of India.—The Chief Justice then adverted to one charge of burglary which appeared upon the calendar, and stated that though a breaking and entry were necessary to constitute the offence, yet if a servant conspires with a robber, and opens his master's door at night, and lets him in to rob the house, it is burglary in both, as the breach of trust in the servant is equivalent to an actual breaking. And he alluded to the cases of two prisoners charged with the offence of returning from transportation from Prince of Wales Island before the period of their sentence was expired, which is a capital offence by the 39th and 40th Geo. III. c. 79, sec. 13, in two instances, either when the prisoner has been convicted of a capital offence, and his sentence has afterwards been commuted to transportation, or where he has originally received sentence of transportation for a clergyable felony, and has re-

turned before the period has expired, and been found at large in any of the Company's territories. He was glad to find that this offence was not likely often to occur again, for in consequence of the number of convicts who have been suffered to escape and return here from Prince of Wales Island, Government had, with the concurrence of the Court, resolved to transport the convicts in future to Bencoolen; from whence, in consequence of the excellent regulations made by Sir Stamford Raffles, it was not likely they would be able to effect their escape, and return here in future.

The other cases on the calendar, said the learned Judge, do not call for any particular observations from the Court, and in addressing a Grand Jury we ought not without necessity to detail the circumstances stated in the informations, lest on the one hand we should run the hazard of defeating just prosecutions by a premature disclosure of the evidence, or by *ex-parte* statements on the other, prejudice the public mind against the persons to be tried.

On the general rules for the guidance of Grand Juries, or on the demeanor to be observed by them in relation to their presentments, it was not necessary for him to enlarge, as those rules, and the reasons upon which they were founded, had been fully explained by him on a former occasion; and the instructions given must be fresh in the recollection of many of them. They will remember, that although it was not necessary that the Grand Jury should be unanimous, yet twelve at least must concur in finding a bill; it was not sufficient that twelve or more should be present, but that number must actually vote for the bill before it can be found. This rule was found on one of the established principles, which render the trial by jury the best bulwark of our law, and wisely provide that no subject shall be convicted of a capital or other offence, unless by the unanimous voice of twenty-four of his fellow-subjects, equally liable to be tried in a similar manner themselves: that is, by twelve at least of the Grand Jury assenting in the first place to the truth of the charge, and afterwards by the whole *Petit Jury* finding him guilty upon his trial. The Chief Justice then explained to them that part of the oath of the Grand Jury which requires secrecy, and prohibits them from disclosing the Counsels of the Crown, or their own Counsels, on the different bills or presentments that may come before them; they would betray the secrets of the Crown, if they were to disclose the evidence in support of any criminal charge, without the positive consent of the Crown or sanction of the Court; the principal reason for prohibiting the disclosure of

such evidence, was to prevent its being counteracted by perjury or subornation of perjury on the part of the persons to be tried; and therefore it is, that the Crown may waive its privilege, and that the Court may authorize the disclosure, where the purposes of public justice may thereby be obtained. Such, for instance, as the conviction of a perjured witness, or the conviction of one whom any of the Grand Jury might happen to hear giving evidence before the Court different from that which he had previously given in the Grand Jury room, as happened in a case at the Assizes of York some years ago, when a perjured witness was convicted upon the evidence given by the Grand Jury, and in other cases of the like kind; and the Chief Justice recommended to them, that if any doubt or difficulty should occur to them in the Grand Jury room, as to the validity of any indictment presented to them by the Clerk of the Crown, or as to the applicability of the evidence to support it, either as to the nature of the crime itself, or as to who were the legal owners of the property alleged to have been stolen, that the Grand Jury should always suggest those difficulties or doubts to the Court, who they might depend on it would always pay due attention to their representation, and would, if necessary, direct the proper officer to prepare and prefer a new bill, better adapted to the truth of the case; and that the Grand Jury should not themselves undertake to draw or alter indictments in the Grand Jury room, as it required much technical skill and experience to frame such indictments; and an alteration without due consideration and legal advice, might, contrary to the intention and wish of the Grand Jury, throw considerable embarrassments in the way of public prosecutions, or perhaps entirely defeat them. The Chief Justice then recommended the Grand Jury to retire, and proceed to discharge their important function, which he was persuaded, from long experience, they would exercise with the same impartiality, vigilance, attention, and discrimination, which had characterized the Grand Juries of Madras on all former occasions, in the execution of their duty.

The Court has since been occupied in the trials, and several of the cases have been disposed of.—*Madras Cour.*, Jan. 15.

RATES OF EXCHANGE, AND PRICE OF
COMPANY'S PAPER,

Feb. 27, 1822.

On England.

At 30 days' sight, 1s. 9d. per Madras rupee.

— 90 days' sight, 1s. 9½d. do.

— 6 months' sight, 1s. 10d. do.

VOL. XIV. 2 R

On Bengal.

At 30 days' sight 92 to 93 sicca rupees per 100 Madras rupees.

Company's Paper.

Remittable 16 per cent. Prem.

New Loan 10½.

MARRIAGE.

Jan. 19. At St. Mary's church, Mr. Robert Stephen Theobalds, to Miss Isabella Amelia Branson.

DEATHS.

Jan. 3. At Tranquebar, Mr. Jans Due, aged 68 years and 7 months, a very respectable and old inhabitant of that settlement.

24. At Bangalore, in the 51st year of his age, the Reverend Father Donathus, a member of a noble family at Pondicherry, after a short illness. He was an excellent and pious minister of the Gospel, which he preached to all the natives both in the Eastern and Western Ranges of Mysore, and converted a number of souls to the Christian faith; his loss is not only sincerely regretted by his disconsolate relations, but also by all his congregations and friends.

Feb. 8. After a short illness, the wife of Solomon Nicholls, Esq., sincerely regretted.

25. Mrs. Margaret Hunt, after a painful illness; sincerely regretted by her disconsolate husband, relatives, and friends.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 14. Mr. William Henry Wathen, to be Persian Translator of the Regulations of Government.

Major Vans Kennedy, to be Mahratta and Guzerattee Translator of the Regulations of Government.

15. Mr. William Simson, to be Deputy-Secretary in the office of Country Correspondence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT TO JOHN ELPHINSTONE, ESQ.

We are happy in being allowed to give publicity to the following honourable testimony of the meritorious public services and upright conduct of the very worthy and most respectable gentleman, who lately held the arduous and important situations of Chief of Surat and Chief Judge of the Court of Sudder Adawlut and Sudder Foujdarry Adawlut.

"To John Elphinstone, Esq.

"Sir: The duty of returning thanks for the favours of God is incumbent on mankind, but more particularly is that tribute due when the upright and just administrator, or judge, is bestowed. Wherefore at this time, you, Sir, who for a long period have resided in India, and having

formerly filled the important situation of a Member of the Government at Bombay, and lately the offices of Chief of Surat, and Chief Judge of the Sudder Adawlut, in the most impartial manner, rendering justice, and humanity and public protection to all, being about to depart, we, the inhabitants of Surat, of all classes, approach you, on the eve of your quitting this city for your native country, England, and beg leave to state, that in consequence of the honourable and upright conduct with which you have treated us, and for the equitable protection you have afforded us, we return our most grateful acknowledgments, with sincere hearts; and our best wishes are offered, that you may enjoy long life and good fortune. We present this token of gratitude and respect, and subscribe it with prayers that God may bestow every blessing on your future undertakings, with good health and prosperity; and we hope you will be pleased to accept these expressions of our gratitude and good-will."

Dated 10th December 1821, and signed by two hundred and ninety-six natives.

Mr. Elphinstone's Answer.

"To Meer Sufdurjung Khan (son of the late Buxhee), and the other respectable Native Inhabitants of the City of Surat.

"Gentlemen: On the evening preceeding my departure from Surat for the Presidency, I received from the hands of the respectable members of your society, who were deputed to present it, the address with which you have honoured me; and I then verbally expressed, which was all that the circumstances of the moment admitted of, the satisfaction I experienced from so gratifying and so unlooked-for, a mark of your kindness.

"Allow me now to observe, that although it could not have been otherwise than highly acceptable to me, to have received, at any time, from so large and respectable a body of the Inhabitants of Surat, so favourable a testimony of my public conduct and character, the value of your address is greatly enhanced from the period you have chosen for expressing the sentiments conveyed in it.

"You will further permit me to add, that I should have but ill-fulfilled the expectations of the Government, who, upon my retiring from Council, was pleased to nominate me to the situations, which the indifferant state of my health, after a long residence in this country, now compels me to vacate, had I not used every endeavour within my power, to discharge to the best of my ability the important duties belonging to them.

"In the high judicial situation in which I was placed, it has been my uniform and anxious desire, no less than my duty, faithfully and correctly to administer the law, and to dispense impartial justice to all. In my political capacity, it was equally in-

cumbent on me to be accessible to all, and to afford, as much as possible, protection to every one who stood in need of it. That my endeavours, in both respects, should, in your estimation, have been attended with success, must always be matter of pleasing reflection to me.

"In returning you my grateful acknowledgments for your good wishes, upon my approaching departure for England, let me assure you, that I shall never cease to feel a lively interest in the happiness and welfare of the respectable Native Inhabitants of the city of Surat.

"I am, Gentlemen,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

J. ELPHINSTONE."

"Bombay, 29th Dec. 1821."

ARRIVAL OF THE HON. SIR A. BULLER.

On Monday afternoon, (11th Feb.) the ship *Carron*, from Calcutta, anchored in this harbour, having on board the Hon. Sir A. Buller, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, his lady and three children, passengers. Sir A. Buller landed the following morning between eight and nine o'clock, under the salute due to his rank, and proceeded to the Government House to breakfast.

At twelve o'clock on Wednesday he took the oaths and his seat on the bench as Recorder of Bombay, the usual salute being fired on the occasion. After the Recorder had taken the oaths, the following gentlemen, appointed by the Governor in Council to be Aldermen of the Court to supply the late vacancies, were sworn in: Wm. Page Ashburner, Esq., Thomas Flower, Esq., Benjamin Philipps, Esq., and Robert Wallace, Esq.

The Advocate General then rose and addressed the Mayor, Henry Meriton, Esq. nearly in the following terms:

"Mr. Mayor: The Bar and the gentlemen practitioners of this Court cannot suffer you to retire from the situation of Acting President, without publicly expressing, through me, their gratitude for your conduct towards them individually, and their sense of the ability, and, I will say emphatically, the acuteness, the impartiality, and the integrity with which you have discharged the duties of that high situation."

The Mayor answered with great feeling, in words, as far as our recollection serves us, as follows:

"Mr. Advocate General, and Gentlemen at the Bar: Not expecting to be brought so particularly and so kindly into notice, I am ill prepared to make such return as my feelings would dictate.

"You are Gentlemen, all aware, that accident placed me in the honourable situation I have so recently filled; and if I have been successful in discharging

the duties I had to perform, it emanated chiefly from yourselves: for the plain and perspicuous manner in which the pleadings at the Bar have been conducted; the ready and able communications from yourself, Sir, together with the able assistance of my colleagues on the Bench, left but little for me to perform. Nor can I take any merit in the execution of those duties entrusted to my charge, except that of a caution not to go beyond my humble knowledge of the subject, or in any way to wade out of my depth, but zealously and to the best of my ability to discharge the trust reposed in me; and it is truly gratifying to find I have not been unsuccessful—a feeling which your kindness on the present occasion assures me of, and which will always be most gratefully remembered.

"There is another gratification I most sensibly feel when I reflect that I leave you in the hands of a gentleman, who will fill the Chair with so much more ability and satisfaction to you than I can possibly have done."

We understand that Sir A. Buller and family will reside at the Government House for a few days, until the Court House is ready for their reception.—*Bomb. Cour. Feb. 16.*

RAJAH OF SATTARAH.

A letter from Sholapore, dated the 8th of January, mentions that "The Rajah of Sattarah, with about 10,000 followers, passed through about a fortnight before, on his route to Beejapore. His mother accompanied him, and was unwell; it was reported she had since died. The Rajah travels in some state, about fifty elephants, a corps of sepoys, and all the paraphernalia of Oriental pomp."—*Bomb. Cour.*

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Feb. 13, 1822.

Last Remittable Notes, 1821 by Rs. per 100 Sicca
Earlier Ditto, — — — — — do.
New Loan Acknowledgments 117 — — do.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Feb. 13, 1822.

6 Months' sight on London, per R. 1—10
30 days Calcutta . . . 111½ 100 Sic. Rup.
30 do. Madras . . . 103½ 100 Madras R.
8 do. Surat . . . 101½ 100 Surat R.
8 do. Poonah . . . 104½ 100 Poonah R.
8 do. Ahmed. Antnee 118 100 Ahmed R.
8 do. Sicca . . . 96 100 Ahmed R.
8 do. Brodera . . . 93 100 Kairasy R.
Price of Dollars 226½ per 100.

DEATH.

Dec. 6. At Shetraz, Dr. John Taylor, of the Medical Establishment of this Presidency.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

We have received the first number of the Goa Gazette, established at that city by order of the Provisional Government, published on the 22d Dec. 1821, and to be continued weekly. It details the movements of the military which immediately preceded the late change of the Provisional Government.

Two battalions of infantry, four and six, under the command of Brigadier Antonio Joze de Mello. Soto Maior Teles, in communication with a battalion of artillery, proceeded on the night of the 2d December to Pangim. On their arrival at Pangim they found the battalion of artillery already there, together with the first battalion of infantry. Three of the members of the first Provisional Government were then arrested in their houses: Marshal Joaquin Manuel Correa de Silva e Gama, Military Secretary; Manuel Duarte Leitao, Civil Secretary; and Marshall Manoel Godinho de Mira, Commander in Chief of the Forces.

Two other members of the Government, the Counsellor Manuel Joze Gomes Loureiro, and the Chief Judge Gonsalo de Magalhães Texeira Pinto, were not arrested.

The troops then quietly waited for daylight, when a deputation of the officers, headed by the Brigadier Mello, waited on H. E. D. Manoel de Camara, who had lately arrived from Rio de Janeiro, appointed Governor and Captain General of India by the King, and required of him that there should be a Provisional Junta of Government, who should be elected and should govern according to the spirit of the Portuguese Constitution, to which all had sworn. The same demand was made by the Council of the Province of Salsette.

All the Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military Authorities, the Councils of the provinces of Salsette and Bardes, and the Deputies from the corps of the army, having assembled before the Palace of Government, declared the Provisional Government elected on the 16th September to be extinct, and elected the present members to be a Provisional Government until the decision of the Cortes.

Rumours having been spread that the Provisional Government was illegal and intrusive, the Junta ordered a detachment of troops to encamp in Gaspar Dias, to maintain public tranquillity; and directed the same Congress which had on the 3d elected the Government, to meet again on the 8th. The Congress met and re-elected, or rather confirmed the Provisional Government.

The following is a close translation of the Proclamation subsequently issued by the Government:

“Citizens of the Province of Goa!—At length you have elected by your Deputies,

in full Congress and in full liberty, the present Members of your Government. You saw the repugnance with which they sacrificed themselves to this difficult charge: you prevailed over them by your obstinate but honourable confidence. You have entered into convention with them in electing them, and they with you, yielding to your wish: sealing this convention with a solemn oath, that your mutual obligations shall be imprescriptible, and that the sacred Portuguese Constitution shall be the star which is to guide both parties; such it ought to be, for we are all Portuguese. In the eye of the law we shall all be equal: only virtues and talents shall distinguish us. Subjects from whom the country receives the same services, ought and must have the same means of rendering them.

“Religion commands us, policy advises us, sociableness seduces us, that so fortunate an epoch shall be one for reconciling discordant minds. And what disagreement can arise amongst individuals reciprocally bound by so liberal a constitution? Speak, write, on all, in conformity with its spirit; shew, in writing to your Government, the errors in which you see them slip; they themselves shall correct them, or will convolve an assembly chosen by you, to be enlightened and determined by it. The present Members of the Government, faithful to their principles, are ready to leave, without any occasion for arms or tumult, this post, with the same good faith with which they accepted it, as soon as, at your request, convoking an assembly elected by you, you shall legally express that the public good so requires. Unhappy is that Government, which, in defiance of the general wish, endeavours to maintain itself by force of arms, and by means of dissensions and internal wars!

“The existing laws, which are opposed to the basis of the constitution we have sworn to, are abolished; the rest shall be religiously observed. The religion of our fathers, and the peaceful enjoyment to every one of his rights, shall be maintained; all the public situations and offices shall be respected in the free exercise of the authority which is placed in their hands. Every measure or legislative disposition over these or other objects, although it were merely provisional, would be an individual act, and characteristic of the most perfect and complete sovereignty, and on this account, superiority to the authority of the Government and the rights of a Provincial Congress. In constitutional monarchies, the sovereign power, whence the legislative is derived, is necessarily indivisible, and can only reside in the collective body of the representatives of the nation, legally assembled in Cortes, or national assemblies. We will respect, then, the existing legislation, which we swear to preserve and keep,

until we receive from the wisdom of the Cortes the new National Code.

"A statement of the public revenue will be laid before you monthly; by it you will see what the Government has at their disposal towards your salaries, which they would, with the greatest pleasure, pay up equally to all, and henceforward on the same footing as those of Portugal (although you engaged not with this interested motive in the sacred constitutional cause, but with the sole one of being citizens of a free nation); but at present the revenues of this province are not sufficient: the mother country will send the requisite supplies. They will use all economy compatible with the general good. The objects of the greatest consideration shall be submitted to the Cortes, for which the Deputies of this Province will be chosen, and will depart immediately.

"Observe the strictest discipline, civil and military. Tranquillize yourselves. The Government which you have established, regarding all you require, will labour continually to give you the greatest quantity of happiness which it is in their power to give, and will never promise to perform things out of their power. May it please God that these kinds of care may kindle in them some sparks of the heroic and virtuous administration of the Castros, Albuquerque, and Pachecos, which in these parts of India exalted the glory of the Portuguese name, and have made it respectable to the most remote ages.

"In fine, your Government rely that you, the country, and the world, will do them justice.

"Long live our sacred religion! long live the Portuguese nation! long live our Cortes! long live our very beloved King and Lord Don John the VIth.

"D. MANOEL DA CAMARA, President of the Provincial Gov.

"FR. PAULO, Archbishop of Cranganore.

"ANTONIO JOSE DE MELLO, Soto Maior Telles.

"JOSE CARLOS LEAL.

"DR. ANTONIO JOSE DE LIMA LEITAC.

"Palace of the Government, Dec. 14, 1821."

[*Bom. Cour.*]

CEYLON.

PROCLAMATION.

In the name of His Majesty George the Fourth, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

We, the Hon. Major-General Sir Edward Barnes, Knight, commander of the most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the British settlements

and territories in the Island of Ceylon, with the dependencies thereof, do hereby proclaim, in order that no one may pretend ignorance of the law, that any person, whether being the parent or any other, who shall kill any child, of whatever age, within the Kandyan Provinces, shall and will be equally punished with death as for the murder of a grown-up person; and no plea will be admitted in extenuation of any barbarous usage or custom of this description having prevailed, the same being wholly contrary to the ancient laws of the kingdom of Kandy.

Given at Colombo, in the said Island of Ceylon, the twenty-fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

By the Lieutenant Governor's command.

(Signed) GEO. LUSIGNAN, Sec.
Kand. Provinces.

God Save the King.

PENANG.

The following extracts of a letter received from a gentleman who accompanied Mr. Crawford's Mission, have been kindly handed to us for publication.

Penang, Dec. 11, 1821.—I open this to say, 100 sepoys have just been sent from hence to Quedah, in the dominions of the King of Siam, on account of some aggression on the part of the latter. Rice here is very scarce: there is in short almost a famine, so great is the scarcity. The occasion of the war with Siam appears to have been this: the King of Siam having sent some troops against the Vice King of Quedah, he fled and sought protection at Penang, which the Governor afforded him, and seized a Siamese ship which left Calcutta a little before us, and arrived here ten days ago, and immediately sent 100 sipahees, under Lieut. Cooke, to take the part of the self-exiled chieftain. Mr. Crawford is using his utmost endeavours to procure the liberation of the ship, and to procure an amicable settlement of the differences.

Dec. 12.—All the truth is out about the Siamese war now. The King of Quedah came over here for protection: he gained it; a hundred sipahees were sent to guard him. He had a skirmish with the Siamese, beat them, returned them their arms, sent them home, and told them never more to think of giving him any trouble; and the ship is detained here for the purpose of piloting us, at the request of the captain, whom I have seen at Mr. Crawford's house in Calcutta.

Dec. 25.—This is Christmas day, and I open this once more to tell you of an adventure that occurred early this morning. We had retired to our "downy couches," and were just "fast locked in the arms of Morpheus," when a "Hermes" came with

news to the Governor from the god of war. This was no other than a messenger from one of the Company's cruisers outside of the harbour, announcing that a Malay fleet of 100 sail of prows and upwards was in sight, and appeared to be bearing down on the island. You may judge that all was bustle and confusion; the alarm bell was rung; fires were lighted on the hill; the houses illuminated; the soldiers called out; and orders sent to the ships in the harbour to load and double shot their guns. In this state we have been all day, and now, at eight at night, the prows are still in sight. I know not how it will end, but I will keep this open and write you. By the bye, I must send this from Singapore, as no ship is likely to sail soon from hence.

Dec. 28.—An opportunity offers quite unexpectedly of sending this to Calcutta, and of course I embrace it. The island is now again quite tranquil, the prows having left it, and I expect we shall leave it on the 2d or 3d of January 1822. I write this from Quedah, where we have a tent, and are engaged in a tiger hunt.—*Hurkuru.*

MALACCA.

RELEASE OF SLAVES.

To the Editor of the Penang Gazette.

"Sir: The effect of custom on the human mind is truly astonishing. Things which at first make us shudder with horror, or redden with shame, by custom and interest become first bearable, then expedient, and finally indispensable. Such, in my humble opinion, is the case with the detestable traffic in human flesh, blood, and bones, commonly softened down by the gentler (but still revolting) epithet of "the slave trade." Happily for the colony of Malacca, this detestable traffic is declining, and its requiem will, I trust, ere another generation roll away, be most gratefully chaunted. The importation of slaves was always prohibited since I have been in Malacca, and since the close of 1819, there have been none born slaves in the colony. This is truly a delightful consideration. The moment they are born, they are free! This is, indeed, the natural right of every human being, but it is now recognized as such by law; and though there may be instances in which interested individuals will clandestinely violate this as well as any other law, yet it cannot be often done with impunity. There is, however, still something more to be done; and it is pleasing to see individuals, both in and out of the colony, setting free some of those to whom the emancipation did not extend: I mean those who were actually slaves in the close of 1819. It is desirable to give all due publicity of such acts of benevolence, in order to induce

other persons to "go and do likewise." For this purpose I have much pleasure in communicating to you the following particulars for general information.

"In the course of last week Isaac Zecharias, an Armenian merchant of Madras, who has for many years traded to Manilla, on his way to the latter place, seeing some slaves put up here to be sold by public auction, was so moved with the sight, that he purchased eleven of them (whether more were put up I know not), and gave them all instantly their liberty; and, as I have understood, made, or is to make, some provision for those of them that are growing old and infirm. The importance of giving an education to the youngest ones was suggested to Mr. Zecharias, and he has partly promised to do so at a future time. But no delay should have taken place; they should have been at once placed at school: it would have rendered the work more complete, and in every respect more worthy of its benevolent author. I sincerely hope that Mr. Z.'s life may be spared, to render this additional service to them. In so far, however, he is entitled to the cordial thanks of the Christian public, and of all lovers of humanity; and some token of public approbation and respect should, in my humble view of the case, be paid to such worthy individuals, in order to encourage them, and to induce others to follow their example.

"In connection with the topic of this paper, are the following anecdotes and reflections relative to the manner in which slaves are seized and dragged away from their country; and which were penned about two years ago, under peculiar sensations of mind. I hope you and your readers will excuse the style of language in which I offer them to you: you may rely on the authenticity of them.

"A short time ago I asked a slave woman, now (1819) alive in Malacca, about her country, and the manner in which she was taken away from it. She said, 'I was married, and had three children in my country. As I, with my eldest children, and twenty-one other persons, were reaping a paddy field near the sea, we were surprised by a number of persons who rushed upon us from their boats, and seized and bound all they could. With parangs (a sort of hatchet) they killed several of the men, who either wished to resist, or were attempting to escape. I and my two children were taken and bound fast, and we were all gagged, by a kind of belt, firmly fastened from the top of the head down under the chin, so that we could neither cry nor speak; after which we were dragged to the boat, and carried away we know not whither.' I then asked her whether there was no police on the coast of her country to prevent such

atrocities. She answered to this effect: 'The persons who come and steal away people, come professedly with the view of trading; when they happen to steal children and others at a little distance from the coast, having gagged them, they fasten up their feet and legs to the body, put them into a bag, and carry them between two men, the bag being suspended to a long elastic pole placed on the men's shoulders. If any one meet them, and inquire what they have got, they answer, "*a babbe*," i.e. pig! and are suffered to pass.' I then asked her whether she ever thought of her country, husband, and child at home? Her eyes filled with tears: she looked up to the clouds, sighed deeply, and said nothing. But what language could be so impressive, or so loud in the ears of humanity, as these tears, looks, and sighs! I pointed her to the God who reigns above the clouds, the universal Father, told her of Jesus, who descended from Heaven to redeem sinful men; advised her to be obedient to her master and mistress, and faithful to whatever trust they reposed in her. I then returned home, looked round on my own four little babes, and said in my heart, 'Ah! my dear lambs, shall it ever be your lot to be thus torn, with a rapacious and cruel hand, from your father's home, tied and bound, carried to some distant shore, and there sold like horses and oxen? Heaven avert it! Yet what are you better than this poor woman and her children, whose story I have been hearing?' The very thought tore my heart with anguish, and made me feel grateful to God for the wise regulations under which we live, and the protection which the laws afford to persons and property. Another woman told me as follows: 'I was married in Borneo; the Rajah of Banjar Masain, having obtained the victory in battle over our Rajah, my husband and myself were taken prisoners, and sent to work as slaves in the fields, along with multitudes of others. Some time after I was forced away from my husband, and sent along with eleven others to Malacca, as a present to a European merchant. From my husband and relatives I have never since heard, though it is now sixteen years.' Here the poor old worn-out creature lifted up her eyes and hands to Heaven, and floods of tears rushed down her cheeks.

"A slave man of twenty-three years of age told me that he was clandestinely imported, since the law prohibiting fresh importation of slaves was passed, in the following manner: 'I am originally of the Macassar nation; I was in a trading prow at Rhio. Walking on the beach one evening, I was overtaken by two Malays, who invited me on board their prow to eat betel. Not suspecting any thing, I went. Having eaten and amused myself till late,

they gave me something to drink, which made me very sleepy: I fell asleep; but alas! on waking, found myself in a strange vessel; saw beams and boards above my head, and when I wished to rise, found my feet fastened together with iron cords. I perceived, from the speech of some persons above my head, that they were not Malays; and after three days and nights, a man with a white face, and a native man, with long ear-rings, at night opened a hole above, and having fixed a ladder, came down with a candle; they felt my hands and sides, and inspected the soles of my feet, and looked me often in the face. During the night I was taken into a small prow, and carried up a river to the country; from which, after two months, I was brought down to town, and told I was now a slave. At night, I was for several months fastened by an iron cord and locked to a large block of wood, until my master began to think the danger of running away was over. In this condition I remained for eight years. Thank God and the Governor, I have now, since the law about slave-dealers, got my liberty.' Another instance occurred also within my own knowledge. A Siamese, who had been taken in war by the Malays, was carried to Perah, and there sold for two bags of rice! (commonly not worth more than four dollars). His master clandestinely imported him into the colony, and kept him working on his farm for nearly eight years, and most likely would have done so for life, had not a person lately dared to be the slave's friend, and procured his release, in consequence of the law relative to slave-dealers.

"The present is a happy age; most civilized nations in the west and in their eastern possessions begin to cherish the noble idea of putting a stop to this vilest of all abominations that ever stained the name of commerce, I mean the barter, or sale of flesh and blood. It is a most happy circumstance for these countries, that the Dutch Government have agreed to the treaty for the abolition of the Slave Trade. It is to be hoped they will take all prudent means to effect so desirable an object. It cannot, indeed, be done in a day, but attempts may be made, and there is no doubt of final success. I now conclude, hoping and praying that slavery, in all its forms, may speedily terminate. In the mean time, education should be given to this class of the community; they should not, in any part of the world, be denied lawful marriage, and thus laid under a sort of necessity to live in fornication. Religion should be taught them; they should be considered and treated as human beings.

"I am, Mr. Editor,

Malacca, Sept. 1821.

"A FATHER."

"P.S. It will afford me the highest pleasure, at any future time, to give you early

notice of any other similar instance of humanity, of the liberation of slaves, or of any attempt to educate and improve them in morals, which may occur within the sphere of my observation."

SINGAPORE.

Having just received a very valuable communication on the condition and prospects of our infant settlement of Singapore, we commit it to the press without other comment than an assurance that it is from a most respectable quarter, and that we have reason to think our readers may depend on the correctness of all that is advanced in it.—*John Bull.*

Extract of a Letter dated on board the ship
—, Singapore Roads, 1st Nov. 1821.

"Having stopped and obtained here as much freight as we had room for, our consequent detention has been sufficient to enable me fully to gratify the curiosity I had to see this infant and much talked of settlement, and transmit you a faithful account of it. Greatly as my expectations were raised by all I have heard in its praise, I cannot say they have been attended with disappointment, as too frequently happens in such cases; on the contrary, I think that its central and sheltered situation in the heart of the eastern countries and islands, where it is not inaptly called by the natives the *navel* thereof, and in a Strait through which vessels to and from various parts are constantly passing, and cannot pass without going close to it, the facility with which goods can at all times be shipped or landed, the goodness of the water and soil, the abundance of wood, and the extreme salubrity of the climate, besides other natural advantages, as well as many resources and capabilities, all conspire to render its selection, for the purpose for which it is intended, a most eligible one.

"My astonishment on finding so large a population of Chinese, Bugis, Malays, &c. comfortably settled and industriously employed on an island that, for ages past, has been covered with impenetrable forests, and known only by name to European navigators, was much increased on my being assured that this sudden conversion of woods and solitude into a cleared and inhabited country, a thriving and busy port, had been the work of only a few months after the judicious occupation of it, by its enterprising and intelligent founder, who was deputed to carry into effect the wise and enlightened views of a superior authority, by fixing that foundation of Eastern commerce and civilization for which Singapore is so well calculated; the great uncertainty of its retention by the British which subsequently prevailed having checked all further advancement. The late favourable Report,

however, of the Select Committee of the Lords, on the opinion of the Foreign Trade of Great Britain, in as far as relates to Singapore, seems to have inspired such a confidence on the part of the European and some of the more opulent Chinese merchants, of an ultimate, if not speedy, confirmation of the port, as to induce them to commence the erection of permanent and substantial houses and godowns. The less adventurous Armenian, Arab, Chuliah, and other traders, will no doubt soon follow the example; and as the soil, shores, and forests of Singapore furnish an inexhaustible quantity of bricks, tiles, slate, stones, lime and timber, of an excellent quality, we may soon look for a well-built town, with numerous and convenient wharfs along the banks of the river, or rather inlet of the sea, contiguous to which the principal mercantile part of it is marked out, and already partly occupied with the warehouses of some of the individuals to whom portions have been allotted. This inlet penetrates far into the interior, in a winding course; is about three hundred feet wide towards its mouth, has regular tides, which rise twelve feet at the springs, and is capable of admitting vessels of at least two hundred and fifty tons, I myself having just witnessed the dropping out of it of an Arab ship of that burthen.

"Between the inlet and a parallel rivulet on the right as you land, and at the distance of a quarter of a mile, there is a nearly square plain (the greater part of which is appropriated for a cantonment), faced with a high sandy beach, free from surf, and terminated on the inner side by a steep hill, of a sufficient elevation to possess a beautiful and commanding view of the surrounding country and the straits, and which has been cleared preparatory to the erection of a Residency House on it. On the further side of the inlet is, on one hand, a regularly built Chinese town; and on the other, beyond the rivulet, is an extensive plain, in front of which the sandy beach before-mentioned stretches into an inner bay, and whence another inlet resembling a river encompasses it behind. The nearer part of this plain is marked out for a European town, and intersected by roads at right angles to each other. That more remote is partly occupied by the Bugis and Malays, &c.; and it is there the Sultan resides.

"The interior of the island, which, from a late general survey by the Resident, is found to be several times larger than was supposed or is laid down in the charts, consists of an undulating mixture of hills and dales, which when cleared and diversified with various growths, will render it both interesting and valuable. Plantations of gambier, pepper and spices are already making their appearance in many parts of

it; cultivation is also beginning to take place in some of the neighbouring islands, and these, as well as Singapore itself, which, since the latter, was the seat of the ancient empire of Johor, have for centuries remained in a pristine state of nature, and served but to harbour pirates, may in time be expected to be occupied by a population of industrious and civilized inhabitants. It is in contemplation to effect an overland communication between Singapore and the interior of some of those Malay States on the east side of the Peninsula, whose ports are shut up from all communication during the violence of the N.E. monsoon.

"In reply to any objection that has been or may be started to the retention of Singapore by the British, in regard to either our claim or its own situation, I can safely say, from the best information on the subject, derived from those who are the most competent judges, that there is not only no other spot so happily situated, and at the same time combining so many important advantages, but none to which we could possibly establish a greater, or the Dutch a less right. When it is recollected how many new settlements to the eastward have been abandoned, from unhealthiness alone, the almost total exemption of the inhabitants of Singapore from sickness of any kind, and their having escaped with a few exceptions from the cholera, whilst that scourge of the human race was making great ravages in its immediate neighbourhood, viz. at Malacca on one hand, and at Linggen on the other, must be acknowledged to be quite unprecedented, and sufficient of itself to stamp the value of this favoured spot. All the Authorities in England seem now fully convinced of the policy and expediency of our maintenance of such a port as Singapore, as well as all the advantages to be derived therefrom to British commerce, and the civilization of the numerous races of the Indian Isles; and as the only obstacle that can now exist to a confirmation of the settlement, is the impudent and unsubstantial claim raked up by a jealous, arrogant, and ungrateful ally, our ministers at home will be guilty of the greatest imbecility as well as culpable inattention to the interests of their country, if, after the generous restoration of Java and its dependencies, the liberal exchange of Banca for Cochín, and our remaining unpaid for all the public buildings, stores, &c. delivered over with them and the Moluccas, to the amount of nearly a million sterling, they should be simple and easy enough to yield to the artful endeavours and persevering efforts of the crafty and more skilful politicians of Holland, who are striving to effect our total exclusion from the Eastern Archipelago, because they well know a British Settlement, so far advanced into it as Singapore is,

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would serve as an effectual check to the revival of that pernicious system of monopoly and oppression, which the freedom and liberal treatment so lately experienced by the inhabitants of Java and its dependencies, as well as the Moluccas, under the mild and fostering rule of the English, has rendered so irksome to them, that the permanency of an asylum under the British flag, such as Singapore would afford, is all that is required to make thousands cast off and fly from the galling yoke. Malacca is already almost totally deserted, and exhibits a striking contrast to Singapore, whither the best part of its inhabitants have removed, notwithstanding the prohibitory export capitation tax levied on their emigration.

"In a pitiful effusion I lately saw in one of the Calcutta Papers, dictated no doubt by jealousy and spite, and emanating most likely from Batavia, it is elegantly observed, that Singapore is no more to be compared to that long established emporium of eastern commerce than a farthing rushlight to the sun. It would be indeed surprising to see an equally great commercial city starting at once into existence, as if by the power of magic, on the wild shore of a desolate isle. If, however, Singapore is maintained by us as a free port, and opened as a dépôt out of the limits of the Chinese empire, to which teas for the supply of the continent and other China goods can be brought at a cheap rate in Chinese junks, and the produce of the Eastern Islands also collected, to give in exchange for the manufactures brought out by the British trader, the time is not perhaps far distant when the bright spark which has been kindled, and which our worthy allies are striving to extinguish, will be fanned into a blaze that will illumine and gladden the occult lands of the East, and shed an additional lustre on the generous nation that is the cause of extending the benefit of freedom, commerce, and civilization.

"In a paper, dated the 29th April last, on the extension of free commerce in the Indian Ocean, and opening of the China trade, written exclusively for Bell's Weekly Messenger, the copious author, whose nine hundred and fortieth production the number shows it to be, has fallen into such gross mistakes and palpable errors, by stating that from the immense population of the Indian Islands, handwork is cheaper than even the machinery work of Europe; that the inhabitants (who are chiefly Mahomedans) are all Pagans, that they use no iron or woollens, no printed goods, no glass, no hardware, &c., that those countries (including, no doubt, Siam as well as Java) grow no sugar beyond their own consumption, and other absurdities, evince such ignorance of the subject on which this venal writer has been induced to exercise

his pen, as to entitle him to no further or particular notice. I shall conclude my remarks with observing, that the roads of Singapore contain at present fourteen square-rigged vessels, besides many Bugis and other native prows, and that they are expected to be soon crowded with Siamese and Chinese junks.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 19. The Lady of Lieut. C. E. Davis, Cantonment Adjutant.

Oct. 25. The Lady of Claude Queiros, Esq., of a daughter.

SUMATRA.

DEATHS.

Jan. 4. At Bencoolen, Marsden, only remaining son of Sir T. Stamford Raffles, Lieut. Governor of that Settlement.

14. At Bencoolen, Charlotte, eldest daughter of Sir T. S. Raffles.

SUPPLEMENT.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 31. Mr. G. E. Russell, to be Second Member of the Board of Revenue.

Mr. Æ. R. McDonnell, to be Third Member of ditto.

Feb. 7. The Hon. M. T. Harris, Principal Collector and Magistrate of Canara.

Mr. James Vaughan, Principal Collector and Magistrate of Malabar.

Mr. E. H. Woodcock, Sub-Collector and Assistant to the Magistrate of Madura.

Mr. John Vaughan, Sub-Collector and Assistant to the Magistrate of Canara.

Mr. James A. Dalzell, Sub-Collector and Assistant to the Magistrate of Bellary.

Mr. N. W. Kindersley, Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore.

Mr. Henry Vibart, Register to the Zila Court of Salem.

Mr. E. R. Sullivan, Assistant to the Chief Secretary to the Government.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS

Jan. 25. Major General R. Sewell to command the Troops in the Centre Division.

Major General Ross Lang to command the Troops in the Ceded Districts.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 18. Mrs. Leggatt, wife of Mr. Conductor Leggatt, attached to the Adjutant General's Office, of a daughter.

25. At Hingolee, the lady of Captain Frederick Patterson, of the Aurungabad division, of a still-born male child.

28. At Mangalore, the lady of J. Hazlewood, Esq. of a son.

Feb. 4. At Kulladgee, the lady of Lieut. and Quart. Mast. W. C. Brunton, 2d regt. Light Cavalry, of a son.

9. At Belgaum, the lady of Lieut. Kirby, 2d bat. 4th regt., of a son and heir.

12. At the Presidency, the lady of J. Beaumont, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 19. At the Black Town Chapel, by the Rev. C. Jeafferson, B.A., Mr. Edward Jervis, to Miss Louisa Claridge.

24. At the Black Town Chapel, by the Rev. Mr. Jeafferson, Mr. George Cortnel, to Miss Price.

28. By the Rev. Mr. Wright, Mr. Bernard Paton, to Miss Matilda Denton.

30. At the Black Town Chapel, by the Rev. Mr. Jeafferson, Mr. Henry Hamilton, to Miss Ann Amelia Barlow.

Feb. 1. At Trichinopoly, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. H. C. Bankes, Mr. Daniel Isaac, of the Hon. Company's Service in the Medical Establishment, to Miss Eliza O'Connor.

14. At St. George's Church, Madras, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, Henry Hodgson, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to Cecil Mary, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Pemberton, of Trumpington, in the county of Cambridge.

DEATHS.

Jan. 9. At Samulcottah, in the 28th year of his age, Lieut. Alex. Macdonald, 1st bat. 21st regt. N. I., from an attack of the epidemic cholera.

29. At Arcot, of the cholera morbus, in the 50th year of his age, Wm. Emmis, Arrack Godown Serjeant of that station.

31. At Bangalore, Lieut. John Pott, H.M. 13th Light Dragoons, much and deservedly regretted by his brother Officers.

Feb. 4. In consequence of a fall from his horse, Major M. J. Molloy, Military Secretary to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. His remains were interred on the evening of the 5th in St. George's burying-ground with military honours. The funeral was attended by H. E. Sir Alexander Campbell, the Hon. the Lord Chief Justice, and all the principal characters, Civil and Military, of this Settlement. It appears that the deceased had been taking his usual evening's ride, and that on his return home his horse started and threw him. The ablest medical assistance was immediately resorted

to, but in vain, for he survived the accident only two hours.

4. At Vepery, of the liver complaint, Catherine Eliza Caroline, eldest daughter of Capt. Hatherly, 6th regt. N. I., aged four years and two months.

12. At Trichinopoly, Mr. Henry Luttrell, merchant at that station.

15. At Tranquebar, His Excellency the Hon. Peter Hermanson, Councillor of State, and Governor of his Danish Majesty's possessions in the East-Indies, aged 65 years.

18. Catherine, the daughter of the Rev. C. Church, Chaplain on this Establishment, aged three years and five months.

CEYLON.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 9. Charles Edward Layard, Esq. to be Judge of the Provincial Court of Galle and Matura.

William Henry Hooper, Esq. to be Judge of the Provincial Court of Colombo.

Charles Scott, Esq. to be Collector of Revenue and Customs for the District of Jaffnapatam.

James Agnew Farrell, Esq. to be Judge of the Provincial Court of Jaffnapatam.

John Wallbeoff, Esq. to be Superintendent of Cinnamon Plantations in the room

of James Maitland, Esq., proceeding to England on leave of absence.

18. William Gisborne, Esq. to be Collector of Revenue and Customs for the District of Tangalle.

George Turnour, Esq. to be Collector of Revenue and Customs for the District of Calutra.

31. Thomas Ralph Backhouse, Esq. to be Collector of Revenue and Customs for the District of Chilow and Putlum, and Judge of the Provincial Court of Calpenteen.

Henry Pennell, Esq. to be Judge of the Provincial Court of Trincomalee.

Philip Anstruther, Esq. to be Agent of Government in the Kandyan Province of the Seven Korles.

PENANG—SINGAPORE.

In consequence of recent events at Quada, troops are about to be sent immediately from Calcutta to Penang and Singapore, as appears by the following Extract from the Calcutta Government Gazette:

"The ships Earl Kelly, Argyle, Heroine, Fergusson and Exmouth, have been taken up by Government for the conveyance of troops to Penang and Singapore. Lieutenant Colonel O'Halloran, C. B., proceeds with them in command."

Home Intelligence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Aug. 28. A ballot was taken for the election of a Director, in the room of John Inglis, Esq., deceased. At six o'clock the glasses were closed, and delivered to the Scrutineers, who reported the election to have fallen on Charles Mills, jun., Esq.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S BONDS.

The Court of Directors of the East-India Company have given notice, That the present interest of four (£4) per cent. per annum on the Company's bonds shall cease and determine on the 31st day of March 1823; that from and after the said 31st day of March, they shall carry only an interest of three pounds ten shillings (£3 10s.) per cent. per annum; that the Proprietors of bonds be allowed to bring them in, to be marked for continuation at the said interest of £3. 10s. per cent. per annum until the 28th of February 1823; and that such bonds as shall not be marked for continuation, as aforesaid, on or before the 28th day of February 1823, shall be liable to be paid off on the said 31st day of March 1823, with the interest due

thereon; from which date the unmarked bonds shall not carry any interest.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Major Wm. Henry Carmichael Smyth, of the Royal Engineers, to be Resident Superintendent at the Company's Military Seminary, *pro temp.*

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Brevet.

Aug. 2. The undermentioned Cadets of the Hon. East-India Company's Service, to have the temporary rank as Second Lieutenants during the period of their being placed under the command of Lieut. Col. Paisley, of the Royal Engineers, at Chatham, for instructions in the art of sapping and mining. — Cadets Wm. Henry Pears, dated 25th July 1822; Frederick Abbot, dated 25th July 1822; John Schank Grant, dated 25th July 1822.

Staff.

Aug. 2. Colonel Guy G. C. L'Estrange, of the 31st foot, to be Deputy Adjutant-General to the troops at the Mauritius, vice Colonel Lindsay, who resigns, dated 25th July 1822.

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT TO E. E. ROWSELL, ESQ.

We are requested to give publicity to the following inscription in a copy of Richardson's Persi-Arabic Dictionary, presented by the members of the Social Class of Hindoostanee Students, to its able Conductor, Mr. E. E. Rowsell, head pupil of Dr. Gilchrist.

"To E. E. Rowsell, Esq.

"These volumes are presented by his fellow students attending the social class, as a testimonial of their gratitude for the zeal and interest which he has manifested for their welfare, and of sincere and affectionate regard for the many amiable qualities which he has evinced, in the performance of his duties as their instructor.—London, July 1822."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Aug. 13. Gravesend. Ship Waterloo, Alsagar, from China 16th March.

18. Ditto. Ship Lowther Castle, Mortlock, from China.

— Ditto. Ship Charles Grant, Scott, from China and St. Helena.—*Passengers*: Mrs. Thomas and son, from St. Helena.

— Ditto. Ship Kellie Castle, (late Lindsay), from China.—*Passenger*: Mr. Richard Kay, from Bengal.

19. Ship Bridgewater, Mitchell, from China.—*Passengers*: three Masters Perari.

22. Deal. Ship Abberton, Gilpin, from Bengal, Madras, Cape, and St. Helena.—*Passengers*: Mrs. Stevenson, and five children, from Madras; Mrs. Church, and two children from ditto; Mrs. Campbell, and child; Miss Grant; Major General Forbes, from Madras; Major Fraser; Lieut. A. Campbell; Lieut. G. M. Fitzgerald, from Madras; Mr. John Marshall, and two children; Mr. Wm. Barnfield, and child; Mr. Welsh; Master Brodie, and Master Gathfield.—The Rev. Mr. Church, and Lieut. C. Sidney, died at sea.

— Ditto. Ship Royal George, Ellerby, from Bengal and St. Helena.

— Liverpool. Ship Benecoolen, Anstice, from Bengal, Ceylon, and St. Helena.—*Passengers*: Samuel Gregson, Esq., from Bengal; Capt. M. L. Smith, 83d regt., from Ceylon; Mrs. Smith and two children; Mrs. Solfrey, and Child; Miss Delatre; Lieut. Sevine, 83d regt.

26. Gravesend Ship Atlas, Mayne, from China 25th March, and St. Helena, 3d ult.—*Passengers*: Master Morrison; Mrs. Gray, and five children.

— Deal. Ship General Kyd, Nairne, from China 20th March.—*Passenger*: Mr. Potts.

— Ditto. Ship Eclipse, Stewart, from Bengal 5th February, Madras 5th March,

and Ceylon 6th April.—*Passengers* from Ceylon: Mr. Templeton, and three children; Lieut. O'Shea and family; Lieut. Butler, Lieut. Doran, and Lieut. Macmahon; Mr. Morgan; Mr. Staples.

— Off Hastings. Ship Kingston, Brewer, from Bengal, Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.

Departures.

Aug. 5. Deal. Ship Ann and Amelia, Short, for Bengal.

12. Gravesend. Ship Sarah, Thacker, for Bombay.

18. Ditto. Ship York, Talbert, for Madras.

23. Ditto. Ship Orpheus, Findlay, for Mauritius and Ceylon.

Loss of the Matilda.—The Matilda, Hamilton, from London to Bengal, was totally wrecked on Saugor Sand, on the night of the 5th March: crew saved.

Loss of the Fame.—Intelligence has been received at Lloyd's of the ship Fame, Capt. Clarke, from Bengal and Madras to London, having been wrecked in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope. It appears she was beating out to sea during the night, with the wind northerly, and a heavy sea rolling in: she drove on shore on the most rocky part of Seapoint, notwithstanding the utmost exertions to save her, by letting go all her anchors, &c. Providentially, before she parted from her anchors, the boats from the bay reached her in time to save the crew and passengers, with the exception of the following persons, whom we regret to add, unfortunately perished, viz. Mr. W. H. Coffin, the purser; Mrs. Mills, two children (Miss Banks and Master Mahon), and three invalids from his Majesty's service, passengers. The remaining passengers and crew were safely landed by the boats from the bay, the crews of which courageously pulled off to their rescue, at a considerable distance, at the risk of their lives, and at midnight. The Sophia, Capt. Reynolds, was to sail from the Cape about the 30th of June, with some of the passengers of the Fame.

Loss of the Grace.—The Grace, Lethbridge, from New South Wales to London, took fire on the 1st of June, off the Ratel river, Cape of Good Hope, and was destroyed. The master, passengers, and crew saved in three boats; twenty-five barrels of oil, and thirty-one hales of wool, drifted on shore.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 28. In York-Street, Portman-Square, the lady of H. Glazbrook, Esq., of a son.

Aug. 7. At Farnham, in Surrey, the lady of Capt. Alex. Brown, of the India ship Bengal Merchant, of her fourth son.

18. At Clifton, the lady of James Wintle, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

26. In Montague Place, Russell Square, the lady of Capt. Forrest, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 1. At Wilton Church, Taunton, F. Welland, Esq., of the East India Company's Service, third son of the late R. Welland, Esq., of Lymington, Devon, to Sophia, eldest daughter of John Corfield, Esq., of Wilton House.

5. At the Protestant Church, Caen, Henry Capel Sandys, Esq., Captain in the Hon. Company's Bengal Military Service, to Harriet, widow of Hugh Spotteswoode, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service.

6. At Wellshot, by the Rev. Principal Taylor, D.D., Major J. Taylor, of the Hon. East-India Company's Service, to Agnes, daughter of Wm. Forlong, Esq., of Wellshot.

16. At St. John's, Hackney, by the Rev. Dr. Watson, Archdeacon of St. Albans, Capt. Thos. Havildale, of the Hon. East-India Company's Service, to Miss Snaith, eldest daughter of the late West-gaith Snaith, Esq.

17. At Courteen-Hall, Northamptonshire, by the Rev. R. W. Wake, Thomas Roberts Thelluson, Esq., to Maria, sixth daughter of the Hon. Sir Francis Macnaghten, one of His Majesty's Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta.

26. At Mary-le-bone Church, by the Rev. W. Way, Sir Edward West, Recorder of Bombay, to Lucretia Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late Sir Martin Browne Folkes, Bart., of Hillingdon Hall, Norfolk.

DEATHS.

Feb. 20. On board the Company's ship Fairlie, on his passage from the East-Indies, Lieut. E. I. H. Brisco, 11th Light Dragoons.

July 12. At Salcombe House, Sidmouth, Magdalene, the wife of Henry Harvey, Esq., late of the Madras Army, and the daughter of Sir James Hall, Bart.

19. At Cheltenham, William Stuart, Esq., late of Calcutta.

Aug. 5. At Teddington, Capt. Toussaint, late of the Hon. East-India Company's Service.

7. In Mark Lane, James Inglis, Esq., a Director of the Hon. East-India Company.

15. At his seat, Fern Hill, Berks, after a protracted illness, Sir Theophilus John Metcalfe, Bart., in the thirty-ninth year of his age.

26. At Cheltenham, after an illness of two days, Lieut. Gen. John Haynes, of the Hon. East-India Company's Service.

27. At Brighton, after an illness of eleven days, Mrs. Blanchard, of New Ormond Street, widow of Capt. J. A. Blanchard, of the Hon. East-India Company's Service.

— At Portsmouth, aged twenty-eight, Mary, the wife of Lieut. Digby Anstice, 53d Regt., leaving three infant children to deplore her loss.

Lotely, Daniel Ince, Esq., late of the East-India Company's Civil Service at Madras.

At Dublin, by a fall from his horse, while riding in the Phoenix Park, Lieut. Gen. Sir S. Auchmuty, G.C.B., late Commander-in-Chief at Madras.

James Tennent, formerly Master Mariner, trading to the East-Indies.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, August 27.

COTTON.—The demand for Cotton has been steady, but not extensive; the purchases last week are about 1400 bags, nearly all for exportation. At Liverpool, Cotton continues in very limited demand.

COFFEE.—There were no public sales this forenoon, and a few purchases by private contract. The consumption of the Continent is increasing, on account of the moderate prices.

SUGAR.—The demand for Muscovades last week continued very steady, and the holders appeared firm, and not so anxious to effect sales; no improvement in the prices could be generally stated.

EAST-INDIA SALE 21st instant:—

Rice, 11,774 bags.		
Bengal ordinary white..	10s a 11s	
very good white..	12s a 14s	
Cargo of yellow	7s a 8s	
Coffee, 1401 bags, &c. round		damaged
Samarang ordinary	90s 6d a 97s	80s a 94s 6d
good colour	102s 6d a 103s	
Mocha good yellow	90s a 90s 4	141s a 155s
Sugar, 10,542 bags, &c. round		damp
Bourbon ord. brown	15s 6d a 17s	14s 6d a 15s
middling brown	14s a 15s	16s a 17s
fine brown	20s a 20s 6d	18s a 18s 6d
yellow	21s a 22s	19s a 20s
Bengal grey	22s 6d a 23s	21s a 22s
ordinary white	30s a 32s	
middling white	33s a 35s	30s 6d a 33s
fine white	35s a 37s 6d	35s
Benares fine yellow	23s 6d a 24s	22s a 23s

The Bourbon Sugars, particularly the inferior descriptions, sold 1s. a 2s. lower; about 3,000 bags were taken in. The Sugars per the Lonach not being warranted at the duty of 37s. were taken in at low prices; the other qualities nearly supported the previous rates.—The Mocha Coffee was taken by the trade; Samarang sold at lower prices.—The Cargo Rice was low, and taken chiefly on speculation; the other descriptions were mostly sold at the inserted prices.

RICE.—By public sale on Wednesday, 450 bags middling white Bengal Rice, 9s 6d a 10s.—And on Friday, 175 barrels good Carolina Rice were chiefly taken in at 24s 6d and 35s.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1821-22.

When sailed.	Ships.	Thos.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Partners.	Destinations.	To be absent.	To be on Duty.
REGULAR SHIPS.													
11 Dec.	Earl of Balcarras	1417	Company's Ship	Peter Cameron	Tinnot, South	W. Longcroft	Alexander Bell	Fr. G. Moore	Henry Arnot	John D. Smith	Bengal & China	1821.	
4 Jan.	Sir David Scott	1500	Joseph Hare	William Hunter	John A. Treen	Pat. Lindsay	John Manley	John Moore	Sath. Grant	J. A. Hudson	Madras & China	11 Oct.	1821.
4 Dec.	Thomas Curtis	1324	S. Margorbanks	Alex. Clarys	Thos. Addison	Philip Phlips	Art. Vincent	Alex. Hay	Jer. Simons	W. Malin			
4 Jan.	William Fairlie	1300	Joseph Hare	Kenneth Smith	Thos. Addison	Wm. Haylett	Thomas Blair	Ges. Deslandes	Wait. Lortimer	Christ. Farson			
8 Jan.	Danvers	1295	George Palmer	Mont. Hamilton	Wm. Paterson	J. C. Wattman	Sharl. Newdick	Thos. J. Dyer	And. Keble	Steph. H. Ayers			
5 Jan.	Duke of York	1327	S. Margorbanks	A. H. Campbell	Wm. Pittman	H. L. Thomas	Thos. Shepherd	Henry Burn	William Lang	Wm. Dalas	Bombay & China	9 Nov.	31 Dec.
13 Feb.	Berwickshire	1300	S. Margorbanks	John Shepherd	Edw. M. Daniel	Robt. Dudman	Chas. Stewart	Henry Rivaz	John Austin	Edward King	Bengal & China		
26 Jan.	Duchess of Athol	1305	Wm. E. Ferris	James Walker	Geo. A. Bond	Wm. E. Farrie	Patrick Burt	J. James Wilson	Wm. Breconer	W. De Charnier	St. Helena, Bona- ville, & China	54 Nov.	14 Jan.
21 Jan.	Orwell	1300	Matthew Facke	Thomas Sanders	W. Ticehurst	Wm. Evans	William Bell	Alex. Read	And. Pitcairn	J. S. Anderson			
2 Jan.	Thames	1350	Hen. Blandford	Wm. Hayside	James Head	Wm. Polham	Amth. Biers	Thos. Alchin	Wm. Hayland	J. W. Graham	Bombay & China	9 Dec.	31 Jan.
13 Mar.	Dockwaryshire	1300	Company's Ship	Fredrick Adams	James Head	Wm. Polham	Amth. Biers	Thos. Alchin	Wm. Hayland	J. W. Graham			
5 Mar.	Castle Huntly	1300	J. H. Gibbings	H. A. Drummond	Thos. Dunkin	Searl. V. Wood	W. Freeman	G. G. Kennedy	John Campbell	Henry Wright			
9 Mar.	Asia	1324	Company's Ship	J. B. Sothby	R. Broughton	Philip Baylis	T. B. Peulford	W. G. Peckman	D. Mackenzie	Henry Barry	Madras & Bengal	7 Jan.	27 Feb.
31 Mar.	Canning	924	Henry Bonham	E. E. Halliwell	H. B. Hoosier	Dar. Marshall	L. B. Peulford	Thos. J. Wright	F. W. Hunter	Jas. Gardiner			
30 April	Marquis of Huntly	1306	Company's Ship	Wm. Patterson	H. Glaspoole	Robert Lewis	Alf. Broadhurst	Wm. Craigton	Robt. Simons	W. R. Smith	Bombay & China	23 Jan.	14 Mar.
25 April	Lady Metelle	1000	John M. Taggart	I. S. H. Fraser	John Shute	Thos. Leach	John Strait	Wm. Marquis	John Simpson	W. M. Harper			
28 April	Regent	916	James Harg	Richard Clifford	Robert Clifford	H. Sturndale	E. M. Besithor	Wm. Lewis	J. J. Excia	Wm. Alford	China	7 Mar.	27 April
14 May	Prince Regent	924	Henry Bonham	John Jones	Jas. S. Biles	Wm. P. Jones	R. W. Dickson	Robert Scott	Francis Barlin	A. Harper	Madras & Bengal	23 Mar.	10 May
12 June	General Hopton	904	Company's Ship	James Pearson	T. W. Barrow	Rees Thomas	J. P. G. Biddle	Robert J. Bell	Edw. Turner	Jas. Saiter			
	March of Ely	925	Sir R. W. G. Wigram	Brook Kay	Hen. C. Smith	C. E. Mangus	W. P. Bignall	W. F. Hopkins	William Scott	Wm. Millett	Bengal	30 April	8 June
EXTRA SHIPS.													
Masters.													
1 May	Princess Amelia	1310	Robert Williams	Thos. Williams	Jas. Kellaway	Henry Agart	Charles Penny	George Cox	Barron Milne	T. Hacket	China	7 Mar.	27 April
2 May	Atoll	821	S. Margorbanks	Thos. W. Aldman	Wm. Dwyer	Jacks Sparrow	Henry Cole	Thos. M. Storr	W. Hamilton	H. Kingsford	Madras & Bengal	4 April	17 May
10 June	Warren Hastings	1324	J. Lewis Moffet	Geo. Mason	Thos. A. Davis	Fran. Cattle	N. de St. Croix	John H. Isaac	W. B. Diamond	C. Nallows			
13 June	Worcester	1331	William Moffet	W. Adamson	T. W. Moore	Jas. Dunning	John Givogry	Henry Pullen	Freder. Parsons	Robt. Hagler	Bengal	20 April	5 June
18 June	Dorsetshire	1000	Robert Williams	Samuel Lyde	Geo. K. Babbie	H. B. Ayres	G. J. Curtis	John Cosman	Fred. Fowler	William Auld			
	Coldstream	753	J. Dawson	George Scrimpen	Ben. Bird	Robt. H. Rhind	William Ives	Jas. Richards	John Sparke	John Sparke	Bengal	30 May	5 July
	Loyton	498	John Brockbank	David Miller							Bombay	30 May	6 April

	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0	3	2	10	0	6	Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	8	0	0	2	0	0	Senna.....lb.	0	0	0	10	0	0
Cheribon.....cwt.	5	0	0	5	10	0	Tarmeric, Bengal.....cwt.	0	11	0	0	16	0
Sumatra.....cwt.	4	15	0	3	0	0	Java.....cwt.	0	15	0	0	18	0
Bourbon.....cwt.	6	5	0	7	0	0	China.....cwt.	1	5	0	0	1	0
Mocha.....cwt.	8	0	0	10	0	0	Zedary.....cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Catton, Surat.....lb.	0	0	6	0	0	7	Galls, in Sorts.....cwt.	8	0	0	0	0	0
Madras.....cwt.	0	0	6	0	0	7	Bliss.....cwt.	9	0	0	11	0	0
Bengal.....cwt.	0	0	5	0	0	6	Indigo, Blue.....lb.	0	11	0	0	11	9
Bourbon.....cwt.	0	0	9	0	1	0	Purple and Violet.....cwt.	0	11	0	0	11	5
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.							Fine Violet.....cwt.	0	10	10	0	11	2
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	2	0	0	3	5	0	Good Ditto.....cwt.	0	10	5	0	10	9
Aniseeds, Star.....cwt.	3	0	0	3	5	0	Fine Violet & Copper	0	9	10	0	10	3
Borax, Refined.....cwt.	3	5	0	3	10	0	Good Ditto.....cwt.	0	9	10	0	10	3
Unrefined, or Tineal	3	10	0	3	5	0	Ordinary Ditto.....cwt.	0	5	0	0	5	6
Camphire unrefined.....cwt.	9	0	0	11	0	0	Consuming qualities.....cwt.	0	9	0	0	10	3
Cardamoms, Malabar.....lb.	0	2	3	0	3	0	Madras Fine and Good						
Ceylon.....cwt.	0	1	3	0	1	6	Rice, Bengal.....cwt.	0	9	0	0	12	0
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	18	0	0	18	0	0	Safflower.....cwt.	6	0	0	14	0	0
Lignea.....cwt.	7	5	0	8	0	0	Sago.....cwt.	0	14	0	0	1	0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0	0	6	0	1	3	Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	1	8	0			
China Root.....cwt.	1	0	0	1	10	0	Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb.	0	15	1	0	18	7
Coculus Indicus.....cwt.	1	0	0	1	5	0	Novi.....cwt.	0	16	4	0	1	2
Colombo Root.....cwt.	15	0	0	30	0	0	Ditto White.....cwt.	0	16	0	0	1	3
Dragon's Blood.....cwt.	4	0	0	2	0	0	China.....cwt.	0	17	4	0	1	2
Gum Ammoniac, lump.....cwt.	3	0	0	4	10	0	Organizing.....cwt.	0	5	0	0	2	0
Arabic.....cwt.	3	0	0	4	10	0	Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0	5	0	0	7	10
Assafetida.....cwt.	3	0	0	12	0	0	Cloves.....cwt.	0	3	4	0	0	3
Benjamin.....cwt.	3	0	0	30	0	0	Mace.....cwt.	0	3	0	0	6	8
Anini.....cwt.	2	10	0	9	0	0	Nutmegs.....cwt.	0	3	3	0	5	7
Galbanum.....cwt.	11	0	0	12	0	0	Ginger.....cwt.	0	12	0	0	15	0
Gambogium.....cwt.	5	0	0	15	0	0	Pepper, Black.....lb.	0	0	6	0	7	0
Myrrh.....cwt.	1	10	0	3	5	0	White.....cwt.	0	1	3	0	0	4
Olibanum.....cwt.	0	0	9	0	2	6	Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1	3	0	1	8	0
Lac Lake.....cwt.	0	2	0	0	4	0	White.....cwt.	1	10	0	0	2	0
Shell, Black.....cwt.	0	0	0	5	0	0	Brown.....cwt.	0	12	0	0	15	0
Shivered.....cwt.	0	15	0	1	5	0	Manilla and Java.....cwt.	0	18	0	0	1	0
Stick.....cwt.	0	7	0	0	18	0	Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0	4	5			
Musk, China.....cwt.	0	10	0	0	15	0	Congou.....cwt.	0	2	6	0	5	2
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0	10	0	0	15	0	Souchong.....cwt.	0	3	3	0	0	3
Oil Cassia.....cwt.	0	0	7				Campei.....cwt.	0	3	3	0	0	3
Cinnamon.....cwt.	0	18	0	1	1	0	Twankay.....cwt.	0	3	3	0	0	3
Cloves.....cwt.	0	2	0				Pekoe.....cwt.	0	3	4	0	0	3
Mace.....cwt.	0	2	0				Hyson Skin.....cwt.	0	4	0	0	5	10
Nutmegs.....cwt.	0	2	0	0	2	6	Hyson.....cwt.	0	4	7	0	5	0
Opium.....lb.	0	1	0	0	3	0	Ganpowder.....cwt.	1	5	0	0	2	10
Rhubarb.....cwt.	0	1	0	0	3	0	Tortoiseshell.....cwt.	1	5	0	0	2	10
							Wood, Saunders Red.....lb.						

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 3 September—Prompt 22 November.
Tea.—Bohea, 440,000 lbs., Congou, Campei, Pekoe, and Souchong, 5,500,000 lbs.; Twankay and Hyson Skin, 860,000 lbs.; Hyson, 300,000 lbs.
—Total, including Private Trade, 6,800,000 lbs.

For Sale 11 September—Prompt 6 December.
Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods, and Nankeen Cloth.

For Sale 27 September—Prompt 10 January, 1823.
Lieutenant.—Cotton Wool.

For Sale 10 October—Prompt 17 January.
Licence and Private Trade.—Indigo.

For Sale 21 October—Prompt 17 January.
Company's.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGOES, of the Waterloo, Louther Castle, Bridgewater, Charles Grant, Kellie Castle, Atlas, and General Kyd, from Calcutta, and the Boran, from Fort Marlborough.

Company's.—Tea—Raw Silk—Nankeens—Nutmegs—Mace—Cloves.

Private Trade and Privilege.—Tea—Raw Silk—Nankeens—Wrought Silks—China Crapes—Grass Cloth—Tortoiseshell—Mother-of-Pearl—Shells—Elephants' Teeth—Wrought Ivory—Vermillion—White Paper—Bamboos—Whanghees—Table Mats—Floor Mats—Straw Mats—Madeira and Sherry Wine.

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

Ships' Names.	Tons.	Captains.	Where to.
Ogle Castle	525	Pearson	Bengal direct.
Circassian	450	Wassie	Ditto.
Marquis of Hastings	509	Barclay	Madras and Bengal.
Woodford	600	Chapman	Ditto.
Eliza	700	Ward	Ditto.
Triumph	600	Crossley	Bombay.
Mulgrave Castle	500	Ralph	Ditto.
Empire	550		Isle of France and Ceylon.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of July to the 25th of August 1822.

1822.	Bank Stocks.	5 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	Consols. 1790.	New Cent.	Long Annuities.	Irish Cent.	Imperial Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	3 p. Cent.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old Sea Annuities.	New Ditto.	3 p. Cent. India Bonds.	3 p. per Dy. Bills.	Consols. for Account.	£ s. d.	1822. July 26
26	249 250	81 181	80 180	99 199	99 1	20 20 20	—	80 1	—	—	250	—	—	—	63 64	5 7 p	80 180	24 18 0	26
27	—	81 181	80 180	99 199	99 199	20 20 20	—	—	—	—	250 1	—	—	—	64 p	5 7 p	80 180	—	27
28	250 251	81 181	80 180	99 199	99 199	20 20 20	—	—	—	—	251	—	—	—	62 64 p	5 7 p	80 180	—	28
29	251	81 181	80 180	99 199	99 199	20 20 20	—	—	—	—	251	—	—	—	62 64 p	5 7 p	80 180	—	29
30	251 252	81 181	80 180	99 199	99 199	20 20 20	—	—	—	—	251	—	—	—	62 64 p	5 7 p	80 180	—	30
31	252	81 181	80 180	99 199	99 199	20 20 20	—	—	—	—	250	91	—	—	63 63	5 7 p	80 180	27 19 0	31
Aug. 1	252 251	81 181	80 180	99 199	99 199	20 20 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62 p	6 8 p	80 180	—	Aug. 1
2	251 251	81 181	80 180	99 199	99 199	20 20 20	—	80 1	—	—	250	90 1	—	—	65 p	6 8 p	80 180	—	2
3	252 251	81 181	80 180	99 199	99 199	20 20 20	—	—	—	—	250 1	—	—	—	—	6 8 p	80 180	—	3
4	252	81 181	80 180	99 199	99 199	21 21 21	—	80 1	—	—	250 1	—	—	—	63 65 p	6 8 p	80 180	—	4
5	252	81 181	80 180	99 199	99 199	21 21 21	—	80 1	—	—	250	—	—	—	64 p	5 8 p	80 180	—	5
6	252	81 181	80 180	99 199	99 199	21 21 21	—	80 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 8 p	80 180	—	6
7	—	81 181	80 180	99 199	99 199	21 21 21	—	80 1	—	—	—	—	80 1	—	64 63 p	5 8 p	80 180	—	7
8	252 251	81 181	80 180	99 199	99 199	21 21 21	—	80 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	63 64 p	6 9 p	80 180	—	8
9	252 251	81 181	80 180	99 199	99 199	21 21 21	—	80 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	62 63 p	6 9 p	80 180	—	9
10	252	81 181	80 180	99 199	99 199	21 21 21	—	—	—	—	249 1249	—	—	—	—	7 2 p	80 180	—	10
11	252 251	81 181	80 180	99 199	99 199	21 21 21	—	—	—	—	249 1250	—	—	—	—	6 9 p	80 180	—	11
12	252	81 181	80 180	99 199	99 199	21 21 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63 62 p	6 9 p	80 180	—	12
13	—	80 180	80 179	99 199	99 199	21 20 21	—	80 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	62 61 p	6 10 p	80 180	—	13
14	251	80 181	80 180	99 199	99 199	20 20 21	—	80 1	—	—	249	—	—	—	62 64 p	7 2 p	80 180	—	14
15	251 251	81 181	80 180	99 199	99 199	21 20 20	—	80 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	64 63 p	7 2 p	80 180	—	15
16	251	81 181	80 180	99 199	99 199	20 20 21	—	80 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67 69 p	80 180	—	16
17	251 251	81 181	80 180	99 199	99 199	20 20 21	—	—	—	—	249 1	—	—	—	—	66 69 p	80 180	—	17
18	251	81 181	80 180	99 199	99 199	20 20 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66 68 p	80 180	—	18
19	251	81 181	80 180	99 199	99 199	20 20 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52 45 p	80 180	—	19
20	—	81 181	80 180	99 199	99 199	21 20 20	—	80 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80 180	—	20
21	—	81 181	80 180	99 199	99 199	20 20 21	—	80 1	—	—	249 1	91	—	—	—	—	80 180	—	21
22	252	81 181	80 180	99 199	99 199	20 20 21	—	80 1	—	—	250 1	—	—	—	—	—	80 180	—	22
23	251 252	81 181	80 180	99 199	99 199	20 21 21	—	80 1	—	—	—	90 1	—	—	—	5 8 p	80 180	—	23

E. EYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
OCTOBER, 1822.

Original Communications, &c. &c. &c.

ON CEYLON, AND ON ITS SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT.

WE propose to draw the attention of our readers to this very interesting subject, by condensing and exhibiting in one collective view the information we have been able to gather from several sources, concerning the internal policy of this important part of the British dominions, and the systems of management respectively pursued by the ancient Government, and by the European settlers who have successively established their authority in the country. From the facts thus collected, we may moreover be enabled to throw out some hints for the improvement of the system now adopted, by the removal of injurious and burthensome regulations, or by the introduction of measures calculated to promote the mutual advantage of the Government and the governed.

To escape any reproach of employing the *os magna sonaturum*, it is fit to observe that we do not possess the means of making this investigation so complete, or of bringing it down to so late a period as we could desire, and as might be expected from the imposing air of our exordium. Our materials will chiefly be selected from the works published by travellers in Ceylon, principally those of Robert Knox, and the Rev. Mr. Cordiner (the

latter of whom speaks of the condition of the island in 1804); from a view of the agricultural, commercial, and financial interests of Ceylon to the year 1813, by Mr. Bertolacci; from some tracts (or fragments, as they are termed,) on Ceylon,* written in 1809 by Mr. Burnand, who long filled a post in the Dutch civil department there, and of whose judgment and abilities the writer previously mentioned speaks in high terms; and, lastly, from a curious document in MS., with which we have been obligingly favoured by a gentleman, who lately filled a high situation in the island; being copy of the instructions given by the Dutch Governor Falck to the chief of Batticaloa, with a voluminous memorial (as it is termed), compiled by the before-mentioned M. Burnand, then chief of Batticaloa, for the information of his successor, dated September 1794, only a short time previous to our taking possession of the island.

We shall commence by giving a brief notice of the ancient history of Ceylon. In the year 1769 Governor Falck drew up a variety of questions, which

* Published exclusively in this Journal, vol. vi, pp. 410-448, 535-571; vol. xii, pp. 1-7, 122-123.

he put to some of the best informed Candian priests, respecting the ancient history and laws of their country. From the answers to these questions, and from Hindoo authorities, the point of ancient history is thus circumstantially settled: On a Tuesday in the month of May, at the time of the full moon, two thousand three hundred and twelve years antecedent to the aforesaid date, Prince Wijaya, or, as he is elsewhere termed, Vijeja Raja, eldest son of Singha Bahu or Sinbaha (*lion-begotten*), Emperor of Lala in Dambodiva, landed in Ceylon (variously named Lanka, Lakdiwa, Singhala, and Tambraparnim, which was the name of the city built by the Prince), with seven hundred trusty adherents, giants according to some, under the auspices of the all-perfect Boodhu. The island was at that time inhabited not by men, but devils, whose chief resort was a large forest of Na trees. These troublesome residents were soon expelled by the aid of Boodhu, except one of the devils, who remained, and made himself extremely disagreeable, even in the time of Knox, who heard him roar. What became of him afterwards does not appear, unless we presume he inhabited the person of the blood-thirsty usurper, whose cruelty and tyranny caused the overthrow of the kingdom of Candy. The monarchy founded by Prince Wijaya, upon his subjecting the island, comprized, according to the before-mentioned statement, one hundred and seventy-nine kings, including the founder, and the reigning monarch Kerli Sri.

We cannot be chargeable with sacrilegious presumption if we desert this absurd legend, and conclude either that the tradition mentioned by Balæus as existing among the natives, and which Knox likewise heard mentioned in the country, determines the origin of the monarchy; namely, that a Chinese vessel was wrecked on the Eastern coast, the crew of which chose their commander for king, and

settled in the island: a circumstance which certainly explains many coincidences between the customs of the Cingalese and those of China; or, which to us appears most probable, that the island was peopled from the neighbouring continent, and received its religion, laws and customs, as well as its sovereigns, from thence. The Wedas, to whom we shall have occasion to revert, who live a wild independent life in the inaccessible parts of the country, are supposed to be an original race, and the customs of these people bear a greater affinity to the Brahman than to the Boodh religion. In recording the antiquities remaining on the island referable to a very early period, Mr. Bertolacci describes a temple which he saw in travelling into the Wanny country, from Vertativo to Trineomalé. Its form is a parallelogram, twenty-two feet long by fifteen wide; the cornice is cut with great taste in the Indian style; and the ornaments, he says, are not unlike those of a ruined temple on the Malabar point, Bombay. Besides, it is extremely probable that at no very distant period Ceylon formed a part of the Continent; and there is a tradition in the island, not only of its having been separated at its northern extremity from Hindustan, but of a considerable portion of land being lost on the southern and eastern sides, where the Basses or Baxos reside. It must be admitted that Ceylon is distinctly mentioned as an island in the Védas, under the name of Serendip. The Cingalese are said by Burnand to deduce their origin from Siam. This is corroborated by Bertolacci, who says the fact is related in their histories; and adds that their religion and language (?) are the same as those of the Siamese. The hypothesis of the latter, that Ceylon was used by commercial nations as a depôt or convenient trading station, is distinct from any attempt to illustrate the point of the original occupation of the island, and is employed to account for certain

works and indications of prosperity at a remote period, which appear on many parts of the coast.

Of the people by whom the country is inhabited it will be proper to prefix a short account, before we proceed to inquire into the policy of the Government to which they have been subjected.

Leaving altogether out of the question the Chinese, Armenians, Malays, Caffres, and the mixed descendants of the various European settlers, who form in the aggregate no trifling portion of the population, the inhabitants of Ceylon may be classed into four distinct nations, differing considerably in origin, manners and religion. The Cingalese are the first in number, amounting, according to Mr. Cordiner's estimate, to one million of souls. By subsequent authorities, this estimate has been considered to be exaggerated; but the great increase of population amongst this class, caused by the introduction of vaccination,* which has removed a terrible scourge, has doubtless brought it nearer the truth. Writers (Mr. Cordiner amongst the number) have sometimes spoken of the Cingalese and the Candians as if they were distinct people, the former occupying the southern extremity of the island, and extending on the eastern coast to the confines of Batticaloa, and on the western to the river of Chilaw; and the latter being inclosed in the heart of the country. There is however no ground for the distinction, so far as regards the character of the people; it might have been conveniently employed to discriminate the subjects of the King of Candy from the mass of Ceylonese Proper.

The character of the Cingalese partakes of the general features which distinguish eastern nations: timid and indolent; obliging and treacherous; evincing great pleasure in exercising hospitality, yet capable, when excited,

of the most shocking acts of cruelty. "A Ceylonese," says Mr. Bertolacci, "cannot be very easily roused to resentment and bloodshed; yet if he be impelled, by passion or avidity, to determine on violence, he cannot be diverted from his purpose by the thought or presence of those objects which, in others, by acting on the imagination, would agitate the mind, shake it from its intent, and arrest the hand of the murderer when he had prepared to strike the blow." Knox has drawn the following picture of the Ceylonese; and from the opportunities he possessed of becoming intimately acquainted with their character, great reliance may be placed upon its fidelity. "In carriage and behaviour they are very grave and stately, like unto the Portugals; in understanding, quick and apprehensive; in design, subtle and crafty; in discourse, courteous, but full of flatteries; naturally inclined to temperance, both in meat and drink, but not to chastity; neat and provident in their families, commending good husbandry (*i. e.* economy). In their dispositions not passionate, neither hard to be reconciled again when angry. In their promises very unfaithful, approving lying in themselves, but disliking it in others; delighting in sloth; deferring labour till urgent necessity constrain them; neat in apparel; nice in eating, and not given to much sleep. They of the low lands are kind, pñiful, helpful, honest and plain, compassionating strangers, which we found by our own experience among them. They of the uplands are ill-natured, false, unkind, though outwardly fair, and seeming courteous, and of more complaisant carriage, speech, and better behaviour than the lowlanders."

The Malabars or Hindoos form the next numerous class. They occupy Jaffnapatam, and the northern and eastern coasts of the island, and differ but little, if at all, from the inhabitants of the continent, being the same crafty enterprizing people, and

* The number of persons annually vaccinated in the British possessions in Ceylon, upon an average of six years, ending 1812, was twenty-seven thousand six hundred and eighty-seven.

preserving the laws of caste with such jealousy, that in the Jaffna district two classes, called Nellowas and Pal-lowas, who are drawers of toddy, and were originally slaves to the higher castes, are looked upon by the natives as a contaminated race, who defile every thing they touch, precisely as the Pariahs of Hindustan. So abject is the condition of these Nellowas, that a wealthy Malabar of high caste visiting a distant district, has been known to make himself master of whole families who have been born there, without producing any document, on pretence that they are descendants of a woman formerly slave of his family.*

The Moors, or Maurmen, the third and most industrious class, are distributed throughout the island; being less numerous in the northern parts among the Hindus, and more abundant on the Western coast, especially in the district of Putlam, where they compose the mass of the population. These Moors are considered not to have been descendants of the Mogul conquerors of Hindustan, but of the Arabians who in an early age established themselves in the islands and sea-ports of the east, following commercial pursuits, and keeping themselves distinct by intermarrying, like the Jews, only among themselves.

The last division consists of the Wedas or Bedas, who appear to be the only people likely to have been indigenous. They live in a rude and semi-barbarous state, chiefly in a large forest, or the eastern part of it, which extends from north to south; and likewise in the territories of Candy, Wannias, Minery, Soerie, and No-gerie. Previous to the Portuguese taking possession of Batticaloa and the adjacent districts, they were inhabited by Wedas, who were governed by a Wannia (tributary to Candy), said to be a descendant of the ancient princes who ruled before the King of Candy subdued those provinces. The

condition and character of these people are described by Knox and Boyd, but they are imperfectly known to Europeans.

There is another class of people, who are sometimes spoken of as Ceylonese and sometimes as Moors, of whom it is proper to take some notice. This class is the cinnamon-peelers, Chalias or Choulis, who are said to have been originally a distinct race transplanted from the Indian continent. At present, neither in person, manners, religion or language, are they discriminated from the Ceylonese, of whom they compose a caste, called Mahabadde, distinguished by their occupation of cultivating and peeling cinnamon. They are, besides, expert weavers, and in the southern parts of the island, peopled by Ceylonese Proper, the only persons of that profession are the Chalias. They are represented as ambitious and turbulent, aspiring to privileges that do not belong to them, and often troublesome to the Government.

The system of castes, that formidable barrier to improvement of every kind, exists in as full vigour in Ceylon as among the natives of Hindustan. In fact, the distinctions seem more numerous, for almost every profession and employment forms a caste, guarded by restrictive laws, and under the direction of peculiar head-men.

We must not close our account of the inhabitants of Ceylon without adverting to another class, namely, the Europeans and their descendants (not Englishmen), who were established there previous to our taking possession of the island, under the appellation of Burghers. Under this denomination are also comprehended the progeny of native women by Europeans, of Ceylonese and Malabars who have become Christians, and of slaves enfranchised by their masters. They chiefly inhabit the principal towns, and were for the most part engaged in trade. Some are employed in the public offices as clerks, and a few are

* Burnard MS.

possessed of land. The total number does not exceed six thousand, and from the causes mentioned by Mr. Bertolacci (pp. 55—59), arising in a great measure from the change of government, this class of persons is likely to undergo diminution; many being in great poverty (who under the Dutch Government were affluent), being unable to carry on trade with the same advantage as native merchants; and some of them are forced to depend for subsistence solely upon the hire of their slaves, who are bound to give their masters all their wages except what is absolutely required for the mere necessities of life.*

To enable persons accurately to comprehend the commercial and financial history of Ceylon, a careful digest of that large portion of Mr. Bertolacci's work (book i.), relating to the coin and currency at different periods, and the state of the exchanges, is absolutely requisite. To abridge it would be impracticable; and as our object is not *immediately* directed to the external trade and relations of the island, with which this subject is most intimately connected, but to its internal resources and government, we shall pass it over with the full conviction that every means will be adopted to establish the currency on a solid basis, and to prevent that derangement and loss, which have heretofore occasioned so much mischief in the island. Its constant dependence on other countries for grain, the unfavourable balance of its trade generally, the difficulty of fixing a standard of value, and other co-operating causes, render this measure, it must be acknowledged, a work of some intricacy.

It will be convenient for us here to state, that when the island was transferred to the British Government by the East-India Company, one pound of silver alloyed to the standard of the Spanish dollar, was coined into fifty six dollars. This coin is equal to twelve Ceylon fanams; and the star-pagoda of Madras is nominally worth forty-eight fanams, but intrinsically about sixty, or five rix dollars. By a Government proclamation in 1812, the value of the rix dollar for the pay of the public officers was fixed at 1*s.* 9*d.*

The measures of quantity used in the island are the Candy, equal to five hundred pounds avoirdupois; and the Amonam, containing eight parrahs (though Governor Falck and M. Burnand speak of an amonam of paddy being equivalent to ten parrahs). The parrah of paddy, when cleared from the husk, gives half a parrah of rice. The parrah of rice weighs forty-four pounds; that of salt, on an average, fifty-five pounds; of coffee and pepper, thirty pounds each.

Of the productions of the country, whose soil is perhaps capable of yielding whatever is to be found on the continent or in the islands of India, we shall next briefly speak. Cinnamon is the chief, as well from its magnitude and importance, as from its being in a great degree a product peculiar to the country. Under every government this commodity has attracted particular attention, and has latterly been monopolized by the English, as it was by the Dutch. The Government draws from hence a considerable revenue, by reserving the right of collecting and selling the article. When Ceylon was transferred to the King's government (1802), a contract was entered into with the East-India Company, stipulating that they should possess the exclusive privilege of exporting the article from the colony. The Government agreed to deliver to the Company four hundred thousand pounds of cinnamon, for which the latter were to pay 3*s.* per pound. This quantity seems to

* It will be observed, that slavery still subsists in Ceylon. Through the benevolent exertions of Sir Alexander Johnston, late Chief Judge in the island, the importation of slaves is now forbidden, and the purchase of slaves by a British European in the service of Government free them *ipso facto*; but others of this unhappy class continue in servitude, as well as their progeny, to all future generations. For further information on these points, vide the ninth and eleventh Reports of the African Institution.

have been fixed upon agreeably to a calculation of the Dutch, the result of long experience, that the annual demand for cinnamon was five thousand bales, of eighty pounds each, which led the Hollanders to adopt the odious policy, which has subjected that nation to a lasting and universal reproach.* By an article in the contract, which appears to us in a very singular point of view, the Company were moreover bound to credit the colony for the amount of all clear profit on the article beyond five per cent. No such surplus appears to have been accounted for; and, on the other hand, the supply of cinnamon seldom reached the contract amount. In the year 1814, some inquiries being made as to the surplus profits, it was at length agreed that a sum should be paid on that score, and that the Company should in future pay £101,000 instead of £60,000, for the same quantity of cinnamon, and this agreement we believe still subsists. The consumers of cinnamon derive an advantage from this as well as other monopolies, in obtaining an article of superior quality. In former times, the bark was collected in the jungles and forests, and was consequently of various qualities, and mixed with spurious sorts: at present the supply is chiefly from the Government gardens, from plants of the first quality, and cultivated with great care. Latterly, we believe, since our conquest of Candy, a more than usual quantity has been cut in that territory. The cinnamon-gardens are on the south and south-western coasts, between Madura and Chilaw. Their security is provided for by very severe penalties being enforced upon any injury offered to the plantations, which are mostly unprotected.

Rice, an article of the first necessity in Ceylon, as in other parts of India, is not here an article of export; on the contrary, the Government find it necessary to bring a quantity of grain

from the neighbouring coasts, to supply the deficiency in the island, arising from various causes, which will appear more clearly in the sequel.

The cocoa-nut tree (*Cocos nucifera*), the Palmyra (*Borassus flabelliformis*), the sago palm (*Caryota urens*), supply the natives not only with staple articles of commerce, but with food and other necessities. There is an old and well-known story of a vessel being entirely built, rigged, and laden with a cargo from the first-named plant. The two commodities produced by it, which are conspicuous as articles of commerce, are the oil and arack. The former is either expressed from the copperas or copra,* which is the ripe pulp of the nut sliced, and exposed to the sun until the watery particles are evaporated, or it is extracted from the scrapings of the fresh nut washed in water, which is exposed to heat, and the oil collected from the surface. By the latter process, the oil is pure and palatable; from the former it acquires a strong rancid scent.† The spirit called arack, is procured by cutting off the top of those stocks of the tree, which if not so cut would bear fruit, and tying an earthen pot to the stock to receive the flowing juice called toddy, which soon acquires an acidity, heats, and ferments. From the toddy, which cannot be kept longer than twelve or fourteen days, arack is distilled in the same manner as brandy, by a common still. The first distillation affords a hundred gallons of weak spirit from four hundred gallons of toddy; a second produces one-half the quantity of spirit the strength of brandy. Arack, though of inferior quality, is also procured from the juice

* A quantity of this article was brought to England a short time since, it would be difficult to conjecture for what object, and sold at the Company's sales under the name of Copra.

† It is surprising, considering the cheapness of this oil, that its consumption here should not have more increased. It may be burnt in lamps, made into soap and candles, and employed as a substitute for Gallipoli oil, in the making of cloth. Its consistency at a high temperature (seventy degrees) provides in a great measure against leakage; and it may be procured in Ceylon at one six dollar two fanams per gallon.

* Among their sanguinary laws for interdicting the natives from a free trade in this article, the selling of more than ten pounds weight of cinnamon was punished with death.

of the palmyra, which is distinguished from toddy by the name of paddeng. Both trees yield jaggery or sugar, by treating the juices in a different manner from that employed to obtain spirit. The supply of arack is chiefly to Madras and Bombay, and for his Majesty's navy in India; not much being brought to this country. The coir or husk of the nut affords a substitute for hemp, superior to it in many respects, and the manufacture might be greatly extended. In the Dutch time, nearly three millions of pounds were manufactured in the districts of Colombo, Matura, and Point de Galle.

Coffee grows remarkably well in Ceylon, and succeeds in soils not congenial to other kinds of produce. The quality is excellent, and is said by M. Burnand to be superior to Java or Bourbon coffee, and to approach nearly to that of Arabia, whence the plants were brought. The pepper-plant luxuriates in the island; but the cultivation of it has in former times been neglected, which is extraordinary, considering the little trouble it requires, and the demand for it by the East-India Company, who have been obliged to procure on the Malabar coast pepper to fill up the interstices of the bales of cinnamon, which it preserves during the voyage with a saving of freight. The cardamoms are inferior to those of Malabar. Cotton is successfully cultivated in the east and north, but is of little use to the natives; it grows luxuriantly in different soils, and requires little care. Mr. Bertolacci says he has seen cotton both of the Bourbon and Brazil sort, and also of the nankeens in the highest perfection at Batticaloa, Chilaw, and Hambangtotte. Yet with these advantages, and the additional consideration that the seeds would afford nourishing food to their lean and poor cattle, the culture of the raw material is neglected, and the manufacture of cloth is limited to an inferior sort by the Challias. The island is consequently supplied from abroad with this

necessary article, which forms a large item in its imports, and bears in value a proportion of five-twelfths to that of the whole exports of the country.

Areca-nut is a very considerable article in the products of Ceylon, and from its universal use throughout the east, and from the Ceylon areca-nut being the best in India, the Dutch were induced to monopolize the trade in it, and made it a source of great revenue. The nuts grow on a tall elegant palm (*Areca catechu*), bearing from five hundred to a thousand nuts annually. In the trade, the commodity is of two sorts, cut and uncut: the latter is the nut arrived at its proper growth, when the taste is mild and aromatic; the former is the fruit plucked when green, sliced and dried in the sun, whereby it becomes rough and pungent to the taste. The needy circumstances of the growers, who are eager to snatch a rapid though diminished profit, led to the practice of gathering unripe nuts, to the injury not merely of themselves, but of the revenue.

Tobacco is an article confined to the district of Jaffnapatam, the soil of which produces a peculiar kind, which is prepared in a particular manner, chiefly for one market, that of Travancore. Of the Jaffna tobacco, Ceylon, or rather Point de Galle alone, consumes three hundred and fifty candies, Sumatra one thousand five hundred, and Travancore three thousand. The natives of the latter place are so much attached to the article, that the Raja derives a considerable revenue from farming the exclusive right of selling it in his dominions, or sometimes from turning merchant, and importing the commodity, which he sells to his subjects at an advanced price. A counter-monopoly was naturally set up in Ceylon, which state of things brought on frequent derangements of the trade, in consequence of the rapacity of either party. When the island devolved to the British Government, attempts were made to free the

traffic from the shackles of the double monopoly; but the interest of the Raja was directly opposed to a free system, and at length the trade was put upon the following footing: the Travancore assortment, though inferior to all the others, was to be delivered at the rate of thirty-six rix dollars per candy; the Sumatra at twenty-seven rix dollars, and that of Point de Galle, which is the finest tobacco of all, at the same rate. A trade thus situated, limited almost to one market, where any reduction of price would pass into the coffers of the sovereign alone, and consisting of an article produced in one small district at the place of growth, cannot well subsist without restrictions, which in other circumstances are prejudicial to commerce.

The timber and wood of Ceylon, comprehending teak and other timber fit for ship-building, and also sapan, with cabinet and ornamental woods in the greatest profusion, variety, and perfection, it would be endless to particularize. The advantages they offer, especially the former, combined with that of the finest harbour in the east, perhaps in the world, namely, Trincomalé, impart a value to the possession of this island, independent of its other qualities, which fully justifies the title bestowed upon it in the outset.

We shall have occasion hereafter to speak of the pearls and precious stones for which this island is celebrated. Sugar might be produced in Ceylon, but not so cheaply as in Bengal; it is consequently of no consideration as an article of export, and the jaggery obtained from their palms and the Nipere tree is sufficient for the use of the natives. The ivory of Ceylon is reckoned of superior quality, but the hunting of the elephant is discontinued on account of the expense attending it.

Chanks are sea-shells, which are cut into ornaments for the women of India. They are of such prime necessity (from superstitious prejudices), that

Government farm out the right of fishing for them, which yields a handsome revenue. Chaya-root, affording a red dye, though despised when brought to England, is much used in India. A particular caste rent of the Government the exclusive privilege of digging for it. Of hemp we shall say nothing, because, though its quality is excellent, it is neither esteemed abroad, nor encouraged on the island.

Having now considered the character of the inhabitants, and the nature of the productions, we shall next inquire into the system of government prevailing in Ceylon, previous to the time of the Portuguese, who were the first European settlers, about three centuries back.

As to the authority possessed by the prince (a material point, in considering the nature and value of property in a country), according to the statement of the Candian priests, the King, by the constitution of the monarchy, could determine *some matters* only without the concurrence of the ministers and people. Of these ministers, the two head Adigars, and especially the chief, possessed great authority. When doubts existed as to the matters which did or did not depend upon the sovereign's sole will and pleasure, reference might be made to a book called "Maha Wanse." But the only rules they specify to which the King was bound to conform, are certain mystical expositions of doctrines drawn from a triumph over the senses, which they allege furnish a king with a guide for his conduct, and form the basis of good government. There are also the ten virtues preached by Boodhu in the great city of Wesala in Dambodiva, the practice of which was enjoined to a king. It is evident, from the vague and unsatisfactory answers given by these grave personages, that the power of a Candian king was in *reality* almost unlimited. He had the nomination to all offices, and might remove the possessors at pleasure: a prerogative

which, we shall presently find, placed at his command a great portion of the property of the country. Any laws that may have existed had little avail, as the means of controlling the kingly will; and in our own time every principle of justice, and even humanity, were outraged by the Candian monarch, without exciting rebellion among his subjects.

It was a fundamental maxim of the constitution, that the king was the original proprietor of the whole country, and that all land was either held of or originally granted by him. This principle was, for convenience, and perhaps wisely, recognized by the Portuguese, by the Dutch, and by the English who succeeded them. Such being the case, we shall specify shortly the modes or species of tenure by which possessions were, and to a certain extent continue to be, held in the island.

Some lands were in the immediate possession of Government; these were of five sorts: Moettettoe and Ratneinde, cultivated entirely on Government account, and unalienated; Ratmahara, generally speaking jungle or waste lands, allowed to be occasionally worked, on paying a certain portion of the produce; Mallapalla, reverted to Government on failure of heirs to succeed to the possession; and Nellipalla, reverted through neglect of service due by virtue of the tenure.

Other lands were alienated by the Government in Parveny, the denomination given to lands conceded by the prince to families, and made saleable or heritable by males or females, subject to payment of a certain share of the produce. Parvenies were of four sorts; either land planted with trees, which pay nothing to Government; or corn-land, where either a tenth, a fifth, or a half of the produce is reserved to the State. Land covered with low jungle, and impregnated with sea-water, is termed another sort of parveny, but nevertheless liable to the payment of the fifth.

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The third and last general head comprehends two species of tenures: first, lands in Accommodessan (a corruption of some Portuguese phrase), which signifies, granted under personal service, during life or continuance in office, in return for certain duties, or offices, which the holders are bound to perform for the Government. Land, for example, was granted by the Dutch to certain castes in accomodessan on condition of their carrying letters when required. Almost every native officer, high and low, was paid by the Candian Government (as well as by the Portuguese and Dutch) by grants of land in accomodessan. This system was an instrument of great influence and power to the prince, since the great Adigars and Disavoes,* as well as the richest families, could in a moment be divested, not merely of rank, but of property. The second species was Divil Parveny, or Weddawassan, denoting lands granted in perpetuity to castes or families, on condition of service, which, if omitted, or in default of issue, the lands became Mallapalla or Nellipalla, that is, escheated to the Crown.

The tenure of land in those parts inhabited by the Malabars is somewhat different, arising from the circumstance of those districts having been wrested from the Malabar princes who had obtained possession of the northern part of Ceylon, and distributed by the King among his followers, with no other incumbrance than the payment

* Perhaps it will be convenient here to define the character and duties of the officers whose titles we may afterwards employ. The Adigars are ministers of state. The two head Adigars are the principal civil and military officers. Disavoes or Disapatics are heads of districts, of different ranks. Under them is the Coral, or Commissioner of a corle or province, who has several assistants or Atta Corals, and below them the Vidams or heads of villages, officers of police and superintendents of lands; Lecans, clerks; Majorsiles, tax-gatherers; Naidies, headmen of the coolies or labourers. The military officers are the Modilears, the chief (the Maha-Modilear is the chief native officer under the British); Mo-handierams, subordinate officers, commanding each two companies of Lascarrens or soldiers, with Aratchies and Cangnies, inferior officers.

of an annual rent or tribute, which in all the provinces round the northern coast, from Putlam to Batticaloa, is invariably one-tenth of the gross produce of paddy-fields.

The tenure of lands planted solely with fruit-trees differs in some respects from that of corn lands. Such land is usually not convertible into arable, the only species of land to which the rules of tenure seem to be strictly applied, though without reason. Thus, in many instances, the occupants have by some means or other acquired a full right of property without service. In others, the tax due on the produce (as Ratmahara lands, for example) had after a time been neglected. In others again, gardens have been planted without permission of Government, and in such case were chargeable with the moiety tax, which from time immemorial never was paid. Though a maxim similar to our *nullum tempus occurrit regi* seems to exist in Ceylon, it cannot be acted upon with safety. The advantages thus possessed by owners of fruit-lands are viewed as inequitable, and become the source of much discontent.

The cultivators of land, who possess no claim upon the soil, have, according to the custom of Ceylon, certain rights, which, though subject to many local variations, are generally these: a cultivator is entitled to half the produce of land cleared from jungle, so long as the owner suffers him to occupy it; but if the former has cleared the soil from jungle, and cultivated it, or has planted fruit trees where there were none, he not only claims half of the corn or fruit, but cannot be dispossessed by the owner, and acquires, in fact, a right to a moiety of the property of the land. This custom does not invalidate contracts between owner and labourer: the usual conditions are, that if the soil be productive, half the crop be delivered to the owner or employer; if it be poor, one-fourth, or less, deducting in both

cases previously the Government share of the seed.*

According to the venerable authorities before quoted, a Cingalese may bequeath by will his personal property to whom he pleases. The rule of succession, where disposition had not been made, is, first, the parents of the deceased; secondly, his brothers and sisters; thirdly, their children; fourthly, his nearest paternal and maternal relations; fifthly, his wife; sixthly, her nearest relation. In failure of these, the property becomes Rajastha, i.e. devolves to the King. In some parts lands in parveny, it appears, in case of failure of lawful heirs, descend to the slaves, or freed persons born in the house of the family.†

We do not perceive in the foregoing detail any causes to which we can assign the flourishing state of cultivation which the island must have attained previous to the visits of Europeans. The ideas of right and property were recognized and acknowledged in Ceylon more perfectly than in some countries visited by the Portuguese in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, where force was the only law existing, or in other words:

..... The simple plan,
That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can.

But, in many respects, the system we have described, especially the mode of tenure in accomodessan, which gives a possessor little interest in his property, is by no means favourable to agricultural improvement; yet the evidence of the fact we mentioned is represented as incontrovertible. Several of the tanks for the irrigation of the paddy fields are described as being of immense size, and likely to have required vast labour to construct. The

* This practice resembles that known in Scottish law by the name of *Steel-bow*, formerly existing among the Highlanders; the tacksmen, or middle-men, furnished land with stock and seed-corn, on condition of receiving from the actual labourer a moiety of the profits.

† MS. Burnand.

giants' pond near Mantotte, is a work of this kind, sixteen or eighteen miles in circumference; and it has been ascertained by an engineer employed by Government, that if this tank were repaired it would contain water enough to irrigate the surrounding lands, to an extent sufficient to produce one million parrahs of paddy. This high state of cultivation in former times seems to have misled Abbé Raynal into the belief that land was wanting to the cultivators in Ceylon, whereas Messrs. Burnand and Bertolacci shew the inverse of the proposition to be the fact.

The Portuguese, notwithstanding the just notions entertained by their Government of the value of the island,* utterly neglected the improvement of its agriculture and manufactures, employing their time solely in wars of mere ambition, and in making proselytes to the Catholic faith. A proof of their zealous exertions in the latter respect may be deduced, from the fact that the remains of no less than thirty-two Portuguese chapels are now visible in Jaffnapatam. They interfered little in the civil administration of the country, or with the customs of the natives; deriving their chief, and almost sole revenue, from their export trade. Their object of settling at Batticaloa, where they built a fort, and took possession of the island Poeliantivoe, at the mouth of the river, was, according to M. Burnand, chiefly to appropriate to themselves the commerce which subsisted in this quarter between the natives and foreign nations. They possessed only a small extent of land about the fort, and were continually at war with the Candians in the interior.

The Dutch pursued a better system of administration. Though their attention was at first entirely engrossed by the cinnamon trade and other monopolies, under some intelligent go-

vernors of the island (among whom Falek stands highest in reputation), they adopted more enlarged and beneficial views, engrafting their amendments, as much as possible, upon the ancient principles and customs of the Cingalese.

During the administration of Governor Falek, which began in 1765, and lasted twenty years, the Dutch not only acquired the whole circumference of the island, but the internal condition of the provinces under their authority was much improved. The views of this officer appear to have been as sound and judicious, as his private character was incorruptible. We shall quote, in proof of the just and lenient principles of his government, a passage from the copy of his instructions respecting Batticaloa now before us:

"A mild and equitable government with respect to the inhabitants being the leading principle of all orders issued by the Company, you are most earnestly recommended to preserve that satisfaction among the headmen, which they unanimously declared to me they felt with respect to the Dutch Government in general, and your treatment in particular; to accomplish which, the headmen should appear before you once a month, to deliberate upon and frame measures for the public welfare, and to inquire into and decide existing differences. Of matters of any consequence decided or settled at such meetings (by majority of votes, if not unanimously), minutes, short but intelligible, should be kept by the sworn scribe, and in case of the votes being equal on both sides, let yours be the casting vote, and be decisive."

Under subsequent governors, the improvement continued, and the revenues increased. A great fault, however, seems to have been committed by both Portuguese and Dutch, in granting lands too readily, and with too little circumspection, to individuals without ability to cultivate them, and neglecting to enforce the

* A clause was inserted in all instructions by the King of Portugal, "Let all India be lost, so that Ceylon be saved."

conditions of the tenure; whereby lands granted in weddawassan, and even in accomodessan, have become the property of individuals (long possession establishing a species of right), through a sort of lapse on the part of Government. An attempt by the Dutch Governor Schreuder to resume such lands, or to enforce the payment of a tribute for them, led to a revolt; and a similar effort by the British, shortly after we gained possession of the Dutch territories, was resisted, and the measure was consequently abandoned.

To facilitate, or rather to secure the collection of the revenue, the Dutch employed rolls or registers of the land and of its occupiers, called *Thombos*. The land thombo was a terrier, or register of the lands in cultivation, defining their extent, boundaries, qualities and owners, in some respects resembling our ancient Domesday-book. The *hoofd* or head thombo was a register of the inhabitants, or capitation roll, recording their class, occupation, &c. A general land thombo was completed at some expense; but a general *hoofd* thombo, though a most desirable object, as will afterwards appear, has never, we believe, been undertaken.

Before we quit the subject of the Dutch system, we cannot refrain from noticing the difficulties they must have contended with at first, not merely through the prejudices of the people, who sometimes had discernment enough to perceive that their interests would be promoted by the measures of the Dutch, but through the selfish interested motives of the *Dessavoes*, and petty ministers of the native Government. The following extract from M. Burnand's MS. will confirm this point:

"The principal objects of the Company in keeping so expensive an establishment at Batticaloa, were, by being masters of the mouth of the river, to secure the trade, and get timber necessary for Ceylon and the coast of Coromandel; and to purchase pepper,

wax, and grain in the country. To obtain either, it was necessary to make presents to the head *Pedies*, the land *Vedan*, or the *Dessave*. It has even happened frequently that after these presents had been given for leave to cut timber, and after the timber had been cut, an unexpected order has been issued by the *Dessave*, prohibiting its transport from the woods: sometimes the timber was ordered to be burnt, and a handful of the ashes brought to the *Dessave*; after which, fresh presents were required. The inhabitants constantly suffered oppression, extortion and insult from the headmen; and contributions were levied on them whenever provisions or other necessities were wanted, or even firewood.

"The annual revenue of the King was as follows: first, the paddy of forty-two King's *moettettoes* (fields as we have already stated), cultivated for the use of the State, the crop of which yielded annually three hundred and sixty *amonams* of paddy, after deducting forty-five *amonams* for the temples; 2. from the washermen, *pariahs*, *mercadores* or tradesmen, a hundred and forty-two gold pagodas; 3. thirty *chelas*, or fifteen pagodas from the weavers of different castes; 4. a thousand measures of rice from the proprietors of the fields, to be delivered at Candy by the persons liable to servitude; 5. a thousand salted fish, to be delivered as before by the fishermen; 6. a thousand measures of salt to be delivered by the headmen; 7. from the brass founders, twelve copper dishes, and one pagoda and a half; 8. from the blacksmiths, six *areca* knives; 9. from the gold and silversmiths, two *kalenje's* weight of gold ornaments, and two pagodas; 10. from the *Wedas* headmen, on account of certain forests, nine maunds of raw wax (of twenty-four pounds each).

"These taxes, though trifling for such a district, fell heavy upon the inhabitants, from their being obliged

to deliver the products in kind into the King's store-house in Candy.

"The Dessave of the Batticaloa district, besides the paddy of his accommodessan fields, his customado fees, and the delivery of a certain number of pingos at Candy, had the paress-money at the appointment of headmen, and very oppressive pecuniary fines, together with the fruit of innumerable extortions. Of the latter, however, he was obliged to give up part to the King wherever complaints were made, particularly if he stood not on a good footing with the first Adigar. In addition, the inhabitants were forced to perform such ouliam-service (a species of *corvée*, to which we shall advert) as was demanded from them.

"In the absence of the Dessave, the land Vidan, who seldom remained longer than two years in office, used every means possible to exact money, by fines or otherwise; and the head Pedies, each in their respective provinces, kept their inferiors in such a state of servitude, that, except their families, scarcely any other persons could be sure of their property. Some Malabars of good caste, and the Maurmen, however, found means to purchase the protection of the Dessave, or rather of the Court, by presents."

In the year 1796 the English finally expelled the Dutch from Ceylon, and became possessed of a belt of sea-coast, extending from fifteen to thirty miles in the interior, bounded by wild and thick jungle, which so effectually prevented communication with the interior, that, at one time, while areca-nuts were selling at Colombo at fourteen rix dollars the amonam, their price in the Candian country, twenty-five or thirty miles distant, was only six or seven rix dollars. The Provisional Government sent from Madras filled the offices with Indian civil servants, and attempted to assimilate the government and mode of collecting the revenue to the Madras system. The

disgust which these measures gave to the Dessavoes, and the effects produced by the subversion of the ancient system, in the abandonment of the culture of grain, the neglect of tanks, &c., produced such a depression of agriculture, that the foreigners were withdrawn, and the old principles of government restored.

The Western Coast had sustained less injury from the change of measures, on account of the land being principally planted with cocoa-nut and other fruit-trees, which, for reasons already specified, had escaped taxation. The Dutch have been much blamed for their negligence in this particular, because the remedy has become difficult. The Vellales, who possess great part of the land in this quarter, are a privileged caste, and subject to no personal service: several attempts made to levy contributions on this species of possessions have been unsuccessful.

Since the transfer of the island to the British Government, and especially since the conquest of Candy, its agriculture and revenues have materially improved and augmented, under the judicious measures of the respective governors. The details of their administration belong more properly to an historical work. To sum up the result of the British system of management, its defects and advantages appear to be respectively as follows:

In respect to the former, the occasional vacillation, or alternate change of system, has certainly been productive of some mischief, especially in what regards the tenure of real property, for the injury arising from a tax is only a temporary inconvenience. We have likewise some doubt as to the expediency of the plan now adopted, by which service tenure has been entirely abolished in the weddawassan or divil parveny lands, and the accommodessans have been resumed by Government, who pay a fixed salary in lieu of them to the Modilears, and other native officers. The object of

annulling the divil parveny tenure seems to have been to allow of the division, sale, and alienation of the property, and to give the natives a stronger interest in the improvement of the soil. But it is a question whether, among so indolent a people as the Cingalese, who are at the same time so attached to old institutions, any stimulus afforded by the prospect of distant profit would act more powerfully on the new possessors, than the pride of cultivating fields which had been transmitted through a long line of ancestors would upon the old. Meanwhile, the Government lose altogether the benefit of escheats in one case, and in the other the extensive influence which the old system gave them over many of their subjects. M. Burnand likewise remarks, that the abolition of personal service, instead of making the people more industrious, has made them more idle.

The advantages attending the English system have been, first, the establishment of a Supreme Court of Judicature, which, though it has sharpened the litigious disposition of the natives, must already have had, and will continue to have, a beneficial influence throughout the island; secondly, the introduction of the bankrupt laws, which the exertions of Sir Alexander Johnstone partly effected: a measure that will furnish a most acceptable substitute for the system under the Native Government, though we are not aware whether the custom of hypothecating or mortgaging lands for payment of debts,* by the great and petty Pedies (or headmen) among the Moe-kowas, and some Pagan inhabitants of the country, which, as managed, was a great prejudice to agriculture, be still in existence; thirdly, the banishing of those narrow, illiberal maxims of policy, which, however convenient for a time to mercantile speculators, are inimical to the welfare of a country, and in the end injurious

to the interests of those by whom they are adopted.

Let us next turn to the taxes and the modes of collecting the revenues accruing to Government, omitting those levied upon goods imported and exported.

First, of the land tax, which upon corn land is, generally speaking, one-tenth of the produce, and thence called the tithe. Part of this tax, which, from the circumstances of the growers, is mostly paid in kind, is collected by Government directly, by means of its own officers, and is then called *Aumany*: the remainder is farmed out to renters, who give security for the due payment of the amount of the tax, and for the proper performance of their duties. It is generally farmed out again by these individuals among a number of sub-renters, under similar securities, forming a very objectionable system, especially when *Modilears*, or headmen, who have authority over the districts, become purchasers of rents. Secondly, the stamp duties, which are levied upon the transfer of chattels or moveable property, upon mercantile contracts, law-proceedings, &c. These taxes are collected in the same manner as in this country, by the circulation of stamped paper. Thirdly, the duties upon the transportation of goods from one province to another, called *Al-fandigo* (the only tax bearing a Portuguese name), and those charged upon goods crossing rivers, or conveyed by inland navigation. Both these taxes are farmed, and unfortunately the renters are under no immediate control, the tolls being collected at places where there is no authority which can be appealed to in cases of oppression. Great opportunity is thus afforded to vex trade; which increases the objectionable character of these imposts, as impeding the free circulation of traffic between one province and another. These are the principal taxes of a general character. Others, such as the salt duties, are levied upon

* Burnand MS.

particular articles, and are similar to our excise duties.

There is another direct tax of a general nature of which it will be necessary to speak, though we are not aware whether it be not now abolished, in consequence of its unpopular character, more than by reason of its unproductiveness, through the want of a perfect head-thombo. This tax is the *oulam*, of the same nature as the ancient French *corvée*, which term is frequently affixed to it. The maxim or principle that the King was lord of the soil, was associated with another, namely, that every individual owed him some service, which if not redeemed by money or otherwise, must be discharged personally. Conformably to this principle, when the Moormen and Malabars settled in Ceylon, they bound themselves to work three months in the year on the roads and public works, for the prince of the island, and in return obtained the privilege of keeping shops at the seaports for the exclusive sale of certain goods. This impost, under the Dutch Government, was partly paid in money (a sum being fixed as equivalent to the labour); but when the English took possession, among other innovations, they abandoned the *oulam*, which appeared odious. Better acquaintance with the state of affairs in the island determined the Government afterwards to revive it, which was accomplished, not without difficulty, and not completely. The tax was not re-established in the northern districts, because there, although it bore the title of *oulam*, the impost was of an essentially different character. It was originally a tribute due in money, at a certain rate per head, though sometimes commuted for labour: the *oulam* was a servitude, due from certain castes, allowed to be commuted for money.

Some difference of opinion exists as to the policy of abolishing the *oulam*, and enfranchising the castes subject to servitude. M. Burnand and M.

Bertolacci are at issue upon this point; though, in other respects, the latter bears testimony to the regard due to the former's opinion, and indeed pays the best possible tribute, by incorporating in his work much of what is to be found in the tracts or fragments of Burnand.

After showing that the prejudice against personal servitude in the East arises from ignorance of those countries, and that every attempt to govern the people of India, not according to their own usages, but according to the laws and customs of Europe, is the height of absurdity, M. Burnand demonstrates, that these personal services are founded upon an original convention, which forms an essential feature in the constitutional system of the island: that in effect it is of less immediate benefit to the Government than the means whereby the people are kept to habits of industry, from which the climate and a natural indolence of disposition would soon detach them. The Cingalese, confined to servitude, will be docile, active, and industrious; release him from the obligation to labour, and he relapses into sloth, or gives himself up to disorder. More crimes, he says, have been committed in one year of freedom, than in twenty under the former system.

The argument of M. Bertolacci,* which to us appears to possess the greatest weight, is, that the *oulam* is a tax upon labour, so contrived that it cannot be transferred by the labourer to the person who employs him, or be charged upon the goods on which his

* We hardly know how to reconcile what M. B. says, in book iii, part ii. of his work, No. 4, with a passage in his first book, where he speaks of the *oulam*, as an institution which would contribute in the most effectual manner to turn the labour of the natives to the production of food, and though at first sight apparently oppressive, yet really capable of being made a source of general benefit to the country. In the former, he represents this tax as harmful and unproductive, in the southern as well as northern districts, and as opposed to justice and good policy. Without speculating upon any modification, he recommends its entire abolition.

labour is bestowed. If it were a tax upon any branch of manufacture, the labourer would charge it upon the commodity: but the ouliam falls upon a class of labouring people (in the case of the Malabars and Chetties), who, if they added the price of their labour to that of their goods, would be undersold by those to whom the tax did not attach. Where the commutation money is fixed at eight rix dollars per annum, making ninety-six fanams, the pay of a common labourer is about three fanams per day, and his working days seldom exceed two hundred days in the year. Should he prefer to labour, the tax becomes more oppressive still. To this it may be replied, that as to unfair competition, there can be but little in a country, where every handicraft employment is confined to castes, to whom this very tax is applied collectively. Besides, the argument is not directed against the principle of the tax, but the mode of levying it, which it is agreed on all hands was partial and inequitable. Moreover, where it was not collected in Aumany, but by renters, it must have been extremely obnoxious and oppressive. Another serious inconvenience is apparent from the following extract from M. Burnand's MS.:

"The burthen of the lord's service, or ouliam, fell solely (in the Batticaloa district) upon the most useful inhabitants, the cultivators of land; and though the service they did for the Company was but trifling, in proportion to their number, still it was a great burthen to them to drag from the forests the Company's timber for the use of this place, and for exportation to Colombo, Jaffnapatam, Trincomale, and Negapatam, for the following reasons: 1. if the forester wanted, for instance, sixty persons, he demanded eighty from the chief, who sent orders to the land Vidan to raise that number proportionally in the several provinces, and to send them to the appointed place, with provisions for half a month, or fifteen

measures of rice. 2. The Vidan, after the apportion made, demanded from the head Pedies some persons more to replace deserters. 3. The head Pedies ordered double the number demanded by the land Vidan; and the Adigars of the fields, whose duty it was to find the men, likewise ordered a few men more for their own profit. The ouliamers being brought to the head Pedies, the number demanded was detained, and the supernumeraries were permitted to return to their habitations on giving a few fanams, and the rice they had brought with them, to the Pedie. In going to the forest, the Adigars, on the same conditions, permitted a few more to go home, and having arrived at the forester's, not more than the number required was kept, and such as had brought rice with them were liberated, on leaving their rice with the forester. In this manner, for sixty ouliamers wanted, one may safely reckon that about a hundred and fifty land cultivators were disturbed twice a month, during the time the timber was transported."

There is another tax which all persons must agree in considering as partial and objectionable; namely, the *joia*, or tax upon the wearing of certain trinket-ornaments, which falls almost exclusively upon the Malabars, who cannot appear without the ornaments subject to the imposition, but by degrading themselves, and relinquishing the emblems and distinctions of caste.

The pearl-fisheries are productive of great revenue, but they are extremely uncertain. In the year 1798, the revenue derived from them amounted to £140,000; and in the following year it was only £30,000. The pearl-oyster is found in many parts of the coast of Ceylon, and the right of fishing is farmed out by the Government. Although the contractor is conditioned to take the contract with all risks, yet if the speculation fail, Government are obliged to remit a full proportion

of the rent, or they would get no contract the ensuing year.

Government also farm out the privilege of digging for precious stones of which Ceylon contains a great variety, in the same manner as chaya root; and likewise the right, which by ancient custom it possesses, to a share of the fish caught at sea by the fishermen, who compose a caste with Modilears, or headmen. A pretty fair illustration of the mode of management necessary in the island is afforded by the fact, that Government having, among other innovations, given to the headmen a fixed pay, instead of a proportion of one-fourth or one-sixth of the fish caught; although the fishermen are one of the most active and industrious castes in Ceylon, yet the head-men, having lost all personal interest in the business, were so remiss in their exertions, that the revenue deteriorated, and Government in 1813 reverted to the old system.

Having now laid before our readers such details as will enable them to form some notion of the past and present condition of the island, we shall take the liberty of offering, with deference, such reflections as occur to us upon consideration of the subject blended with some suggestions of the writers, to whom we have been indebted for most of the facts recorded.

We shall premise what we have to say by observing, that many years must elapse ere Ceylon becomes a market for British commodities to any beneficial extent. The Ceylonese, in order to be a commercial nation, have not only to learn more wants than they know at present, but to exchange for avidity and enterprize that passive indolence, which is encouraged by the happy climate in which they live. The exports of Ceylon are little more than the mere productions of the soil, without the superaddition of labour. The value of this possession to us, consists more particularly in its advantageous geographical position, either as

a military, naval, or trading station, than in its being a vent for the manufactures of Britain, or even in the abundance and variety of those productions of its soil, so necessary to the wants or luxury of Europe. The external commerce of a country, however, depends so much upon the state of its agriculture and manufactures, that in advancing the latter objects, we in fact promote the former.

The first consideration is this serious one, namely, that the island produces a quantity of grain insufficient for its own consumption, and is forced to depend for food for its inhabitants, to a certain extent, upon the neighbouring continent. It is a remarkable fact, however, that the insufficiency of supply existed only in the British territories, which were furnished with a very large quantity of rice from the Candian country, the surplus of their supply. Our possession of that country will diminish foreign importations of rice, which is, however, still considerable. Persons not familiarly acquainted with the circumstances of the lower classes in the east, are incapable of appreciating their sufferings in periods of scarcity. In other countries labouring people are enabled to obtain food in dear times, by curtailing some other sources of expense, by the sacrifice of comforts, and by parting with their furniture, clothes, &c.; but no resource of this kind exists in a country like Ceylon, where clothes are required only for decency sake, and where caves and trees afford lodging, and the talipaut leaf a tent impervious to rain and heat. Mr. Bertolacci mentions a fact, which explains why famine is more frequent among the lower classes in India than elsewhere, arising from the inequality in the price and quality of rice, which varies from forty to fifty per cent. When the finest quality becomes dear, people in good circumstances use the inferior sorts, until that which was exclusively the food of the labouring

classes is forced up to an unnatural price, by becoming in universal demand; and this, he says, is the cause of many persons perishing, long before a general scarcity is really experienced.

The principal object of Government, therefore, must be to correct this evil; a great step to which would be, their undertaking the repair of the tanks and ponds, either at their own expense, or by levying a general contribution for that purpose. This is an object which private enterprise would never effect among this slothful people, nor can we expect that money could, from private funds, be found for it; or, if found, that it would be employed in a work, in the advantages arising from which, the community would participate. The want of capital is indeed one of the principal causes of the depressed condition, not merely of the agriculture, but of the manufactures in Ceylon. Whatever, therefore, tends to diminish the capital, should be as much as possible avoided. With this view, the stamp duties, and all taxes not levied upon profits, but which take away a portion of the capital of the country, ought to be either abolished, or materially reduced, until its circumstances admit of an impost in other respects so convenient to Government as that derived from stamps. Capitalists and merchants of other parts (Coromandel, for example, between which coast and Ceylon there subsists already a mercantile connection), might be invited to settle in the island, now united under one power. It may be questioned whether the measure of interdicting the civil servants of the Government from being concerned in commercial speculations, at the same time that they are permitted to possess land, be politic or not, seeing the opportunities they have of calling into action, and encouraging the industry and manufactures of the island.

A very effectual method of promot-

ing cultivation has already been tried in certain districts with success; namely, that of advancing to the owners or cultivators of land, without annexing any burthensome conditions to the loan, a sum of money to repair their tanks, iron (which has become extremely dear) for their implements of husbandry, seed, corn, &c., and receiving payment in money or paddy, at the option of the borrowers. Such a system seems to us liable to no sort of objection. The Government stores of aumany rents, increased by these returns, would supply the market, in a short space of time, without importation, and thus in fact increase the capital of the country.

Another object, which it appears to us that Government should have in view, is the discouraging for the present the plantation of fruit trees, until the corn lands produces sufficient grain without dependence abroad, or the country is able to purchase grain with the surplus profits of its trade. This may be effectually and advantageously done, by firmly but temperately carrying into effect a taxation of those lands, so injudiciously neglected by the Dutch. M. Burnand reckons that the cocoa-nut gardens in that part of the island between Calpentyn and Dondera Head, contains ten millions of trees. Supposing each tree to produce on an average ten nuts (though a good tree yields from fifty to one hundred), the number of nuts would be one hundred millions, the tenth of which, he estimates, would be worth 238,333 rix dollars: but which Mr. Bertolacci's calculation, founded upon the same data, raises to 250,000. This sum, equal to more than £20,000, and which does not include palmyras and other fruit-trees equally taxable, would compose a fund amply sufficient for the repair or reconstruction of tanks, or for other agricultural works; and would be most beneficially employed in loans to cultivators, in the mode we have described.

But there is no object more important than the establishment of the land tax, upon a general, uniform, equitable basis. Without violating the ancient principles of modification or exemption, the grounds of them should be closely examined by investigation of titles, because these privileges are not merely prejudicial to the State, which is defrauded of its right, but they are detrimental to agriculture, by discouraging other individuals or classes, and by supporting the possessors in sloth and indolence. We are also of opinion (though we express that opinion with hesitation, proceeding from our limited means of information), that the *ouliam*, or system of personal service, appears one of the best means, under proper regulation and precautions, of keeping up the industry of the lower classes, and of redeeming them from their unprofitable habits. The only objection to this sort of contribution seems to be founded upon the prejudice, or error, that it is a species of slavery: but the easy terms upon which redemption from this tax could be purchased (which in the case of individuals employed in husbandry, consists in having sown and cultivated with their own hands an *amonam* of paddy), exempt it from that degrading character. The abuses to which it is exposed, through the malversations of the petty officers, and even the *Modilears* and *Desavoes*, constitute no objection to the system, because proper remedies may and ought to be provided.

All accounts concur in representing the native chiefs and headmen as offering the greatest obstacles to improvement, which they conceive to be unfavorable to their interests, as well as prejudicial to the relative importance of their families. It is their interest that grain should be dear, that no new lands should be brought into cultivation, and that no improvements should be introduced into those which are cultivated. They view with jea-

lousy whatever interferes with their family influence, and curtails the opportunities which the old institutions furnished of attaining opulence by indirect or oppressive means. M. Burnand mentions* a scandalous practice in the Batticaloa district, which must have greatly disturbed the property of the country; when the *Desavoe*, who was closely connected with persons at court, came into the country, a present made to him would easily induce him to grant *donation-olas* (deeds or documents) to individuals, who had no right to the lands they conveyed; so that it was no uncommon thing, upon investigation of claims to disputed ground, to see different *olas* produced for the same property. These and similar abuses cannot exist under the vigilant administration of the present Government.

Before we quit the subject of the *ouliam*-tax, let us observe, that besides the repair of tanks, the mending of roads, the labour upon public works, and the conveyance of the grain received in *aumany* to the Government stores, upon which the services of the individuals liable to this contribution might be employed, there is a trade which has actually become extinct through the abolition of *ouliam*. This is the elephant trade, which in the *Dessavonies* of Colombo and Matura was in the hands of certain castes employed in hunting the animal; and this trade, or rather necessary office, which in 1700 yielded the Dutch a net profit of 63,345 pagodas, is now burthensome to the Government, when forced to clear the country of the animals. So far from the natives viewing this employment as severe, one of the conditions of their voluntary surrender of the seven provinces of Batticaloa, in the deed of submission given by the head-men, 8th October 1766, was "that all the inhabitants from fifteen to forty-five years of age, would serve three months

* Burnand MS.

in the year for nothing in catching elephants, and perform all other work and ouliam duty within the limits of Batticaloa, if necessary."

In regard to the advantage desirable to the country from the ouliam being properly enforced, M. Burnand observes in his memorial, "The regulations introduced some years past (in the Batticaloa provinces) as to the payment of capitation tax, and causing the obligation-service to be properly performed (or in lieu thereof receiving a voluntary contribution of three rix-dollars ouliam money), has not only been beneficial to the Company, but of the greatest benefit to the community at large, for agriculture has thereby been improved, and the number of husbandmen increased. It has besides excited the emulation of others, who are also subject to obligation service, to apply themselves to something or other; for it is a certain truth, that however fertile and productive the soil of a country may be, it will soon decay and be depopulated, if the inhabitants do not contribute any thing, and are not kept to their obligation service."

A system much more objectionable in the opinion, we should imagine, of most persons, is that of farming so large a portion of the public revenue. This practice is doubtless extremely convenient to the Government, but, in some instances especially, must cause a thousand grievances to the subject. M. Burnand pronounces it to be disadvantageous to Government, burthensome to the labourer, and impolitic in itself. In all cases of revenue, the interposition of a body of middle-men, an unprofitable class of individuals, is to be avoided; but in Ceylon, from the peculiar mode in which the tithe is collected by them in kind, and paid in small sums to Government (in consequence of its passing through subrenters), perhaps at a distant period, leaving balances due from year to year, the farming system is an extensive evil which calls for immediate remedy.

This cannot be difficult, because the same mode of collection by which one moiety of the land tax, namely, the aumany, is received by the Government native officers, can be employed to the annihilation of a system, so pernicious to both parties, as that of farming land rents.

The mode introduced by M. Burnand when chief at Batticaloa, his account of which is too long for insertion, seems well adapted for the object. It consists in a thorough distrust of the Desavoes and Pedies, and the employment of Conicopies (sowing masters), with Cangans and Lascareens vigilantly superintending and counterchecking each other. In short, he observes that the inverse of the farming system is the only mode of collecting the land revenue which is advantageous to Government, and profitable and equitable to the labourer.

If the institution of castes offers a considerable bar to the amelioration of the moral, intellectual, and even physical qualities of the natives, some advantage may be derived from it in a financial point of view, in the facilities it affords for the collection of the revenue. As it is impossible, in the present state of things, to abolish this institution, it becomes the duty of Government to counteract the efforts of individuals to convert it to their own advantage, by a practice, which it appears is too common, of passing into castes of a higher character than they belong to, for the purpose of procuring privileges, or exemptions from tax or labour, to which they are not entitled. The Vellales are one of the four high castes, and entitled to peculiar privileges; among others, their lands are free from contribution to Government. The Challias, or cinnamon peelers, belonging to the caste Mahabadde, have through their ambitious aspiring character possessed themselves of some of the distinctions of the Vellales. M. Burnand* speaks of the vast difficulty

he experienced at Batticaloa in reclaiming a class called Neekankaras, in the interior, who skulked in castes to which they did not belong, with the connivance, and even assistance of the headmen, and thus escaped for a long time contributions which more industrious classes were subjected to. A remedy for this inconvenience may be found in the making of a perfect headthombo, or general registry of persons, from periodical returns, shewing the name, age, caste, employment, ancient and modern servitude or condition, of all the male inhabitants of the island.

Having established upon a firm footing the agricultural system of the country, the next object is the encouragement of its manufactures. The making of arack seems to require but little encouragement. The trees are more profitable for toddy than to be cultivated for fruit. But in this branch of employment, the want of capital is seriously felt, and the exporters who contract with the distillers, are often obliged, through the poverty of the latter, to make advances, which it appears enables the distiller to defraud the merchant, by delivering weaker spirits than he would have done had part of the payment not been made for the commodity. But cloth is the article which stands most in need of that encouragement, of which in fact it is most deserving.

The greatest part of the cloth worn in Ceylon is manufactured at Tutecorin and Palamcottah; so that it would appear that this rich and highly favoured country, whose civilization reaches to a period beyond the limits of our authentic profane history, and which has for three centuries at least been acquainted with the arts of Europe, is still dependent upon other nations for its only necessities, food and clothing. It strikes us forcibly, that if Government were to adopt a similar plan with respect to the manufacture of cloth, as was recommended with regard to agriculture, namely, to advance money to the artificers, and supply them with

cotton, which could be chiefly done either from the continent or from the island itself, abolishing all tax upon the article (which is now it seems five per cent.), and receiving cloth in return, no other stimulus would be necessary. For want of some encouragement of this kind, it would appear (though the author we quote merely mentions the fact) that the families of weavers, which were in considerable numbers at Jaffnapatam and Manar, under the Dutch Government, are now much diminished, many having left the country.

The corruption and oppression of the old Government have fixed in the minds of the Cingalese a notion, that all suggestions for improving their lands or manufactures, emanate from a desire in those who suggest to get the profits. Thus M. Burnand states that in Batticaloa, it was not the natural laziness or indifference of the natives which thwarted his measures of improvement, so much as the apprehension, which he could not conquer, that after they had improved their old and cultivated new lands, the Company would impose fresh duties: and Mr. Bertolacci states in proof of this opinion, with which he says they are still impressed, that upon his taking pains to spread cotton seeds amongst the villages near Colombo, and calling frequently to observe their growth, and shew the manner of cultivating the plants, the natives inquired whether, when the cotton was gathered, it was not to be taken for his emolument.*

We have perhaps drawn out this disquisition to too great length: we shall therefore bring it to an abrupt conclusion. Upon the whole, our opinion is, that a wise, temperate, and above all a steady system of policy, will in a few years excite in the natives of Ceylon a spark of industry, which, fostered with care, will increase, and be rewarded with profit. Opulence will

* The natives still in many parts persist in the practice of treading the land by buffaloes, instead of using the plough. Yet they neglect the breed of cattle!

generate wants; and as these multiply, first the nearest, and by degrees the more remote countries, will be resorted to. Commerce, to borrow a figure

from our moral poet, spreads itself round the universe in circles, increasing and multiplying,

"As the small pebble stirs the peaceful lake."

VISIT TO THE EXCAVATED TEMPLES OF KENERI.

IN one of my excursions I took the opportunity of visiting the celebrated excavated temples of Keneri, that in antiquity appear to be coeval with those of the island of Elephanta, and not less to be admired as monuments of almost incredible labour, and exhibiting the remains of nearly equal magnificence. Their distance from Bombay is about ten miles, of which a great portion of the way is the most rude that can be imagined, winding round abrupt and lofty mountains through the thickest and wildest jungle. After a walk of this kind, we at length reached a mountain, that forms one of a considerable chain, which extends across the northern side of the island; this, more than the others, appeared one bed of rock, upon which a partial coat of earth admitted an occasional vegetation, and this was the object of our visit. As we approached the summit, the fragments of pillars and cornices scattered in the way bespoke that we were not far distant from the caves, which we reached soon afterwards. The first object that struck us was, what is called the grand cave: this, presenting in front a capacious portico, opens into a spacious temple excavated in the mountain, about sixty feet in length, by twenty feet wide: on each side of the portico stands a colossal statue between twenty and thirty feet high; figures that although they have nothing to boast of, in the purity of their style, are still deserving of admiration in many respects, and convey a strong character from being in perfect unison with the other sculpture of the caves. Besides these figures, the walls of the portico, and the capitals of eight and twenty columns that are arranged round the cave, are rich with an infinite variety of smaller figures, of which the taste and execution are in many places beautiful: upon a better recollection, I must correct myself in saying, that the eight and twenty columns are not all ornamented with this sculpture; about six or eight of them either having been divested of their figures, and made plain hex-

agonal or octagonal columns, or like Aladdin's Palace in the Arabian Nights, the Genii, who formed the caves, left a part to be finished by men. I am disposed to believe, however laborious the operation may have been, that these columns have been robbed of their ornaments by the bigotry of the Portuguese, who are said to have converted this cave into a church; however the fact may be, it is not worth discussing here. Close to this cave are others of inferior importance, yet of very large dimensions. Passing from the great cave obliquely to the summit of the mountain, our path led us to caves differing greatly from each other in dimensions and plan, some abounding with figures projecting in high relief from the wall, others again totally destitute of sculpture. Of these figures, some were of the human size, and others less, in various degrees down to twelve and eighteen inches; the side of the mountain in which these caves were formed, was separated from another mountain by a narrow defile or ravine, on the opposite side of which were caves of a similar description. The most obvious idea that seems to have offered itself to every one upon seeing these excavations is, that they have formerly served for the retirement of some monastic society, the greater number of them having evidently been cells capable of holding only a single individual: a circumstance deducible from their size, and the having one bed-place cut in the rock, with which each is provided. The distance between the grand cave and the summit has admitted that there should be two, and sometimes three ranges of cells disposed horizontally one over the other: these are united by flights of steps cut in the rock, which, communicating with each other, form an easy ascent to the top of the mountain, from whence we enjoyed a very grand and extended prospect over the whole of that side of the island.

The superior surface of the hill has had its share of human industry; the work of

the chisel is observable in every direction, in the remains of vast reservoirs for water, and spots that may have served the purposes of devotion, science, or pleasure. Strolling thus over the mountain, and desirous to see as much as our time would allow, we came to a pass at the extremity of the defile, where we traced for a considerable distance the ruins of a stupendous wall: but for what purpose it could serve, unless to close the avenue, or as a protection against the flood of the monsoon, we could not discover; it is remarkable, that we perceived no remains of lime nor any cement by which the stones of this wall could be united; in lieu of this, however, we observed holes cut in the edges, like what, I believe, masons call the dovetail joint, but in these, with the strictest examination, we could find no remains of metal. In the neighbourhood, we saw a small sequestered valley, which might formerly have served as a garden.

It is worthy of notice, that in two or three of these caves, which had the appearance of chapels to the surrounding cells, we observed very distinctly the vestiges of fresco-painting, representing in simple colours of red and blue, single figures of the Hindu deities. I am sorry to say, they were nearly obliterated, and apparently rather by the hand of man than time; I would lay the blame of this sacrilege upon the Portuguese, who are known to have exercised a great deal of activity and pious rage in defacing these monuments, as they call them, of infidel idolatry. Sufficient of them yet remain to shew, that some of them have been designed with a tolerable share of skill: the hands, the feet, the attitudes, and particularly the character of the face, had something in them of a superior style. I should not omit to mention, that each of the cells was provided with a cistern cut deep in the rock, for the reception of rain water, that was carefully conducted to them by little channels down the side of the hill: I do not believe it has ever been ascertained how many of these excavations exist upon this mountain, which the more it is examined the more it seems to display: there is no doubt that there are many that have not been entered by a human being, within the space perhaps of a century, since from the influence of the monsoon upon the south-west side of the mountain, many are become inac-

cessible, and are rapidly mouldering into decay. Excepting during a pleasant breakfast and dinner, I devoted the greater part of the day to the search and examination of these caves, and it may be supposed was not a little fatigued, from clambering from time to time over a hard and rugged rock; yet these were difficulties I considered so well repaid by the gratification I found in the pursuit, that I have thought of devoting two or three days to Keneri before the rains.

Before I altogether close this account, which I am afraid you will think already too long, I must offer a crude opinion upon the origin and purpose of these caves. I have already suggested, that they may have served some monastic institution, possibly for a sect similar to what we understand by *Gymnosophists*; that their object was partly devotion is apparent, from the idols and symbols that prevail throughout; that their religion was that of the Hindus, or nearly allied to it, is equally evident, from their gods being the gods of the present race of that people. Two difficulties remain: the one to assign a period for their construction, and the other to account for the physiognomy of the figures, which with the crisp woolly hair that distinguish them, bespeak their affinity to the Caffres, or people of Africa. As to the first of these points, although it has hitherto been enveloped in fable, and removed by the credulous to near five thousand years, a late discovery of the alphabet, by which the inscriptions may be decyphered, promise that something more authentic may hereafter appear. With regard to the second, some very remote historical records allude to a race of people that once had dominion in India: a people who are described as having prominent lips, obtuse noses, and crisp hair, accurately corresponding with the character of the sculpture in Keneri, Elephanta, and other excavations still more stupendous in the interior of India; how otherwise can it be explained, that in a country, of which we are taught to believe the Hindus the aborigines, labours that can only have been undertaken by a sovereign power should have been executed, and in these works a national physiognomy should preside, and be handed down to posterity, so widely differing from the existing Hindus, or any other people now to be found associated upon the continent of India?—*Bombay Gaz.*

ON INFANTICIDE, AND ON HUMAN SACRIFICES IN INDIA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—A constitutional want of coolness of mind is the probable apology for many parts of the letter of "An Old Indian," inserted in your number for August; but, while we look with becoming indulgence on the errors of that correspondent, his mistakes, as to facts, if any, ought not to stand uncorrected in your pages.

Colonel Macdonald (as you now teach us to style the author, in a letter on the burning of Hindoo widows, printed in your preceding volume, page 220,) had drawn a certain line of distinction between Indian infanticide and the Indian burning of widows, to the effect that will appear from his words: "*Infanticide* has been prevented by the judicious interference of the Executive Power; but *self-destruction*, in the dreadful form of perishing in the flames, *under the guidance and pretended sanction of the religion of the country*, being, at least apparently, a *voluntary act of the infatuated victim*, restrictive means have been deemed ineligible." To this ineligibility the Colonel emphatically subscribes, declaring, that when the attention of Parliament was lately turned to the subject, "no remedy of any available description was proposed;" and that, for example, "a *tax* on the practice, amounting to a *prohibition*, would irritate the bigotted and weak Hindoo mind to madness, and create a spirit of discontent, leading to the most serious consequences."

Now, the letter of a second correspondent, inserted in the same volume (page 446), attempted to place the distinction, as to policy of law, between *infanticide* and *cremation*, upon a different, and, as I, for one, imagine, its true footing; namely, that the one is an act "simply civil," while the other is an act assuming to be "religious;" an act, to use the words of Colonel Macdonald, performed "under the guidance and pretended sanction of the

religion of the country." It is plain that the distinction, previously set up by Colonel M. (namely, that which is derived from the *voluntary* character of cremation) is untenable: because Great Britain is as competent to introduce among its Indian subjects its laws against *suicide* (considered "simply as a civil act"), as against forgery, murder, &c.

But, common, and commonly intelligible, as is the distinction between things *civil* and things *religious*, the "Old Indian" is enraged at the recurrence to this phraseology by your second correspondent: "It remains," says he, "for Mr. K. to inform us on what grounds he terms atrocious murder 'simply a civil act.'"—We all know, indeed, that the use of the technical word "*civil*," is frequently adapted to raise a smile. That suffering clients, if they choose to be punsters, are not easily satisfied when told by their lawyers, that this or that species of wrong (the seduction of a wife, or of a daughter, for example) is nothing more than a "*civil injury*;" but, if the "Old Indian" is impatient at the designation of an "atrocious murder" by the name of a "*civil act*," would he be better pleased, if it were styled a "*religious one*?" In common parlance, murder, ("most foul, horrid, and unnatural, as, in the best, it is,") is neither very *civil*, nor very *religious*; but surely the Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, or any sheriff-depute, could presently satisfy your correspondent that *murder*, in all cases, and in all countries, is "simply a civil act," a civil offence, as contradistinguished from acts and offences connected with religion; and that Mr. K. was perfectly intelligible, when supposing infanticide to spring from a *religious* motive, he described that crime as "simply a *civil act*," contra-distinguishing it thereby from the self-de-

struction of the Hindoo widows, which is confessedly practised "under the guidance and *actual* sanction of the religion of the country." Those same authorities would also convince your correspondent, that, however, for the purpose of a declamation, the putting to death of one-self or of another, "under the guidance of the religion of a country," may be stigmatized as *murder*; it is, in point of fact, no *murder*; since, as we are often told in our own country, "the religion of the country" is part and parcel of the law of the land, and since *murder* is an *unlawful* putting to death.

The "Old Indian," I confess, asserts that "it is clearly made out, that the Hindoo laws *do not sanction* the burning of widows;" but this position, evidently founded on the statements of Colonel Macdonald, only demonstrates with how little attention your correspondent reads, or with how little accuracy he repeats what is written by Colonel M., as well as by others. Colonel M. alone, to go no further, has plainly shown that the Hindoo laws *do sanction* the burning of widows, though they by no means *enjoin* it. If the widow *will* burn, the laws *permit*, and therefore *sanction* the burning; but the laws go no further, and they leave to public and private opinion, and to religious writers, to recommend either burning or its omission.*

How wide, indeed, of the mark is the "Old Indian," in the "admirable disorder" in which he steps forth in this controversy, is evident from the three sentences that follow the one last quoted: "In some parts of India," says your correspondent, "*murder is [was?] compensated for by a fine.*" From Mr. K.'s multiplied repetition of one unvaried idea, we can have no right to disturb so barbarous a law. It has, however, been done; and that,

* If the "Old Indian" should choose to alter his story, and say (what Col. M. really says), "It is clearly made out that the Hindoo laws *do not sanction* the burning of widows in the manner at present practised;" the answer has already been given by Mr. K.

too, with the fullest assent of the chiefs of the country." It is here plain, that, however multiplied the repetition of Mr. K.'s one unvaried idea, (and strange, indeed, if the one idea to be taught had been *varied*;) it has not been repeated often enough to fix itself in the head of the "Old Indian." Mr. K.'s "one unvaried idea" is, as it appears to me, (and again, nearly to use the words and the thought of Colonel Macdonald) that with respect to an act performed "under the guidance and *actual* sanction of the religion of the country," "restrictive means are ineligible." That it is the *religious* character of the act that raises the difficulty in Colonel M.'s mind is obvious, because that gentleman is alarmed at the effect of a prohibition on the "bigotted" Hindoo. Concurring, as to the religious view, with Colonel M., Mr. K. in his first letter has said, "It is solely because the burning of widows has its foundation, whether erroneously or not, in the *religion* of the country, that the British laws do not, and ought not, to interfere." In his second letter, inserted in your number for August, the same gentleman, not *varying* his "one idea," re-states his objection to be, to "the idea of British legislative interference with the *religious* practices of India." Now, whether this interference would be justifiable or not, what has Mr. K.'s "one unvaried idea" to do with the alteration of an Indian law against the *civil* offence of murder; with the change of that law, from its correspondence with our own ancient law, to a correspondence with our law at the present day?

But, Sir, my principal inducement for addressing you, is to ask for some explanations respecting *infanticide* and human sacrifices in India, concerning both which this part of the letter of the "Old Indian" has raised some doubts in my mind, and is, as I have some apprehension, adapted to mislead your readers. When Colonel Macdonald, in your former volume, and B. W., in your Journal for June last,

page 558, spoke of the "abolition of infanticide, under the administration of Marquis Wellesley," I understood those gentlemen as referring to the abolition of *female* infanticide, among a particular local description and peculiar race of the population of India, and which infanticide, in common with Mr. Kendall, as appears from his second letter, I had understood to be "simply a civil act," because of no higher origin nor motive than "an unwillingness to communicate the blood of the Rajpoots through the marriages of their daughters." Mr. K., referring, no doubt, to this description of *female* infanticide, (expressly separated by Colonel Macdonald, from the case of self-destruction, "under the guidance and pretended sanction of the religion of the country,") had said, "Infanticide, however practised in India, has no sanction from any one of its systems of religion, but on the contrary is abhorred and repudiated by them all." To this, B. W. replies: "*Granted*: but had it not acquired, by long, by immemorial usage, a sort of religious sanctity [observe, not sanction]? Was it not encouraged by the priesthood; and did not the infatuated mother regard the act as a meritorious sacrifice?" It is thus clear that B. W. and Mr. K. knew what each other was talking about; but the "Old Indian," though he had read the letter of B. W. before dispatching his philippic against Mr. K., exclaims, on the subject of Mr. K.'s denial of a religious sanction to *infanticide*, that is, to the *female* infanticide in question,—"*Now, so contrary is the real fact to this, that though infants are exposed in some provinces to avoid maintaining them, they are in general destroyed in various cruel manners, as a sacrifice offered to some of the millions of millions of Hindoo gods or goddesses!*" In other words, the "Old Indian" ventures to represent, first, that there does exist in India a large prevailing practice of destroying children, in various cruel manners, as religious sacrifices; and

secondly, that this practice is sanctioned by one or more of the religious systems of the country! Whether these representations depend upon the immediate authority of the celebrated Mr. Ward, or whether Mr. Ward will be ready to verify them, I cannot tell; but I know my men well enough, to call, on this grave occasion, for chapter and verse. It must strike every one, that though the statement detailed has slipped in incidentally, during a discussion on the cremation of widows, it is one eminently worthy of separate attention; that it is either a fresh example of European calumny against India, or a fresh subject for European reprehension, inferior in importance to no other; that to busy ourselves about the burning of widows, performed in the face of the world, is almost an idle task, if infants are generally destroyed, in various cruel manners, in the recesses of the pagodas; and, what is more than all, that this piece of intelligence, so unexpectedly brought to light, puts a complete falsification upon the tale that Indian infanticide has been in reality abolished. So that the very "measure," which, according to B. W., "is well-known to have been followed by blessings instead of curses," is one which, according to the "Old Indian," has never been effected at all! And yet the "Old Indian" had read and rejoiced in the letter of B. W. before he laid down his own pen!

That the "Old Indian," at the same moment when, with his Hindoo pantheon before him, he talked of the "millions of millions of Hindoo gods and goddesses," should have been in a very fit condition to give us any precise details of the religious infanticide to which he refers, is more than we ought to expect. But that numbers, time, and place, will be furnished by some of those other correspondents or readers of the Asiatic Journal who are in possession of the bloody secrets, I hope I may confidently believe. When, however, I am satisfied

that one thousand, or one individual of the infants of India is annually sacrificed as described, I shall ask, by the member or members of what religious doctrine the detestable deed is performed, and particularly whether the doctrine followed by the sacrificers is that of the Vedas; and still further, whether it is done with the assistance, or under the direction, of any Brahmin Gooroo?

"That human sacrifices," says Col. Macdonald, in his letter printed in March last, "are offered up before their idols, has long been known; and the number of your publication for December contains further evidence of this lamentable truth." The truth, I suppose, is not to be questioned; but I am still to learn, whether the practice is to be charged upon the religion of the country, as actually and commonly followed; whether these human sacrifices are rare and solitary acts, performed by a few gloomy or ferocious fanatics, and sanctioned by ignorant, superstitions, sanguinary, or venal Goorooes, or notoriously condemned by every teacher of the doctrine of the Vedas? The case referred to by Colonel Macdonald (*Asiatic Journal*, vol. xii. p. 540), is obviously one which only a bigot of an opposite faith would regard as implicating the professors of a whole religion. It is that of the crime of the ignorant and barbarian Bunggaunt Kooaur, and of his no less ignorant and barbarian wife. To procure pregnancy, the latter resorted to the horrid superstition of bathing in human blood; the victim (always a man) being first offered to the goddess Khallee, at whose altar, a garland having been placed round his neck, his head was struck off with a scimitar. Now, this Bunggaunt Kooaur is the brother-in-law of Ram Sing, the Rajah of Joonteepore, his wife being the sister of that prince; and what are the sentiments and public conduct of Ram Sing upon the subject? At the examination reported in your *Journal*, Mosom Buktur, a

dependent of Kooaur, who was seized in the Company's territories, in the act of carrying away one Monoo, for the purpose of sacrifice, is asked, "Does Rajah Ram Sing oppose such brutal conduct of Kooaur?" and he answers, "He does; and besides, he has issued orders to the whole of his dominions, authorizing his officers to cut off the heads of those that carry off human victims." He is next asked, "Was not Rajah Ram Sing displeased with his brother-in-law, after hearing these circumstances?" and he answers, "Yes; he was." After this account, then, of the demeanor and proceedings of Rajah Ram Sing, are we to be persuaded that human sacrifices are sanctioned by the religion of his country? Buddha, we all know, is emphatically glorified by the title of the Most Merciful; Buddha forbids the putting to death of any living creature; Buddha is received by the Brahmins as an incarnation of Vishnoo; and can it, then, be believed that the exhibition of human sacrifices is consistent with the religion of the country? Inconsistencies are common every where; but we must also be careful not to confound the crimes of individuals with the letter of institutions, or with the general practice of a people. Neither are we to infer, from the letter of ancient institutions, or the traces of them in ancient books, the actual state of modern practice. The history of religion in India furnishes us with several eras. In some ancient times, as in other countries, its religious ceremonies were bloody, and its softer features are confessedly of more modern date. Add to this, that if its ancient religious institutions were bloody, this circumstance will at once excuse and explain the retention of bloody usages among the more ignorant and fanatic: for ancient customs and superstitions are but too apt to live among the people, long after

* "Preventing the destruction of life is the strongest of the Hindoo tenets."—Col. Macdonald's Letter, *Asiatic Journal*, vol. xiii. p. 224.

they are condemned by the laws, or superseded by an enlightened religion.

It seldom presents itself in colours sufficiently strong, that there exists in every country a set of superstitions of the people, which are to be any thing but confounded with the public or acknowledged religion. These superstitions are commonly the remains, often mutilated, and often deformed, of what was anciently taught, but which, so far from being part of the existing system of religious instruction, are the objects of continual inhibition. I have been told that in the countries of the east, where Buddhism is the professed religion, Buddhism still goes for little with the great mass of the people, who indulge in ancient and grovelling superstitions, which a stranger might attribute to the priest and the temple, but which it is the very purpose of the priest and the temple to root out. Among ourselves, how many dark and contemptible superstitions are there not still to be found: the remains of the Shamanism now seen in north-eastern Asia, and north-western America, or of the more systematized paganisms of the south, and of higher authority with the vulgar than either Church or Gospel! Superstition, too, is always cruel; it delights in blood, because it is the offspring of barbarian minds, and is intended to act upon those of the gross and ignorant, which no gentle images are sufficiently strong to move. It supposes, also, gods as coarse as itself; and, when it would propitiate them, it devises something terrible. To accomplish great ends, too, it can resort only to great, to unusual, and appalling means. To "wash in Jordan, and be clean," is too simple a machinery for its blunt apprehension. If it would wash, it must wash in blood. It loves, because it is terrified by the cries of the victim. On these principles are established all the horrors of witchcraft, that remnant of a pagan priesthood, and to which the weak and ignorant among us still

cling. More than one instance is within memory of calves burnt alive by farmers in the northern parts of our island, with the design of appeasing some offended power, and stopping a disease of cattle. In our villages, in our towns, in our metropolis, what gains are not acquired by female fortune-tellers (our modern witches, and direct successors of the priestesses of Hecate), from so many females of all ranks, from the milkmaid to the duchess, all weak and all ignorant enough, incessantly to inquire and to pay for what wretches of this description will tell them of futurity! And death, or some subject of terror or emotion, is the usual return given. A favourite tale, to a married woman, for example, is, that she has not at present exactly the man whom she would most have preferred; that this individual still languishes for her, and that one day she will possess him. Such is the stab at domestic happiness which these offenders dare to exchange for a piece of coin; as the bandit cuts the throat of a husband, a father, and a man, for the allurements of a purse! And what is it that even moderates the evil of fortune-telling among ourselves, unless the general operation of wholesome laws? Do we suppose that the wretches themselves would stop at any deed of blood; or that their deluded followers would always feel even the unavailing hesitation of Macbeth? And how possible, and even probable, is it, that the wife of Kooaur was the dupe of some such fortune-teller, with the customary charms and spells of horror; and that her innocent Brahmin Gooroo was no more a party to the guilt, than would have been the worthy Vicar of Wakefield, or than some pious Catholic priest, in the half-kindred folly of a European village girl. Let it be remembered, that in the examination before referred to, no mention is made of the ministrations of a Brahmin; and that the striking off the head of the victim with a

scimitar is not a very priest-like operation. To what, then, shall we properly attribute the sacrifice of human victims in Jointepore? Not to the religion of the country, but to the unhappy state of its civil government and laws; a government and laws which left Bungaut Kooaur at liberty, in spite of the orders of his prince, to compel the cultivators of his own lands, "from the fear of losing their lives," to seize men for the sacrifice of some witchcraft of his wife! Take away English laws, and let us see whether English religion would long save even our country from corresponding misfortunes! Add, too, that even in Jointepore, only an individual of Kooaur's rank and station would be able to obtain such victims:

"Great princes have great playthings."

It will have been seen above, that, as respects the asserted Indian sacrifices of infants, I put two questions; the first, as to the reality and extent of the practice itself; and the second, as to the description of authority under which the practice is followed. To these questions I shall be glad to receive answers; but those answers, I am sure, will be most satisfactory, if they come from such as are uninfected with the bigotry and fanaticism of the day. If the practice really exists, no matter under what authority, we must do our endeavours for its suppression: so that *authorized* infanticide in India may at last receive, not a pretended abolition, as the "Old Indian" obliges us to infer of the past, but an abolition in reality. I oblige myself to speak gravely, though I have a strong disposition to laugh while I write; but, if it be true that infanticide is practised as a religious rite in India, and performed, like the cremation of widows, under the sanction of the Brahmins, we must lay our heads together how to overcome this new religious abomi-

nation; while, if practised at all, and practised against the teaching of the Brahmins, that class of men must be relieved from the calumny thrown upon them, and co-operated with for the suppression of the crime.

Heartily do I wish, Mr. Editor, along with the correspondent in your number for August, that some Brahmin would write to you, and give us a little light upon these matters. The testimony of "Old Indians" is, with me, open to suspicion. Many an "Old Indian," I am afraid, has spent his life in Calcutta and elsewhere, without acquiring, philosophically speaking, more knowledge of India than he would have acquired in any alley in Cornhill or Leadenhall-street; and with the misfortune of acquiring prejudices of more fixity and rancour than he might have had the ill-luck to light upon at home. When the Spaniards went to Mexico, they thought the inhabitants "worse than beasts;" and I am afraid that not a few "Old Indians" have been accustomed to form the same opinion of their fellow-creatures in Asia. To New Indians I particularly recommend these observations. Let them be assured, that a liberal way of estimating men of a different complexion, language, manners and religion, is rather a modern virtue; and that a field is open to them in this respect that not many have trodden before. Let them forbear to judge in that wholesale way, which they will find but too frequent. Let them beware of local and missionary prejudices. Let them discriminate; and let them maintain that justice towards the Hindoos, both in acting and thinking, which, unless history and observation deceive us, have not always been found in our Old Indians.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN.

London, August 5, 1822.

HALF-PAY ALLOWANCES TO RETIRED OFFICERS—SUTTEES.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: It is by writing in so useful a periodical publication as that established by you, and so well supported, that statements are made, and suggestions are thrown out, which advance science, and may be productive of much public and private benefit.

From official and individual intercourse with the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, I have always found them ready to attend to scientific projects, the calls of justice, and the interests of their civil and military servants. Under this just impression, therefore, I mention a subject so manifestly well-founded, that the mere statement is sufficient to lead to a simple procedure for its rectification. In India, the pay and allowances granted to our officers are, very properly, equally applicable to the officers of the British service doing duty there. Similarly to this just regulation, the half-pay given at home to His Majesty's officers has at all times been the standard of the same allowed to the Company's retired officers. Some time ago, Government deemed it an equitable measure to advance or increase the full and half-pay of the army. From mere want of *due representation*, this small benefit has not been extended to retired India officers, who are entitled to it, on the above fair and obvious principle. The aggregate sum, when granted, will constitute but a very moderate item in the general expenditure; but were it even much greater, that consideration could not for a moment militate against the justice of an unquestionable claim.

It is not the immediate duty of the Honourable Court to originate a measure, to which I know they will not be averse, when legitimately brought before them. The regular proceeding will be by humble petition to the Chairman and Court of Directors,

who possibly may allow the measure to have a retrospective effect, from the date of the formation of the original regulation for the increase of half-pay. To a few men of fortune, the additional pittance will be no object; but far otherwise will be the case of the less wealthy applicants. I, and others, touched this case superficially in some of your former numbers; but from not having suggested a specific course of procedure, with its original strength of claim, it remains unadjusted.

The discussion of the dreadful subject of *Suttees*, in your valuable work, cannot but be productive, ultimately, of the happiest consequences; as it is now made out that these horrid human sacrifices are carried on by priestcraft and sordid self-interest, under a cruel and artful system of delusion and immoral deceit, in direct opposition to the very laws of the country. One writer, whom we are to suppose a Brahmin metempsychosed, talks about "*the cause he is defending*," by some extraordinary and unaccountable perversion of *reasoning in a circle*, in which he seems doomed to remain long confined, till a happier transmigration of mind relieves him. To be serious, Sir, this very defender allows his better sense to prevail when he says, as adverted to by your correspondent the *Old Indian*, that perhaps he might be inclined to have the law of burning enforced, if done by the natives. I have before me a letter from Bengal, stating that the magistrate applied to, on one occasion, to sanction a *Suttee*, visited the widow prepared to be burnt alive. He observed in her countenance and demeanor such symptoms of wildness and distracted faculties, that though in the presence of the Brahmins, she shewed a determined resolution to

immolate herself; he interdicted the barbarous act, in opposition to the prayers, remonstrances and asseverations of the *interested relatives* of the wretched victim. The body was burnt, and the woman returned to her usual course of life, without any farther inconvenience than risking the denounced wrath of the one hundred and thirty-three millions of gods, of the forty-eight thousand prophets, and, worse than all, of the Brahmins and relatives who *wanted her property*. The letter states another similar instance of the prevention of this crime, without any bad consequences. In an able work recently published, I read as follows: "The advocate for legislative interference to suppress the horrid and unnatural practice of female immolation, although warmed with the justice of his cause, does not fail to produce arguments which I cannot but think

ought to satisfy the *greatest alarmists*. If ever I had a doubt of the *expediency* of abolishing by law this inhuman custom, that doubt no longer exists; and we shall hail with delight the day, when the arm of the law shall in mercy be outstretched, to rescue from a death of torments those unhappy objects, who are now permitted, in compliance with a barbarous custom, to break every law, human and divine." Such, Sir, is the prevalent feeling in India; and we have only to order the Hindoo law to be *strictly executed*, to be fully warranted to conclude, from experience and a knowledge of human nature, that instead of a *thousand* innocent victims annually sacrificed, *ten* will not face death in an appalling and terrible form.

JOHN MACDONALD.

Summerland Place, Exeter,
Sept. 5, 1822.

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE ARMENIAN PRESS.

(Drawn up by an Armenian Gentleman, for the Calcutta Journal.)

In the year 1567 the use of the Press began first among the Armenians. It has been established in many cities; but in most cases, after continuing in operation a short time, it has, owing to some cause or other, been abolished. It is permanently established in Constantinople and Venice;* and at present there are printing offices in Paris, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, which are all in constant employment.

In India the exercise of the Armenian Press began first at Madras, and there it has undergone many changes. The Rev. Tir Arratoon Shamavon, of that place, kept it going for many years, and printed off a great number of books; but at pre-

sent the presses of that Presidency are all abolished.

In Calcutta a printing office was first established by the Rev. Tir Joseph Stephanuse, who acted as editor for a time, and printed a few books. It was afterwards sold. Mr. Gentloom Aviet succeeded to the Rev. Tir Joseph Stephanuse. He also printed some books, but at present nothing is done at his printing office. In the year 1819, Pogose Vardanan, Esq., of Madras, had a printing office, which he made a present of to the *Aid-spreading** Society of Bombay; but on account of there being but few Armenians at Bom-

* In Venice, at the island of St. Lazarus, there is an Armenian Society established, the members of which are all Ecclesiastical persons, and of the Roman Catholic persuasion. It was founded in the year 1712, by Mackyhar Sabatyan, and the object of it is to subject the Armenian Church to the Church of Rome. Many books have been printed by this society, some of which are the works of our ancestors, some translations from European languages, and some written by themselves. The type they at present use is preferable to that of any other Armenian books in print.

* In the year 1815 a Society was established at Bombay, entitled "Ochansapour" or "Aid-spreading." The object of this was to preserve the adherence of the Armenian community to their own Church, and to promote knowledge and science by printing useful books, either original compositions or translations, and distributing them gratuitously amongst the community. They have now many works on hand ready for publication, but owing to the insufficiency of means, they remain unprinted.

The following are the members of the Society: Marcus Joseph (Chairman); Lukas Joseph, Martin Mackertich, Mathew Joseph, Carapit Chatoor.

bay, this Society afterwards thought proper to establish this press at Calcutta, in conjunction with the Literary Society* of the same place. It is now employed under the management of the said Society.

Occurrences relating to the Press at Calcutta.

In the year 1820, on the 29th of July, a prospectus was issued by the Literary Society, announcing to the public their intention of establishing a Weekly Journal, to be entitled "The Calcutta Mirror." Owing to several circumstances, which a free press is liable to produce, and to the mass of intolerable abuse which were poured out upon its conductors (who were then Messrs. Mackertich, A. Aganoor, and John Avdall), the circulation of that paper was but of short duration. Scarcely was the publication three months old, when the conductors were secretly dogged through the public streets with fencing sticks and clubs. Discord also broke out now and then between some of the different families of the community, by which the circulation of the paper was greatly injured. On account of these quarrels, the number of subscribers to the press was diminished by one-half; and at last, encountering so many obstacles, the circulation of the paper was unavoidably stopped.

After the discontinuance of the paper,† Mr. Avdall's *Aunkidas Aunpet** was put to the press, on account of which the opponents of the press began to pour forth a great deal of their malicious venom. After the edition of the above book was thrown off, Dr. Gregory's *Legacy* was begun to be printed, it having been trans-

lated into Armenian by the late Mr. Mackertich A. Aganoor.* Neither was this beautiful Tract exempt from misrepresentation and abuse. As the opponents of the press were daily increasing in number, and every possible effort making by them to overthrow the printing-office establishment, the Rev. Deacon,† Mr. Martin Mackertich began to publish several Satirical Poems, in order to check their audacity, and put a stop to their spiteful machinations. After the embarkation of Mr. Mackertich on the Alexander to the Persian Gulph, their hostility was carried so far, that the conductors were on the point of shutting up the printing-office. But Mr. Mackertich unexpectedly returning from sea, and observing the state of affairs, published a pamphlet, containing an Appeal to the Community at large, whereby he crushed in a great degree their malicious efforts.

After the publication of this Address, Mr. Mackertich's Comedy was put to the Press. It is entitled "*The Physiognomist of Treachery*," and is divided into four Acts, containing about five hundred verses in poetry.† On the publication of this piece, the conductor of the press was attacked in a most unmanly manner, on a Sunday morning, after Divine service, at the church gate, upon which a fighting match took place between him and his aggressor. The adversaries of the press also gave it to be understood, that on the republication of similar pamphlets, worse treatment might be expected.

* Mr. Mackertich A. Aganoor was a native of Bussorah, and educated at Bombay in the Armenian and English languages. He died on the 6th March last, in the twenty-fourth year of his age. His translation of Gregory's *Legacy* is dedicated to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Agabeg. This unfortunate young man did not live to see his translation out of the press.

† The Rev. Mr. M. Mackertich was born at Shiraz, and was instructed in Armenian at Bombay. He is the first author who had composed and published a dramatic work amongst the Armenians. An Armenian gentleman at Madras also composed a comedy, but from some cause or other he has not published it. A comedy was also written by the Aid-spreading Society of Bombay, where it was acted three times. A copy of this was delivered to Mr. Mackertich that he might make in it whatever improvements he should think necessary, and have it printed; and it is now ready for publication. The Armenian press at Calcutta being at present under his superintendence, he is writing a general critique on this comedy, divided into three parts, two of which are already printed, and the third is in the press.

* In the year 1818 a Society was established in Calcutta, entitled "Imastakhundir" or the "Literary Society." Their object is the same as that of the Society at Bombay. Two books have been translated from the English, and already printed by the Society; and they have on hand many works ready for publication. The members of this Society are as follow:

Mackertich A. Aganoor (Chairman); Lazar Agabeg, John Avdall, Sarkis J. Sarkis.

† Mr. John Avdall is nineteen years of age, and was born at Shiraz, in Persia. He was sent by his parents to Mr. Arratoon Kaloos' school, at Calcutta, where he received instruction in the Armenian and English languages. The "*Aunkidas Aunpet*" (which signifies "useless to those who are stupid") is therefore dedicated to Mr. Kaloos. This book is compiled and translated from the *Elegant Extracts*, and abounds chiefly with portions of the beautiful writings of Addison, Johnson, Blair, &c. It contains about three hundred and fourteen pages, and a brief biographical sketch of the authors is attached to it.

Observing that the audacious opposition of his adversaries was not likely to cease, he resigned his charge to another person, who took upon himself the editorship of the press. The latter was also most grossly insulted in the church; his stole and the incense-pan were snatched away from his hand. This being contrary to the laws of the Armenian church, he now absents himself from divine service, until he can obtain legal satisfaction.

The present condition of the Armenian press in Calcutta may be told in a few

words. Very few subscribers remain; but still the business is going on; and a periodical magazine is begun to be published, which is now distributed gratuitously amongst the community.

*** We have thought it right to republish the foregoing statement. It is scarcely necessary to add, that the style of it is very suspicious.—We shall be obliged, therefore, to any of our correspondents for further information.

ON THE VARIATION OR DECLINATION OF THE MAGNETIC NEEDLE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: In two papers printed in your very useful Journal, in April and September 1821, I endeavoured to call the attention of all who have it in their power to promote valuable inquiry, to one of the most important and interesting subjects, the theory of what is termed the variation or declination of the magnetic needle. Philosophers of former times ingeniously conjectured the existence, some of four, and some of two magnetic poles. A discovery reflecting distinguished credit on the present age, has nearly established the locality of a magnetic pole in the northern, and I am to shew that there must be another in the southern hemisphere. Captain Parry, who has immortalized his name by this brilliant discovery, was unfortunately urged on by his instructions, to proceed to accomplish his ultimate object, without ascertaining the PRECISE POSITION of the north-west magnetic pole. This essential object remains yet to be effected, by wintering on its site, and finding, according to the simple process stated in a former paper, the *determinate point* where the dipping-needle will stand perpendicular, or in continuation of the new pole, which evidently, with a south polarity, according to the properties of magnetism, acts on the north end of the compass-needle. This is to be done accurately

only on the ice, as the ship's motion and the attraction of her iron, would exclude the *extreme accuracy* demanded by so delicate an experiment. Independently of the error of motion, that of iron, though sufficiently corrected in common practical cases, by established rules, would, in this singular instance, militate against an indispensable and precise result. This grand and leading point being thus determined by this process *only*, the course of a few years would shew whether the pole *had, or had not a movement*. To arrive at this fact with unquestionable truth, it will be necessary, a few years hence, to re-visit the same quarter, and again to ascertain, with due care, *the exact position of the pole*. If the latitude and longitude should be found the same as formerly ascertained, the conclusion would be direct, that the north-west magnetic pole has no movement. I am induced to think, from a close and continued consideration of the general subject, that this pole will be found in the course of a few years, to have moved on from west to east, and that the *line of no variation* will be always found under a meridian in the northern hemisphere, passing over the site of the new pole and the north pole of the earth. Captain Parry gives us data, as follow, to draw conclusions from:

Latitude North.	Longitude West.	Dip of the Needle.	Variation.
73° 31' 16"	— 77° 22' 21"	86° 3' 42"	— 108° 46' 35" west.
75° 23' 25"	— 112° 29' 30"	88° 36' 0".95	— 117° 52' 22" east.

There are eight other sets of observations lying between these extremes; and by laying the whole down on a chart, it will appear, that within the limits of a dip of 88°, the new pole must lie under a space of about 200 miles. The centre of this space will be nearly 102° W. longitude, and 73° N. latitude. That he crossed, or passed over the *line of no variation*, is evident from a change of 128° 58' 12" of west, into 165° 50' 9" of east variation; for on the west side of this American line of no variation, there will be east variation, and on the east side of it, the reverse. The corresponding line of no variation in India, at 180° of distance, and which will be found in the west of Ceylon, will have, on the contrary, variations of the same name, with their positions relative to this line. From farther inquiry and study of this wonderful subject, I am led to conclude, that from the time that the variation was discovered, about the end of the sixteenth century, to be 11° 15' east, the magnetic pole has been moving round the north pole of the earth, and on the north side of it, till in 1817 it attained its maximum of westing, being 24° 17' 54". With the accurate instrument used for this purpose, at the rooms of the Royal Society, this west variation is found to be decreasing, and following the movement of the pole westward, till at a future period it will become *nothing* in London, when the moving magnetic pole will be under our meridian. It will continue to move on eastward, till its east maximum is attained, when east variation in London will begin to decrease. The line of no variation in the northern hemisphere has been always moving from west to east, as it passed over, or rather under London, before it arrived at Paris; and this is grounded on the comparative accuracy of the observations taken at these two places. In India, also, it will move eastward from its present position near Ceylon, and there will be

no variation in all places there in the northern hemisphere, in a line with, or in the plane of the moving and fixed pole. A contrary variation will commence at each place, over which the line of no variation has passed, and this will continue till the moving pole has made a demi-revolution, when the *original variation will re-commence*.

In an article in your Journal for April 1821, I stated my mode of laying off a meridian, and taking the variation accurately, by that means on Sumatra, with a view particularly of ascertaining the quantum and movement of the daily vibrating variation, manifestly arising from the action of solar heat on the moving pole. During a year's observations there, [Vide Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society], the variation seemed to be nearly stationary; but on inspecting again these observations closely, a very small decrease of the east variation at Bencoolen appeared; and this will continue till the *line of no variation* arrives there, when a west variation will commence. As, however, the variation in the southern hemisphere is subject to the action of the south-east magnetic pole, and as the variation near the equator may be influenced by both poles, anomalies may occur between and near the magnetic equators of both poles, that may not be readily reducible to definitive rules.

I formerly mentioned, that the supposed solidity of the earth might be urged against the movement of poles lying deep within it, as indicated by the dip of the needle. The Mosaic account clearly alludes to water in the internal part. There are several texts to this purport, two of which are very remarkable: "Let the waters be gathered together in one place, and let dry land appear:" "for he hath founded it upon the seas, and prepared it upon the floods." It is evident, that were the earth a solid, increasing in density to its centre, the three motions to which it is subject would not

occasion the oblate spheroidal form ascertained by measurement.

The motion of the magnetic north pole is very unequal, as it appears (if former observations are to be depended on) to have taken nearly as much time to move from the place where it gave $11^{\circ} 15'$ of east variation, to its line of no variation at London, as it has since required to move through a curve of $24^{\circ} 17' 54''$. Many future accurate observations, made in various situations, will be requisite to enable those who may consider the science, at a remote period, to lay down the precise law of the rate of movement in different parts of its general orbit. In the mean time, we are to ground a theory, on what cannot be doubted from appearances and from analogy; that is, that effects indicate an actual movement, founded particularly on the *return of the variation*, so long and so anxiously looked for by philosophers.

As the new pole, in moving westward, will, in time, pass under Baffin's Bay and Greenland, it will be easy, therefore, to visit its site, and to ascertain accurately its positive degree of progress, in any given interval of time. The same thing can be done on the corresponding East-India line of no variation, where it is found on terra firma, when the pole passes under the northernmost regions of Asiatic Russia. It is to be hoped, that the discovery ships now out have reached the Hyperborean coast of North America, though, judging from previous voyages to the north-west quarter, it is to be feared their progress has been prevented, after passing through Repulse Bay. If the dip of the needle on the north coast of America is found to be as much as it appeared farther north, the new pole must lie farther south than we are led to suppose. The present voyage will tend to set this question, in a great degree, at rest. Where it may not be convenient to proceed to the exact locality of the moving pole, in order

to discover its change of position, from time to time, there is another mode of judging, though certainly not so critically accurate as the other. Inland from the north of Hudson's Bay, let a meridian be laid off in the *line of no variation*. A few years afterwards, a needle on the principle of that used by me at Bencoolen and St. Helena, [*Vide* Phil. Trans.] applied to this meridian, will indicate the increase of east variation. By calculation may be found the quantum of movement of the pole, under its parallel of latitude; for we have the distance between the place of observation and the original position of the pole: a right angle formed by this line, and that moved over by the pole, the variation in the elapsed time being the angle at the vertex of the triangle: and the third angle formed by the line of direction of the variation and the base, or space under a parallel of latitude, moved over by the pole. The same process may be applied to the East-India line of no variation, but the result there may not be so accurate, on account of the great distance from the pole, and of, probably, some degree of disturbing influence of the south-east magnetic pole. In China, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Bencoolen, Bussorah, and Ceylon, &c. &c. accurate observations of the variation should henceforward be taken from a meridian, and carefully recorded, to furnish useful data for contributing to establish a true theory of the variation of the magnetic needle. The diurnal, or vibrating variation would, of course, be accurately noticed at these stations. The Court of Directors of the East-India Company spare no pains to promote the interests of science, when such subjects are duly explained and stated; and they cannot render a more essential service to navigation and commerce, than by directing what is here recommended to be carried into immediate execution. The expense would be scarcely worth mentioning, when com-

pared with scientific improvements so desirable, and so obviously easy to be accomplished.

The dip of the needle discovered by Norman, in 1580, was evidently taken erroneously, during a long period, from the coarseness and imperfect construction of the dipping-needle. These observations are now taken with a great degree of accuracy. At the Royal Society's rooms, the dip was found to be $70^{\circ} 32' 30''$ in 1812; and in 1819 it amounted to $70^{\circ} 51'$. This increase furnishes another strong argument for the movement of the pole; because the increase of the dip can be ascribed only to a diminution of the distance between London and the moving pole. This effect will be watched by our descendants, in order to find whether or not the maximum of dip will be, when the pole passes under the meridian of London. At present, under the line of no variation in India, the dip ought to be at its minimum, because the new pole is to that quarter, at its greatest elongation, on the north side of the terrestrial pole. As it moves on eastward, its distance from India will decrease, which it may be supposed, on the present *rationale*, will give rise to a gradual increase of dip, till the pole becomes situated between India and the earth's north pole, after which the dip ought again to decrease.

We have hitherto considered the north pole of the earth, and the recently discovered N.W. magnetic pole, to be *respectively* attracting the north end of the needle, in proportion to their *relative* distances from it. Ever since the invention of the mariner's compass, the terrestrial north and south poles have been imagined to be highly magnetic; and the variation has been supposed to be a declination, or deflection from their major attraction, caused by some magnetic power, whose situation was unknown, and conjectured at, till the first voyage into the polar regions discovered *nearly* its position. This has thrown a stream

of light on the darkness hitherto enveloping a science quite in its infancy; and we now see our way through an obscurity, which had hitherto little to enlighten it. By means of the recent discovery, I am enabled without hesitation, or fear of contradiction on grounds of science, to assert, in opposition to the belief of centuries, *that the poles of the earth have no magnetic attraction whatever*; that they are only what they must continue to be, convenient points of practical reference for the purposes of science; and that the magnetic needle in our hemisphere is *entirely* attracted by the N.W. magnetic pole. I am, of course, called on to make good these new positions. In the first place, if recourse be had to experiment with two magnets placed at distances, corresponding in proportion with those between London and the north pole, and between London and the new pole, it will be found that the needle will point to neither, but to a point between them proportional to the relative strength of the magnets. Again, by placing the south pole of two magnets so close to a magnetic needle, as to take off sufficiently the attraction of the magnetic power generally acting, still the north point of the needle is found, as before, to point between the two magnets. Now, it is manifest, that if the north pole of the earth had any real attraction, the needle would, similarly as in the experiments, point somewhere *between* the north pole of the earth and Captain Parry's pole. *But such is not the fact*: for by laying down the triangle, whose sides are the line from London to the north, and to the Parry Pole, with that joining them, it will be found that the line of the variation 24° in London, actually points to the south of the New Pole, which is a proof, by the bye, that it is somewhat farther south than I have stated. If we try the direction of all other *well-ascertained* variations in our hemisphere, they will *all* be found to point fully to

the *Parry Pole*, and are no way affected by the North Pole of the earth. The oscillations of the needle, like those of a pendulum, or musical string, are isochronous, or made in the *same time*, till they terminate. If a magnetic contrary pole be placed on the magnetic meridian, the oscillations, still isochronous, increase in rapidity. If the North Pole has an attraction, the oscillations on the *line of no variation* ought to be quicker than in any other situation, on the obvious principle of this clear experiment. The oscillations will be found similar in all situations, at equal distances from the Parry-Pole (a good name for it), and the *direct pointing* of the needle to it in all situations, sufficiently confirms the fact, *that the North Pole of the earth has no magnetic power whatever*. When the two poles are in a line, or in the same plane, there is no more attraction than when they are otherwise situated; the only difference is, that when they are in the same plane, the *angle of reference*, amounting to the *variation*, vanishes into the *line of no variation*.

Having thus explained facts and appearances bearing reference to the *variation*, or, properly speaking, *no variation* of the magnetic needle in the northern hemisphere, I shall briefly advert to the case as it appears in the southern. As the equator is approached, the dip of the needle gradually diminishes, till none is apparent half way between the northern and southern magnetic equators. From this line, a dip to the south commences, and is found to increase towards a south-east magnetic pole, clearly indicated by this phenomenon. In 45° south, the dip is 70 degrees, making it highly probable that the south-east magnetic pole revolves round the earth's south pole, at a depth and latitudinal distance similar to the same in relation to the north-west magnetic pole, whose position, nearly, has been so happily discovered. The line of no declination, according to voyages, and subsequent movement, must be not far from the meridian of 135° E. But

to go accurately to work, two ships, well found and prepared, would find this line on the south coast of New Holland. Keeping on this line, they would sail due south during the summer, in order to arrive at or near the south-east magnetic pole, whose approach would be pointed at, by a constant increase of dip. It will be discovered somewhere about the south latitude of 70° , and its position there will account for otherwise unaccountable variations found in the southern hemisphere. In 71° south, and 106° of west longitude, Capt. Cook found between twenty and thirty degrees of east variation. Now Parry's Pole was at this time nearly under that meridian, and consequently this east variation could not have been occasioned by its attraction. The south-east pole, acting with a north polarity, attracted the south end of the needle, causing its north end to indicate above 20° of east variation. We find on the meridian of 90° E., and $56'$ of south latitude, not less than 35° of west variation. Parry's Pole was at that period about ten degrees to the east of the North Pole of the earth, and consequently had the variation arisen from its attraction, it would have been east, in lieu of proving $35'$ west. The fact I venture to assert to be, that the south-east magnetic pole operates powerfully on the south end of the needle, drawing it eastward, and causing the north end to incline so far westward. At Kergulen's Land, in east longitude 70° , and south latitude 49° , the variation was 30° W., when Parry's Pole was but a few degrees to the west of this meridian, and would have drawn the needle to point to itself, with a few degrees of variation: whereas, the needle points far to the west of it, because its south end pointed direct to the south-east Magnetic Pole. If the Parry Pole acted, its force would be immaterial, as, experimentally, magnetic attraction is in the direct inverse ratio of the distance; and instead of increasing in its then variation, it would tend to

diminish the west variation occasioned by the other pole. In returning from India, in 1796, I laid off a meridian at St. Helena, in order to ascertain accurately the daily vibrating variation, and the general variation, found to be by a medium of a series taken three times a day, $15^{\circ} 48' 34''$ west. If the needle here had pointed to the position of the Parry Pole, the variation ought to be more westerly, but the south end of the needle is acted on by the New Holland Pole, making the variation a result of a double and opposite attraction. We must always bear in recollection, that there have been found certain islands and lands, in whose immediate vicinity the magnetic action is so disturbed by unknown causes, as to be utterly anomalous. The shell of this earth has deposited in it magnetic strata, acted on by latent heat variously excited; and this may account in some measure for the frequent irregularities apparent in the increase and decrease of the variation. The counteraction of the two Magnetic Poles must produce another similar effect; but this last, future investigators may find founded in a regular process, when time and multiplied observations with improved instruments, shall have established a theory of unquestionable principles. The discovery of the north west Magnetic Pole has enabled us to make no small approximation to this theory, which will go far to being complete, when the site of the South-East Magnetic Pole shall have been achieved in the present auspicious reign. In south latitude, under the meridian and latitude of Patagonia, there would be considerable west variation, if the reference were made to the Parry Pole; but here the South-East Pole being more contiguous, acts more forcibly on the south extremity of the needle, and occasions a considerable east variation there. In the southern hemisphere, the *line of no variation* appears to move from east to west, and it would be more obvious and regular to reckon the variation

there from the South Pole of the earth, as a point of reference to east and west, than to follow the common mode of referring it to the North Pole of the earth. I trust I have laid sufficient grounds for the existence of a South-East Magnetic Pole as the only attracting power in that hemisphere; and if this be a highly probable fact, no time should be lost in attempting to make so important a discovery. In the mean time, in all accessible situations in south latitude, accurate magnetic observations on meridians ought to be taken, to enable all such as are in habits of studying this imperfect science, to proceed in a farther investigation of a subject of such great national moment. Variation charts continue to exhibit the lines of no variation formerly found, and curve into each other those in north and south latitude: not recollecting that they originate from respective causes, and move in opposite directions; but nevertheless such charts are useful records, and subservient to commercial purposes.

Philosophers on the continent inform us, that all metals are magnetic. An eminent scientific character has lately asserted, that all solid bodies of wood or stone are magnetic. Such assertions we are not at liberty to dissent from, till we apply the best test of every physical truth—*experiment*. The magnetic is certainly the most subtle and general of the fluids, as the electric and galvanic are clearly resolved into it. As I wish to confine this paper solely to the subject it treats upon, I will only recommend to others to provide a magnetic apparatus for making experiments leading variously to useful results. In my researches, I have facilitated progress considerably, by practical experiments. After all, wonderful as things appear, and the more we know, the more certain we are that we know little.

JOHN MACDONALD.

Summerland Place, Exeter,
Sept. 7, 1822.

DOCTRINE OF FATE.

A TRANSLATION OF AN ESSAY DELIVERED BY
THE CHINESE TEACHER, YUEN-LEAO-FAN;
"SHOWING HOW TO LAY THE FOUNDATION
OF A GOOD DESTINY," OR "HOW A
MAN MAY INFLUENCE HIS OWN FATE."

"WHILE yet a mere youth, I lost my father by death. My aged mother commanded me to lay aside literary pursuits, and turn my attention to medicine, saying, 'in this way you may gain a living for yourself, be useful to others, and become famous: moreover it was always your father's wish.'

"Sometime after this, in the monastery Tsze-yun,* I met with an old man of a tall figure, and long beard, and whose air and manner were those of a Sēen.† He told me that I was destined to fill an official situation, and that next year I should make great progress in learning. He also asked why I had left off study: I told him the reason. He answered, 'my name is Kung; I belong to the province of Yun-nan.‡ I have a correct copy of Chaotse-tszehwang-keeh's Treatise on the Principles of Fate, which, if you please, I will instruct you in.' I accordingly took him home with me, resolved to try whether his calculations would be fulfilled or not. Next year, as he had foretold, my thoughts disposed me to study. The teacher Kung, by the laws of numerical destiny, calculated, that in the examination in the Hēen, I should be the fourteenth on the list; at the examination in the Foo,§ the seventy-first; and at the examination in the provincial city, the ninth. Next year I accordingly went to the examinations, and, in all the three places, my name stood on the list exactly as he had said. He again divined for me, pointing out the felicities and infelicities of my whole life. He said, that at such an annual examination, my name should have such a rank on the list.

In such a year I should be a Ling-sang,* and in such another year I should be a Kung-sang; that in such year, after attaining the rank of Kung-sang, I should be chosen to fill the office of Ta-yun, in the province of Szechuen;† that, after holding the office for two years and a half, I should ask permission to retire; and that in the fifty-third year of my life, in the eighth day, at two o'clock in the morning, I should die, during sleep; but, alas! should leave no son behind me!

"I attentively observed all that he said; and in future found that, at the examinations, my degrees came out exactly in the order which he had determined. Kung calculated that, during the time of my being a Ling-sang, I should eat of the Imperial bounty;‡ ninety-one shih and five tow|| of rice. But it so happened, that when I obtained the tutor's permission to take the degree of Kung-sang, I had only eaten seventy shih; therefore I began to doubt a little. But my appointment being opposed by the tutor's deputy, was postponed to the fourth year of the cycle, when I was permitted to take my rank; so that, adding the bounty now received to the former, it amounted, in all, exactly to the ninety-one shih and five tow. In consequence of this, I was more confirmed in the belief, that promotion and degradation are fixed by an immoveable fate; and hence I became totally indifferent to active exertion.

"After attaining the degree of Kung-sang, I went to Peking, and remained there for a year; during the whole of which time I continued inactive, sitting in silence and retirement.

"In the sixth year of the cycle, as I was passing through Nan-yung, on my way home, before entering the college, I

* Tsze-yun, literally "a cloud of compassion." The Chinese are fond of imposing significant names on persons, things, and places, especially wherein religion is at all concerned.

† Sēen, an imaginary class of perfect beings.

‡ Yun-nan, literally "the clouds of the south."

§ Hēen, is a small district; Foo, a larger one; both are subject to the jurisdiction of the Sang, or provincial city. Literary candidates must be examined first in the Hēen, then in the Foo; next in the Sang, and finally in the King, or metropolis.

* Ling-sang and Kung-sang are epithets given to those who attain literary degrees.

† Sze-chuen, literally "the four streams;" water being abundant in that province.

‡ Imperial bounty; i. e. an allowance granted by the Emperor to those scholars who attain the rank of Ling-sang; partly as a reward for their past diligence, and partly to assist and encourage them to aspire after higher attainments.

|| Shih and tow, are the names of grain measures. Shih means a stone. Weights and measures in Chinese are expressed by the same terms.

sought out Yun-kuh,* master of religious quiescence, and a priest of Füh, who dwelt at Tsee-heaf hill. We sat down together in the same chamber, and for the space of three days and three nights closed not our eyes in sleep. Yun-kuh said, 'the sole reason why every man rises not to the perfection of a sage is, that ambitious and irregular thoughts wind themselves around the heart. You have sitted here for three days, and I have not perceived you display a single ambitious and irregular thought.' To which I answered, 'my glory and disgrace, my life and death, have all been calculated by the teacher Kung; all is immovably fixed by a numerical destiny; so that if (hoping to better my circumstances) I even wished to cherish an aspiring thought, it would avail me nothing.'

"Yun-kuh smiled and said, 'why, I took you for a man of a superior stamp; but I find you possessed of the vulgar ideas of mere common people. The life of man, in general, is certainly not without a destiny: but they are mere common men only over whom destiny reigns. It cannot impede those who aim to attain the summit of virtue, nor can it bind those who go on to the extreme of wickedness. It is now twenty-two years since Kung told your fortune, and to this day you have not moved forward a single hair's breadth; is it not perfectly evident from this, that you are a common-place being?'

"I asked him, 'can a man escape the decree of fate?' To which he answered, 'Fate is of our own making, and happiness the result of our own conduct. This is what the She-king calls clear instruction.' In our sacred books (*i. e.* Books of Füh,) it is said, 'seek to be famous, and you will become famous; seek wealth and honour, and you will obtain wealth and honour; seek sons and daughters, and you will have sons and daughters; seek long life, and you will obtain long life.' Now, lying words are what Shih-kia, (*i. e.* Füh) exceedingly warns men against;

* Yun-kuh, *i. e.* "the beclouded valley;" an epithet probably assumed in consequence of that retirement from bustle, and seclusion from society, which the priests of Füh generally affect; and which sometimes leads them to the deep glens of the mountains and dark recesses of the woods, where they build their monasteries.

† Tsee-heaf, *i. e.* "perching on the boughs in the shade;" borrowed, perhaps, from the circumstance of many of the temples being built in shady groves.

surely, then, if these were vain words, the divinities themselves would never employ them to deceive men!' I replied, 'Mung-tze says, 'seek and you shall find: seeking rests with one-self.' Goodness, virtue, benevolence, and justice, may indeed be earnestly sought; but as to fame, riches, and honours, how can we seek eagerly after them with any certain prospect of success?' Yun-kuh said, 'The words of Mung-tze are not erroneous: but you explain them erroneously. Have you not observed what Luh-tsoo says? 'The whole field of happiness is confined within the circumference of an inch;' it is to be sought in the heart; which, when once effectually moved, ensures success. Seeking rests with ourselves. We may not only gain goodness, virtue, benevolence, and justice; but also literary fame, riches, and honours; we may attain both the external and the internal. Hence it is plain that seeking has a great influence upon getting. But if a man never turn inward, and reflect on what he himself may accomplish, but suffer his thoughts to wander abroad, in search of some other help, then indeed he will find (as Mung-tze has also said) that seeking has certain rules; and that obtaining is fixed by Fate. Both the internal and external will be lost; and all his seeking entirely fruitless. I beg to know what destinies Kung assigned you, when he read your fortune?' I told him the truth of the matter. Yun-kuh said, 'But what is your own opinion: do you think that you ought to obtain further literary rank, and that you are entitled to posterity?' After reflecting for a considerable time, I replied, 'I am not entitled to either: for with respect to persons who obtain literary rank, they have certain fortunate omens about them; but my luck is poor indeed, and I am unable, by an accumulation of merits, to thicken the foundations of my destiny. I feel averse to exertion, and have no patience with other men. At times I am apt to overvalue my talents, to the discredit of other men. My actions are heedless and vain; I speak without thought, and pour oceans of slight and mockery on others. These are all omens of a very thin destiny. How then can I expect to rise to literary rank? As to posterity, I observe that the filthy parts in nature swarm with animated beings, while the crystal stream is generally without fish; but I love purity (*i. e.* per-

haps celibacy). The peaceful can nourish all things; but I am prone to anger. Love is the original cause of procreation; apathy is the root of destruction. But I am parsimoniously sparing of my reputation for chastity; and cannot give up my own advantage to save other people. I exhaust my breath in fruitless loquacity. I am addicted to drinking, which dries up the productive moisture of the body. I am fond of sitting up late at night, and know not how to nourish my animal spirits: besides these, I have very many other errors which I cannot enumerate.*

"Yun-kuh said, 'But why doubt of rising to the rank of Te-ko? In the world, the man who purposes to himself the attainment of property worth a thousand pieces of gold (while at the same time he stedfastly adheres to the use of proper means), it is determined that he shall become possessed of a thousand pieces of gold. He who purposes the attainment of property equal to a hundred pieces of gold, it is determined that he shall obtain it; and the man who, folding his arms in sloth, will suffer himself to die of hunger, it is determined that he shall die of hunger. Heaven suffers things to take their own course; leaving men to the natural results of their own conduct, without adding so much as the down of a plant thereto.

"With respect to having sons also, he who lays up virtues for a hundred generations, it is determined that he shall have sons and grandsons, for a hundred ages, to protect him. He who lays up virtues for ten generations, it is determined that he shall have sons and grandsons, for ten generations, to protect him. He who lays up virtues for three, or for two generations, it is determined that he shall have sons and grandsons, for three or for two generations, to protect him.* He whose life is cut off without leaving posterity, his virtues assuredly are few in the extreme! Seeing you know your errors, you ought to take your former unlucky omens, and labour with your whole strength to change them for the better. Lay up a store of virtuous actions. Learn to exercise forbearance. Cherish the spirit of peace and love. Be sparing of the productive ener-

gies of the body. Nourish well the animal spirits. View all your past transactions as if they had died yesterday. Consider all your future pursuits as if to-day alive before your eyes: this is the true doctrine of righteousness, the true regeneration of the body.* And even allowing that the body of flesh and blood were originally subject to the controul of Fate, yet, most certainly, the body, regenerated by righteousness, will work upon heaven (to change it). Tao-keü says, 'If heaven create evil, man may counterwork it. If man himself create evil, he cannot live.' Kung calculated that you should not attain the rank of —,† and not have a son. These are evils of heaven's creating, and may be counterworked. If you can now expand virtuous tempers, do good with energy, and lay up a store of secret virtues; these will put you in possession of a self-acquired happiness. Why not accept and enjoy it? The Yih-king says, 'The proper policy for the good man is to make haste towards that which is felicitous, and recede from that which is infelicitous?' But, if it be said that the decrees of heaven are unchangeable, how could he make haste towards that which is felicitous, or recede from that which is infelicitous? In the first section (of the Yih-king) the doctrine commences by saying, "The family that lays up treasures of goodness, will have super-abounding prosperity; but the family which treasures up wickedness, will have super-abounding wretchedness." Does your faith come up to this point?"

"I was astonished at these words, made my obeisance, and received instruction. I accordingly wrote out a penitential paper, in which, by a true confession, I manifested forth the sins of my former life before (the god) Füh. I first prayed that I might be successful in my literary pursuits, and then vowed to perform three thousand acts of goodness, in order to remunerate the favours of heaven and earth, and of my ancestors. Yun-kuh then drew out, for my admonition, a register of conduct,* in

* "Body," i. e. the person, the man.

† The original characters are not translated.

‡ Register of conduct. This is called Kung-kwo-kiü, a table of merits and demerits. It is the same with the table formed by the celebrated Dr. Franklin, of America, for recording his good and evil actions; but known in China hundreds of years before the discovery of America. This

* "To protect him."—This notion is founded on the idea that the dead enjoy repose and peace in consequence of the annual parentalia, performed at the tombs by their immediate and more remote posterity.

one column of which my merits were to be written down, and in the other my errors, in order that my daily actions might be preserved on record. The good actions to be carried to my credit, and the evil ones to be scored out in proportion as the good increased. He also taught me to repeat prayers to Chin-tee,* for the accomplishment of these things.

"The epithet by which I was originally designated was Heo-hae.† That day, however, I changed it to Leou-fan, for I was now awakened to the importance of laying (by my own conduct) the foundation of a good destiny, and wished to avoid the pit and mortar into which the vulgar fall. From that time forward I feared; and my feelings were no longer the same as in former days. Formerly, I indulged a vicious apathy, and let every thing take its own course; but now, trembling awe and dread possessed me. Even in a dark chamber, or secret corner of the house, I feared to sin against heaven, earth, and the gods. When I met with persons who hated and reproached me, I tried to bear it with patience.

"In the year following, which was the seventh of the cycle, the tribunal of punishments held the examination of those who had attained the literary degree called *Kengin*. Kung had calculated that I should rank the third in order of the successful

Heaven, and that Philosopher, seem to have kept an account-current with the Deity!

* Chin-tee; a certain deity, generally represented with many hands.

† In China, for persons, four different terms are applied, which may be expressed by such words as—a surname, a name, an epithet, and a designation. The first they inherit without change, down from the first person who was ever so called, like the clans in the Highlands of Scotland. The second is given by the parents soon after birth. The third imposed, most generally, by their teachers. And the fourth given by parents or friends when the man comes of age, or when he marries, or at some important period of his life. They affect to select words for these purposes which convey some important ideas. This man's designation was Heo-hae, which, in this case, may be rendered, "resembling or limiting the ocean." It had most likely been given to him, to intimate that expansion of mind, that greatness of character, which his friends hoped he might attain to. But, he seems himself rather to consider it as expressing, very aptly, the disturbed and restless state of his mind, while under the grating faith of a stern, irrevocable fate. Happily freed from these erroneous conceptions, he assumes to himself a new designation: viz. Leou fan, i. e. "done with common things," to intimate, that he had now completely given up those ideas of destiny which have such power over vulgar minds.

candidates; but I was the first on the list, and his words were not fulfilled. At the harvest examination of the same year I was also successful: still my righteousness was not unmingledly pure. On examining myself, errors still appeared to be numerous. Either when I saw what was good, I did not instantly set about doing it courageously; or, when helping others, my mind still continued in a state of suspicious hesitation. Sometimes, when exerting the members of my body to the utmost in doing good, my mouth yet erred in words; so that, on carefully balancing my daily errors and merits together, they were barely equal. I had gained no surplus which could be carried to my credit.

"In the sixteenth year of the cycle, when the three thousand acts of goodness, which I had formerly vowed, were now, after the lapse of ten years, nearly completed, the thought of praying for a son next arose in my mind; and I again vowed to perform three thousand acts of goodness more. Accordingly, in the eighteenth year of the cycle (my son) Yu-yen was born. Whatever action I myself performed, I recorded it with the pencil; but as my wife, Yu-she, could not write, she cut off the end of a goose-quill, and dipping it in vermillion, made a red point for every action she performed in the daily register. Sometimes in one day she would have upwards of ten points of this kind.

"In the twentieth year of the cycle, in the eighth moon, the three thousand acts of goodness being all performed, the thought of praying for the rank of a Tsin-sze began next to stir in my breast; and to ensure success, I vowed to perform ten thousand acts of goodness. In the twenty-third year of the cycle I gained the wished-for eminence, and was appointed to the office of Che-heen,* in the district of Paou-te. I then made a new blank register of conduct, which I called Che-sin-p'heen (i. e. a book for the regulation of the heart), that

* Che-heen is the name given to the chief magistrate of those districts called Heen. It is highly significant, and may be thus rendered: one who "knows"—"the district;" as if to teach him how important an intimate knowledge of the affairs of that division of the country over which he is placed is, to the right discharge of his office. The district next above a Heen, in point of extent, is called Foo; and its chief magistrate, Che-poo, i. e. "one who knows the Foo." The next district, still larger, is called Chow; and its chief magistrate Che-chow, i. e. "one who knows the Chow."

I might record therein the whole of my actions, good and bad, without suffering so much as a hair's-breadth to slip. In the evening I prepared a table in the hall, and, in imitation of Chaou-hwoh-taou, burnt incense, and reported to the Sovereign (of heaven). That same night, in a dream, I beheld a spiritual being, to whom I mentioned how extremely hard it would be for me to complete the number of good actions concerning which I had vowed. The Spirit said, 'curtail your exactions on the people. This one thing will be equal to the completion of the ten thousand.' At that time the land revenue of the district of Paou-te was 2-10ths, 3-100ths, and 7-1000ths of a tael per acre. I immediately set to work, and was successful in reducing it to 1-10th, 4-100ths, and 6-1000ths.* Just when I had effected this, Yew-yu,† master of religious repose, came from Woo-shih hill. I told him the dream, and asked whether I ought to believe it or not. The priest answered, 'With a virtuous mind, and perfect integrity of motive, to perform one single act may be equivalent to the performance of ten thousand; how much more in such an act as this, wherein, by lessening the duties of a whole district, tens of thousands of the people receive happiness!'

"The teacher Kung had calculated that, in my fifty-third year, I should meet with the unconquerable evil (death); but that year I had no illness, and I am now in the sixty-eighth year of my age.

"The Shoo-king says, '(The ways of) heaven are hard to be credited; and fate is not constant.' It also says, 'Fate does not always bind us.' I now see that these are not vain words. By the various circumstances just related, I am convinced that what is called happiness and misery

are the sole results of our own efforts.

These were sayings of the immaculate sages. With respect to the common proverb, 'Misery and happiness wholly depend on the decree of heaven;' that is the reasoning of a vulgar age! What your destiny may be, is unknown; but suppose that you were told before-hand that you were destined to glory and honor, yet you ought constantly to maintain the depressed thoughts of a man in low circumstances. Suppose you were destined to ease and gain, still maintain the views of one whose schemes and purposes have been thwarted. Suppose you were destined to present competence, still think yourself a poor man. Suppose you were destined to be loved and venerated, still cherish fear in the mind. Suppose your family were destined to be noble, and the hope of ages, still preserve the mind of one in humble life: Suppose you were destined to attain a high pitch of literary eminence, still preserve the sober views of an ignorant rustic. Extend your thoughts to your remote ancestors, and magnify their virtues. Concentrate your thoughts on your more immediate parents, and cover their faults. Turn your thoughts upward, and recompense the fathers of the Government. Turn your thoughts downward, and promote the happiness of your families. Turn your thoughts outward, and help those that are in need. Turn your thoughts inward, and repress your own depravity. Be daily sensible of your errors, and daily reform them. He who is a day without conviction of error, rests a day in the consciousness of being right. (Still that is but a negative good); for although it was a day in which there were no errors to correct, yet it was a day in which there was not a step advanced. In the world there are not a few intelligent persons of well-cultivated talents, who by two words, Yin-sin (*i.e.* easy negligence) impede the fortunes of their whole future life.

"The doctrine of Yun-kub, master of repose, respecting the establishment of a good destiny (by one's own efforts), is most essential, most sublime, most faithful, most correct! He who fully knows it, and delights therein, acts accordingly, and does not slacken."*

* From this it would seem, that the governors of districts had it in their power to lighten the duties of the people, when they considered them too heavy. Perhaps they were obliged to furnish a certain sum to Government, from the districts over which they presided, and allowed to make the best of the market they could; and the "curtailing of his exactions" may refer to what was over and above the revenue fixed by Government.

† Yew-yu, *i.e.* "Frightened by a spectre." It was assumed as the epithet of this Master of Repose, who resided in the Woo-shih, or "five inner apartments;" expressions all intended, very likely, to convey some mystic sense.

* From the King-sin-iah.

Note by the Editor of the Gleaner.

From this essay European readers will draw various and discordant inferences, according to their different principles, degrees of information, and modes of thinking. Most will agree in admitting that there is something amiable in its Pagan author, and no small portion of good sense in his reasonings; while many will lament that his information concerning the government of the world seems so scanty, and that his views could not rise higher than to things that perish.

The form of the original composition discovers a coherence of parts, and preserves a connection of thought, which are not often met with in Chinese writings of this description. The author, after a brief account of himself, proceeds to shew the effect of certain principles on his own mind and conduct. For many years he was a believer in the doctrine of immutable Fate. His faith extinguished emulation, paralyzed effort, induced apathy, and led to the final resolution that, as he could not mend the matter, he would save himself the trouble of trying. A change in his views and feelings, hopes and fears, takes place. He traces its progress; and points out those by whose instrumentality it was

effected. He is roused to action. New principles take possession of his heart. He pursues a new line of conduct. He appeals to the writings of the ancient sages for the proof of those doctrines he had embraced. Finally, he concludes with a practical address to the reader, and pronounces a eulogy on the doctrines of Yun-kuh. The essay seems to have been composed with the view of counteracting the general belief of his countrymen in the doctrine of Fate, and of lessening the credit of fortune-tellers. He wished to convince them of the importance of exerting themselves in the use of proper means, and of guarding against that despondency of mind, which, under a pressure of misfortunes, the doctrine of destiny is calculated to produce.

But his system goes a great way to exclude the deity from the government of the world. By teaching men to take all their concerns into their own hands, and to depend on themselves alone, it imposes on them a burden to which mortal strength is unequal, and leads them to indulge ideas of self-importance, which are not very becoming those "whose foundation is in the dust, and who are crushed before the moth."—*Indo-Chinese Gleaner.*

DESCRIPTION OF SOONGNUM.

(Written from the Himalaya Range.)

SOONGNUM is in the purgunna of Shoae, or Shooang, lying on the right bank of the Sutlej, and about 900 years ago belonged to an independent chief. In a comparative view, it is populous and flourishing, containing the residence of seventy families, and a convent of thirty nuns. According to a custom prevalent in Koonowur, the houses of the principal residents have names which are common to their owners, and indeed are more frequently used in their foreign and domestic intercourse than their own name. In this respect they resemble the Scotch lairds, who are commonly known by the name of their estates. There are sixteen houses in this village so designated; and Putee Ram is better known as "Labouree Pung," which is the name of his house. The village is 9,350 feet above the level of the sea, and lies near the bottom and on the side of an extensive dell, watered by a stream of considerable

size. This for three miles is one plot of cultivation, in which are forests of apricot trees, apples, and walnuts, and slips of vineyard yielding grapes, vying in size and flavour with the best growth of Kabul. To the N. and S.W., in the direction across the dell, the mountains rise within the limits of congelation, and are crossed opposite the village by passes nearly 15,000 feet high. Their bases approach so as to confine the dell to half a mile in breadth. To the N.W., by the course of the Darboong, and line of the valley, the mountains meet, and form a stupendous barrier, which separates the country from Speetee of Ludak. The Darboong rises here in the eternal snow, and is fed in its course by other icy streams, till it swells into a powerful torrent, watering thousands of fields in its way, and then rushes into the Sutlej, five miles below the village.

In this neighbourhood, the Keloo first

begins to raise its head, stunted and thinly scattered. The climate here affords two crops; the standard grains are barley, ogul, and phapur. The barley is sown in Bysakh and cut in Sawun. The ground is then prepared for the ogul and phapur, which are reaped in Kartik. There is no wheat cultivated here; but in higher situations on the mountain sides there are a few fields of wheat, which return a fruitful harvest, and peas, beans, and turnips are abundant. The climate at this season is very agreeable: the white soil is alive and blooming under a warm sun.

What is there to indicate this elevation of 9,350 feet? The thermometer in the open air ranges from 60° to 82° the extremes, and in the house from 65° to 78°. For two or three hours after sunrise low clouds hang upon the hills, but disperse as the day advances, when they hover about in light patches; and in the evening and during night the sky is clear, except in the N.W. and W., where banks of dark clouds charged with thunder repose above the lofty mountains. About one P.M. an easterly wind springs up, and increases in strength till five; then at its height, it progressively subsides and ceases at nine o'clock. Snow falls in all November, and covers the ground more or less till March, but is seldom two feet in depth. The beasts of burden are horses, asses, and mules; but there are only two yaks in the place.

There are a few Lamas, and a Dookpa who prints sacred sentences from blocks of wood: "Oom mane, &c." is the common inscription. Manes, chostins, and whirligigs are numerous: three of the latter are kept in motion by water, and go constantly. The largest whirligig is about nine feet in height, and four and a half in diameter, painted with figures and letters. The house in which it is placed has a wooden dome on the top, and flags at the corners; around it is an open veranda supported on posts, where there are about forty small whirligigs. The inside walls are painted with a variety of ill-finished figures. The grand whirligig is in the centre of the room, and is cased in a wooden frame, wrapped with curtains and hangings of China silk; it is turned by ropes and a winch, and requires two people to work it properly. On the right hand as

you enter is a bookcase, containing three rows of five apartments each, in all fifteen; each of which is fitted with separate slips of paper, piled and bound together by pieces of wood and silk scarfs. The papers are all of the same size, two feet long and one broad, and are very neatly inscribed with sacred sentences in the Oorben character. These, I was informed, were brought from Lahassa, and cost 500 rupees. At stated periods the Gelongs and Lamas assemble to read them, and on grand days there is exhibited an iron stand of five squares, one above the other, tapering to the top, which is illuminated with 108 brass lamps, and is made to revolve in the same direction as the whirligigs. On the left hand are many small brass images from Teshoo Loomboo, very well executed. Before them are placed cups of fruit and water, which are replenished daily. Every morning and evening a lamp burns for one and a half or two hours, and the large cylinder is put in motion, the faster the better. It is also frequently whirled about during the day in the presence of a few Lamas, who chaunt hymns, ring bells, and sound cymbals, sunks, and trumpets above the whirligig. At one side is a bell, which is struck by a projecting piece of wood at each turn, and the number of revolutions is sometimes counted and noted in a book.

About half a mile N.W. of Soongnum, on the left bank of the Darboong, is a grand Lubrung (place of worship), built about three years ago. On each side of the doorway is a handsome chostin, passing which you immediately enter into a large room, which leads to three smaller ones, each having three arched doors. All the rooms have wooden cupola roofs, which open and shut; and the walls of the largest are painted with figures of men and animals. In the front room is a frightful and hideous image called Dakpo, which is said to represent Mahadeo in wrath. It is about three yards high, and has four feet, each treading on a man; six arms are given to the monster: with the two front ones he embraces a woman, the next hand below on the right, holds a sword, and the third a spear. Corresponding to these two, on his left side, is one grasping a human skull, out which he appears to be drinking, and in the other is

a large scorpion. Round his body are tied a number of earthen balls representing skulls, and altogether he has a most horrid appearance. In the right-hand room is a gigantic figure, at least twelve feet high, called *Shika Thöba*. His countenance is mild and placid, and before him are several brass cups with fruit and water. In the left-hand room is a whirling seven or eight feet high, decorated with silk hangings and scarfs.

Once a year, in the latter end of August, the Lamas and Nuns of Kanun and Lubrung assemble at this place, and move in a procession through the district, singing as they go, and stopping a few days at each village; and they are fed by the inhabitants. They arrived here on the 23d, and paid me a visit the following day. They sang me a song, which I thought very agreeable; the music of the chorus was soft and melodious, and they observed the time with great precision. On the 25th of August another set came to pay their respects, and received a present. Amongst the Lamas I saw many handsome youths, but not a single good-looking nun out of fifty. Putee Ram shrewdly remarked, that the ugly and ill-favoured females, having little prospect of being married, are chiefly those who retire to a convent. The Lamas admit proselytes at all ages, and any person can become a Neengma, Dookpa, or Geloopa, at his pleasure; but they are commonly initiated from the age of seven to ten years. A material part of the Lama religion consists in repeating "Oom Mane paceme Oom," and the oftener and faster this is done, the greater the sanctity: some of them scarcely do any other thing. In this devout office they count the number of repetitions by the beads of their necklace, which contains the mystic number 108. The most fervent amongst them daily register in a book the number of times they have repeated "Oom Mane paceme Oom." The grand Lama of Lakassa, called Genboong Rimboche, who resides in the monastery of Patala, is the head or chief Pantex of all the Lamas. In succession to them is the Punchin Rimboche of Teshoo Loomboo. These personages are supposed never to die; on the dissolution of the body, the spirit takes possession of another tenement. The third in order is Lochawa Rimboche

who is believed to be regenerated as the others.

For many years past the Lochawa has appeared in Busahur. He was first born at Loomra, about the time of the invasion and plunder of Teshoo Loomboo by the Gorkhalees. At the age of eighteen years he went to Teshoo Loomboo, where he died. He afterwards made his appearance at Sheekhur, thirty-five years ago; was sent to Teshoo Loomboo, and also died. He then appeared at Nako, and two children had the same marks by which it is said he is recognized. This was something uncommon, and many letters passed between Busahur and Teshoo Loomboo upon the subject. At last it was decided that they were both Lochawas; but one had the precedence of the other. Both are now about ten years of age, and they reside in the monastery of Kanun, and are taught the mysteries of their religion. Punchin Rimboche has twice sent for them, but they will not repair to Teshoo Loomboo for six or eight years to come.

I found abundance of gram at this place, and collected supplies for fifteen days. Things are weighed here upon the plan of the steel yards and lever, named *Pore*, which is a very convenient method, and, as far as I observed, is uniform and correct. There is another sort of balance called tool, used in the lower parts of Busahur; it is on the same principle as the "*Pore*," with this difference, that the weight measure is formed in the lever by a knob of iron at the end, and the fulcrum, which is a piece of string, is shifted according to the gravity of the thing weighed. I had the transit up twice, and shewed several of the people stars in the day-time. Putee Ram was very inquisitive, and asked me if the stars really moved from west to east. I explained the deception by pointing the telescope at objects in the vicinity. The latitude of Soongnum is $31^{\circ} 45'$ nearly, and the longitude by immersion of Jupiter's first satellite, observed on the 18th, is $78^{\circ} 27' 24''$, which is about a mile further east than its position in the map. The observation was not however very satisfactory, as it happened about 5h. 15m. A.M. when it was broad daylight.

There are quantities of excellent lime-stone in this neighbourhood; and I shewed the people how to burn lime, a process

which they were quite ignorant of. During my stay here, Putee Ram insisted on bringing me, daily, tea prepared after the Tartar fashion; it is made in a pewter tea-pot, in shape exactly similar to ours, and it is stirred about with a split stick, resembling what is used in India for spruce beer. I like the tea very much; it tastes like soup: the people here drink it all day, and in their journey, the first occupation they are engaged in after reaching their encamping ground is to make the tea.

There is a strange custom called *Mentike*, which prevails through the whole of Koonawur: in the beginning of September all the people who are able to move leave their villages and ascend the nearest hill; they proceed slowly, and make a circuit, occupying several days, sounding drums and trumpets. They play at all sorts of amusements, run horse and foot-races, perform all manner of buffoonery, feats of agility, dance, sing, and drink.

The road from this old Sheenkur to Ludak, crosses over several very lofty ridges; yet it is travelled throughout the whole winter, and is never impassable on account of the snow. I heard such frightful accounts of the severity of the frost, that I was desirous of seeing how the people clothed themselves; and next morning Putee Ram came to me attired in his winter dress: his was a garment of sheep-skin with sleeves, the fleece side inwards, and the exterior covered over with *sooklat* (blanket); trowsers of the same, and long woollen stockings above his boots, with a leather spot, stuffed for two inches with wool; gloves of thick flannel reaching above the elbows. In addition to all this he had a blanket round his waist, another over his shoulders, and a shawl wrapped about his head and face. Such, he said, was the garb of a traveller in the winter season; and that he himself was always accompanied by a mule-load of blankets, and another dress similar to the above; which were all required at night, when they were obliged to repose upon the snow.

The inhabitants of Soongnum speak a language totally different from the Koonowaree and Tartar dialects; the infinitives of verbs end in *pung* and *bung*, and on my arrival I could not understand a word they said. I collected about 1,000 words of the language called *Thoburskeed*, and as many

of the Tartar and Milchin, which I will send you on my return. There are, to the best of my knowledge, no fewer than five distinct tongues spoken in Koonowaree. Many of the words are common to them all, but they principally differ in the cases of the nouns and tenses of the verbs.

Most of the people of Soongnum are traders to Ludak, Garoo, and Roodok. They take the produce of the plains, such as matchlocks, sabres, sugar, tobacco, cloth, *chintz*, indigo, copper, pewter, paper, iron, grain, spices, &c., and bring back chiefly salt and wool, some gold-dust, tea, borax, and shawl-wool. The salt and borax are dug out of lakes, which are numerous in Chinese Tartary and Ludak. The wool called "*Beangee*" is long, and very fine; the sheep are pastured on the elevated tracts of land near Garoo, and to the eastward of that place. The shawl-wool named "*Lena*," is well known: it is the produce of goats of the same country.

Garoo is a collection of black tents, and is frequented for eight months of the year. In winter the Tartars retire to *Turheegung*, on the bank of the *Eekbung* or *Eegung-Khampo*. The greater proportion of the salt is found in the vicinity of *Rootho* or *Roodok*, on the right bank of the *Indus*, a populous place, containing upwards of 300 families. The principal lakes here yielding salt are *Gok*, *Dungcham*, *Zhangchaka*, *Meedoomchaka*, and *Chakebaka*. Borax is also found in *Chalchaka* lake, near Roodok, and in many other places about Garoo, Mapang, and *Leh*.

All the rivers abound in gold-dust, which is separated by washing the sand in a running stream, and stirring it till all the lighter particles float away. What remains is then dried; and the gold, which is often in such fine grains as not to be distinguished by the eye from the sand, is detected by quicksilver, mixing all together, and observing the particles that are tinged with the metal, which is afterwards evaporated by a heat sufficient to dissipate the mercury in flames. Gold is also found in the ground at *Dango-Bookpa*, twelve days' journey to the S. E. of Mapang; and very lately a new mine, producing it in large pieces, was discovered between *Goongeco* lake and *Mansurowur*; but it was immediately shut up by orders from *Lahassa*.

The tea is brought from a great distance to the eastward of Garoo, but I could not obtain the name of the place where it vegetates. Sulphur is found in Ludak, at Kolok, Dinahog, and Nrooma, some of which places are probably in the map.

I am all prepared for crossing the lofty

range of mountains that form the boundary of Ludak, and shall move to-morrow. My next letter will be from Manes, the frontier village.

Camp Soongnum, August 25, 1821.

[Cal. Jour.

Poetry.

PORTRAIT OF THE PRINCE OF THE ASSASSINS.

(From "Cœur de Lion," a Poem, by Miss Porden.*)

THE winters of that desert realm had shed
 Their whitest snows upon his aged head;
 The rose his pallid cheek might once have known,
 The modulation of his youthful tone,
 The lustre of his changeless eye were flown.
 Fix'd as th' uncoffin'd dead, or those that, lost
 In Alpine regions, feel the grasp of frost;
 Yet not the kindly calm of pious sage,
 Nor wrinkles those of meek and reverend age:
 Though anger sate not on his brow, nor trace
 Of evil passions darken'd on his face,
 It was an apathy that told of sin,
 And seem'd to speak the silent heart within
 Cold as the glaciers, that but melt to shew
 The dark abyss or flinty rock below;
 Nor spoke it false, who knew his youth might know.

Health shed her beam on Hassan's vernal hours,
 And Pleasure woo'd him to her tempting bowers;
 Glanc'd in each mountain damsel's laughing eye,
 As like the fleet gazelle she bounded by,
 And breath'd voluptuous in each scented gale
 That swept the flowers of Casbin's fairest vale.
 So cool the fountains, and the banks so green,
 Such tranquil beauty clothed the smiling scene,
 The parted soul might wish its Eden there,
 Or Peries for their odorous feast repair:
 Behind, Elburza's rugged chain arose,
 High o'er the clouds, a wilderness of snows.
 But smiling beauty won not Hassan's love,
 The stream soft murmuring, nor the shadowy grove,
 Nor yet to see those glittering peaks arise,
 Fair as fond fancy pictures distant joys;
 Oft would he break the charm that distance shed,
 And plant on horrid heights his venturous tread;
 Nature he lov'd, but in her wildest form,—
 The raging sea, the earthquake and the storm.
 He fled from Shiraz' palace-groves, afar,
 'Mid the lone halls of column'd Istakar,

* We propose to review this very interesting poem in our next Number.

To tread her ruin'd terraces, and gaze
On the cold moon, or Naptha's fitful blaze;
And think upon those wretches that below
Move in one whirl of burning, endless woe.

As yet young Hassan's heart was free from crime;
But trust him not, the tempter knows his time—
The sting of pain, or sorrow's wasting rage,
May cloud with frowns the wrinkled brow of age:
But trust not him who, yet in sunny youth,
Wants the frank smile, the open glow of truth;
Whose cold perverted fancy never roves
To dream of faithful friends and happy loves;
But rashly wanders in ambition's maze,
That winds, and knots, and darkens as he strays.
Not that ambition which for glory stakes
Peace, health, and life, and gilds the wreck it makes;
But that which, mindful of the present hour,
Stops not for crime, and grasps alone at power.

* * * * *

Amid Elburza's snows,

A mountain chief to strange dominion rose.
He had not wealth the sordid soul to move,
Nor those free manners that the generous love,
Nor could his dwelling youth or age invite,
The strongest fortress of a desert height.
Yet he had followers eager to fulfil
What they believed their God's dictated will;
Nay, some declared that wondrous man had given
To them a foretaste of his promised heaven;
And he who dared to doubt what they should tell,
Or on his mind a strange conviction fell,
Or murder struck him in his inmost cell. }
Slaves trembled for their lives, and kings were prone
By his alliance to secure their own.

Yes! Hassan knew to work upon the soul,
Till e'en instinctive conscience lost control.
He knew each power that cuts the thread of life,
What taint will enter with the venom'd knife;
What unobserv'd will present death procure,
What saps the hardy frame, unmark'd, but sure.
The toad, the basilisk of dangerous glance,
The snake, whose noise betrays his swift advance,
The shining fly with wings of emerald light,
The dog that maddens with its phrenzied bite;
Each weed that curses Afric's sands, or grows
By fens contagious, or on desert brows;
The sullen yew, the fatal manchineal,
Or those blue flowers that sense and feeling steal;*
And all those mineral poisons, deadlier still,
That earth secretes, were subject to his will.
Nor these alone—at midnight he would dwell
On those dark books that things forbidden tell,—

* Certain alpine regions are said to produce a small and beautiful blue flower, whose exhalations deprive the gatherer of sense. It is even reported that its effects have been fatal when conveyed in a letter.

The spells of numbers, and in baneful hour,
 How holiest names may have unholy power.
 By Kaf, in the Domdaniel's caves accurst,
 At Istakur, beside the fires they nurse;
 He talk'd with those 'twere impious but to name;
 At night on highest hills unhallow'd flame
 Blazed for his orgies, and the cloudless moon
 Withdrew her beam, though in her fullest noon.

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.

ANALYSIS OF TUTENAG, OR THE WHITE COPPER OF CHINA.

(By Andrew Fyfe, M.D., Lecturer on Chemistry, Edinburgh.)

Very different statements have been given of the composition and origin of Tutenag, used by the Chinese in the formation of many of their metallic utensils.

According to Keir, it is a white alloy of copper, zinc, and iron, which is very hard and tough, but at the same time malleable, and taking on a fine polish. An inferior sort of it, according to the same author, is more of the colour of brass.

De Guignes, on the contrary, states that its properties, especially that of imparting to copper a white colour, and rendering it less liable to acquire verdigris on its surface, prove that it does not contain zinc. According to him, it is an alloy of iron, lead, and bismuth.

Engestroom, in the Stockholm Memoirs, states that the *Pak-Fong*, or white copper of China, is composed of copper, nickel, or zinc, the last of which amounts to seven-sixteenths of the whole, and the proportions of the two first are to each other as five to seven.

Dr. Howison, of Lanarkshire, was so fortunate, when in China, as to procure a basin and ewer of Chinese, or white copper, a part of which he sent me for analysis. From the experiments I have performed on it, I find the composition to be different from what is stated by the above-named chemists, its component parts being copper, zinc, nickel, and iron; the last of which, however, is but a small quantity.

The basin in the possession of Dr. Howison is of a whitish colour, approaching to that of silver, and is very sonorous; when held in one hand, and struck with the fingers of the other, the sound is distinctly heard at the distance of an English mile. It is also highly polished, and does not seem to be easily tarnished. The piece that was sent me I found was malleable at a natural temperature, and at a red

heat; but when heated to whiteness it was quite brittle, breaking with the slightest blow of a hammer. By great caution it was rolled into thin plates, and was drawn into wire, of about the thickness of a fine needle. When fused in contact with the atmospheric air, it oxidized, and burned with a whitish flame, in the same way as zinc does. Its specific gravity at 50° was 8.432.

Five grains of it were subjected to analysis, with the view of ascertaining the proportion of its ingredients; the result was,

Copper	2.02	Or in the 100 parts	40.4
Zinc	1.57		31.4
Nickel	1.56		31.6
Iron	0.13		2.6
	5.00		100.00

The method which is practised in preparing white copper is not known in this country, though it seems to be the general opinion that it is procured by the reduction of an ore, containing the ingredients of which it is composed. In a letter I received from Dr. Howison, he mentions that Dr. Dinwiddie, who accompanied Lord Macartney to China, shewed him, when at Calcutta, several specimens of the ore from which he was told the white copper was procured, and which he obtained at Peking. The basin in the possession of Dr. Howison cost in China about one-fourth of its weight in silver; and the exportation of utensils of this alloy is prohibited. These circumstances also render probable the opinion, that the white copper is obtained by the reduction of a metallic ore, for in China labour is cheap, and the metals composing it are said to be found in great abundance.—*Edin. Phil. Jour.*

CULTIVATION AND PECULIARITIES OF THE TEA PLANT.

(From a History of Cultivated Vegetables, by Henry Phillips.)

We shall not presume to give our fair countrywomen a receipt for making tea,

but lay before them such observations as we have made and met with on the subject. To avoid adulterated tea, it is safest to purchase it of those respectable houses who are above such injurious practices; although it is to be feared, that the enormous demand we make on the Chinese for this leaf may tempt them occasionally to send us a mixture.

As the adulteration of tea has lately been carried to such an extent, both in England and Ireland, it may not be thought irrelevant to state the best means of detecting this fraudulent practice. We purposely omit mentioning the various leaves that have been substituted for genuine tea, and the method, by which they are prepared; they are principally of a poisonous nature, and some of them of the most deadly kind; and they are, moreover, coloured with poisonous drugs.

If there is any suspicion of the tea having been adulterated, pour out a cup without sugar or milk, to which put a grain and a half of blue vitriol or copperas: if it is a genuine tea, the infusion will become a dark blue, nearly black; but if it is of a greenish yellow, or yellow-black, it may be concluded not to be genuine tea.

The counterfeit black tea produces a deeper colour by infusion than the real tea. A little copperas put into this tea will turn it to a light blue, which otherwise ought to be of a deep blue inclining to black.

If green tea be adulterated, put a bit of gall into the liquor, which will turn it to a deep bluish colour; this will not do unless there be either vitriol or copperas in it; as galls do not tincture the genuine tea.

The exposures lately made in this country, we trust, will prevent repetitions of such poisonous frauds.

We have experienced that tea will retain its flavour when kept in glass or china jars, better than in wood or metal, silver excepted.

As tea contains volatile parts that should be preserved, and in which its better qualities exist, the tea-pot should be handed to each person on a tray, with the cups and sugar; for when made out of the room, all its reviving spirit has evaporated before it reaches the guest. It is not the bitterness, but the fragrance of tea that is cheering.

It has been observed, that the infusion made in silver is stronger than that which is made in black earthenware. Polished surfaces retain heat better than dark rough surfaces, consequently the caloric being confined in the former case, must act more powerfully than in the latter. It is further remarked, that the silver, when filled a second time, produces worse tea than the earthenware; and that it is advisable to use the crockeryware, unless a silver vessel can be procured sufficiently large to contain at once all that may be required. These

facts are readily explained, by considering that the action of heat, retained in the silver vessel, so far exhausts the herb, as to leave little flavour for a second dilution; whereas the reduced temperature of the water in the earthenware, by extracting only a small portion at first, leaves some for the action of subsequent dilutions. It is supposed that the infusion is stronger in a globular vessel, than one of a different form; and this must be the case, since it is demonstrated that a sphere contains a given mensure under less surface than any other solid: from which it follows, that where there are two vessels of equal capacity, one globular and the other square, oblong, elliptic, or cylindric, the spherical vessel, having less surface than the other, must throw off less heat; and that, consequently, the effect will be greater in the former case than in the latter.

The reason for pouring boiling water into the vessel before the infusion of the tea, is that, being previously warm, it may abstract less heat from the mixture, and thus admit a more powerful action. It is with equal facility explained why the infusion is stronger, if only a small quantity of boiling water be first used, and more be added some time afterwards. If we consider that only the water immediately in contact with the herb can act upon it, and that it cools very rapidly, especially in black earthenware, it is clear that the effect will be greater where the heat is kept up by additions of boiling water, than where the vessel is filled up at once, and the fluid suffered gradually to cool. When the infusion has once been completed, it is found that any farther addition of the herb only affords a very small increase of strength, the water having cooled much below the boiling point, and consequently acting very slightly; therefore it is better to make fresh tea in a second vessel, than to add it to the exhausted and cool leaves.

It is by the application of philosophic principles to the ordinary and even trivial occurrences of life, that science diffuses her benefits, and perfects her claim to the gratitude of mankind; therefore, if one principle of making tea is preferable to another, it should be attended to, however trifling it may be considered.

We need entertain no fear of having our tea too new, as the East-India Company have generally in their warehouses a supply for three years; and by an Act of 13 Geo. III. cap. 44, no license can be granted to that Company to export tea, unless there remain in their warehouses a quantity not less than ten millions of pounds weight.

The rapidity with which the East-India Company has obtained territories, and the stability of its government, is unparalleled in the history of any age. Dominion over an extent of more than 300,000 square

miles, containing a population that exceeds forty millions, has resulted from an establishment in its commencement purely commercial, and confined to a few obscure individuals. Such are the wonderful consequences of commercial enterprise. It is commerce that civilizes mankind, and imparts happiness to the remotest quarters of the globe. The savage of the other hemisphere feels its beneficial effects, while the enlightened European, by its aid, circumnavigates the globe in safety, increasing the stock of knowledge, as well as comfort; thus placing modern achievements infinitely above the most glorious of antiquity. We believe very little, if any, of the Imperial tea reaches this country, as it is most religiously preserved for the family of the Emperor and his Court. It grows only on a mountain in Japan, near Ud-si, a small village situated close to the sea, and not far distant from Meaco, where the climate is said to be pure, and extremely favourable to its culture, which is here attended to with a delicacy unheard-of in Europe. The mountain is surrounded by a vast ditch and hedges, that render it impenetrable to all approach. The first Purveyor of the Imperial Court keeps Commissioners here, who watch the culture of the shrubs, which are planted in regular avenues and alleys, daily watered and swept, to prevent the possibility of dust falling on the leaves; others are employed to protect the plants from any inclement change of the weather. The persons who are appointed to gather and collect this tea, are previously kept for several weeks in a sort of training, and are not allowed to eat fish, or any gross food, lest their breath or perspiration should affect the leaves. They are obliged also to wash themselves in the river, or a warm bath, twice every day during the time of gathering, which is done with such scrupulous nicety, that they never touch the leaves but with very fine fine gloves. The whole process of its preparation is attended with the same ceremonious delicacy. It is then packed up in costly vases, and escorted with great pomp by the superintendent of the mountain, and a strong guard, to the Emperor's Court.

There is a secondary sort of this Imperial tea, which comes from China by land to Europe, and is brought by the caravans to St. Petersburg. This is the most agreeable tea we have met with; and, although it is some years since we received a present of it, its flavour is now familiar to our recollection, as being between that of the black and green, and having a soft violet smell, which the teas brought by sea have not, and which was very different from the taste or perfume of those teas which the Chinese make up by puttingorris root and other chaplets into the packages.

The Chinese distinguish four principal tea shrubs, viz. the Song-lo, the Won-y, the Poucul, and the Long-an. The varieties of tea which we receive in this country originate from the different stages in which the leaves are gathered, or from the manner in which they are prepared, as each province has a peculiar method of curing the tea. In this country we distinguish them generally into two kinds, green and black, of each of which there are many varieties. Among the green the gunpowder bears the highest price, and is the strongest green tea imported; it is a small leaf, and rolled up quite round, whence its name is derived. Hyson tea is also of a small leaf and closely curled, of a bluish-green colour. It is called Hyson from the name of the merchant who first imported it.

The Bloom tea is of a light green or sage colour, of a faint delicate smell, and large loose leaf. Singlo tea is named after the place in China where it is cultivated.

The black teas are, Souchong, which imparts a yellowish-green colour by infusion. Cambo, so called from the place where it is prepared; this tea has a fragrant violet smell. Congo; this tea has a larger leaf than the Souchong, resembling the common Bohea; and its infusion is somewhat deeper.

Pekoe tea is known by a whitish kind of floss or down on the leaf before infusion. This is an excellent tea when added to either green or black, in the proportion of one to three; but when used without mixing, it is by no means agreeable, yet it was at one time the fashionable tea in Ireland. In France, the Pekoe tea is only used as a medicine.

The Chinese in the province of Fokin extract an oil from the fruit or berries of the tea-tree, which they use in their aliment, and also for drying paintings. This fruit remains a year on the shrub before it comes to maturity.

We are informed by the Chinese, that the word Tea is derived from the language of the Mandarins in Fokin, where they call this shrub *Teh*, and that we ought to pronounce it *Teha*.

The cultivation of the tea, we may naturally conclude, forms an important part of the husbandry of the Chinese, since it is a vegetable in such demand by the natives for their home consumption, and also in so great request for exportation; it is therefore cultivated with much attention, although it is often found in its natural state, particularly on the rugged banks of steep mountains, where it cannot be gathered without the greatest difficulty and danger. In order to obtain this tea where access is impracticable, the inhabitants have recourse to a singular expedient. A great number of monkeys generally resort to these steep places, and being irritated and provoked,

tear off the branches and shower them down upon those who have teased them; the aggressors collect these branches, and strip them of their leaves.

The tea shrub does not thrive well in either a sandy or a fat soil, although the Japanese plant it as a border to their fields without regard to the soil.

It is raised in China from seeds; but it is said that not more than one out of five are found to vegetate; therefore they put from six to twelve into each hole, which is made about five inches deep. Whole fields and valleys are planted in this manner, which only require to be kept free from weeds for about three years; when they begin to gather. In seven years the shrubs get about six feet high, when they are cut down to the stem, to give the roots strength to produce fresh shoots and numerous leaves.

Near the end of the first month of the Japanese year, that is, about the beginning of March, the mothers of families with their children and servants, go with their baskets into the tea plantations, when the weather is hot and dry, and gather the small, tender leaves, that are not above three or four days old, and previous to their being unfolded, these are picked off one by one, taking great precaution not to break them or injure the shrub. However tedious this may appear, yet they will gather from four to ten or fifteen pounds in a day. This first gathering is called *fukitsina*, or tea-powder, because it is used pulverized. Towards the evening they carry these leaves to the house or building erected for the purpose, containing a number of small stoves, where they are put on a hot polished iron plate immediately, before they have time to ferment, in which case they would turn black; they continue to turn them about until they are withered, when they are removed on to mats, or paper, and left to cool, after which the leaves are folded and curled in the palm of the hand: they are then placed on a second hot plate, and turned as before with the hand, till they are tolerably firm. They are then cooled suddenly a second time, by agitating the air. This operation is repeated three or four times, in order to extract all the moisture from the leaves. The principal object of cooling the leaves quickly is to preserve the curl, which must also preserve much of the flavour. The more curious are put into glass bottles well corked; others into square boxes varnished and lined with lead, and then neatly papered. In about six days this tea is again spread on a table, and all the leaves that have been over dried or scorched are taken out, and put with common tea. It is often dried a fifth time, to make it more secure for keeping.

The second gathering takes place about

the end of March, or beginning of April, when part of the leaves have attained their full growth, and others not above half their size; they are, however, gathered indiscriminately, and afterwards sorted into different parcels, according to their size, the young leaves being esteemed next to those of the first gathering; this crop is called *Tee-tsing*, or Chinese tea.

By the end of May, or the beginning of June, other leaves have opened, and become thick and full grown. This is the tea least esteemed, and is called *Bon-tsing*. This generally undergoes a selection, and the larger and coarser leaves are sold to the common people. The coarsest and most acrid tea in China is sold to the neighbouring Tartars, who find it facilitates the digestion of the raw meats which they are accustomed to eat.

As the Chinese in different provinces vary in their mode of preparing tea, so do they in regulating the time for gathering the leaves; in some provinces they make but one harvest; in others two, according to the demand they have for fine or common tea. These people also distinguish the quality of their tea by the age of the shrub, and whether it be cultivated or not.

In France the lower class of people, when they take tea, which is principally medicinally, boil the leaves. But the decoction is very inferior, in point of flavour, to the infusion in boiling water.

The Dutch, with all their boasted cleanliness, have a disgusting practice in drinking tea; for instead of adding sugar to their cup, they generally suck a piece of sugar-candy, which they take out of their mouths when they drink. We hear of instances in that country where one piece is said to answer the purpose of the whole family.

Persons of quality in China make use of the extract of tea; and also of aromatized pastilles made from fine tea, and which are of an agreeable taste.

It has been the fashion in this country for some years, in the higher circles, to serve tea-ices, or rather tea-creams frozen; for evening parties and hot rooms it is certainly the most agreeable way of taking this refreshing extract. These ices should be made of the finest green tea, without any mixture of black.

GER OR MANNA

The description of the substance called ger or manna, and the insect producing it, is curious. Doubts had existed whether this substance was a vegetable gum or an animal production: it is now indisputably proved to be the latter. General Hardwicke proposes that the insect producing the Ger be called *Chermis-Mannifer*. It is about the size of a domestic bug (*cimex lectularius*) of a flattened ovate form, having a rounded tail and a longish snout,

inflected and pressed down between the legs; its general colour being light brown, and appears to belong to the genus *chermes*. We insert the extract of a letter from Mr. Hunter as of importance to the subject:—

Extract of a letter dated Camp Pachmari, March 11:—"I shall now try to describe to you a natural curiosity which I found in my rambles in these hills, and I have enclosed a few of the insects with a specimen of the substance, which, it appears, they have the power of generating from their bodies. The substance appears to project from the abdomen in the form of a tail or bunch of feathers, of a nature more like snow than any thing I can compare it to. These insects are found on the branches and leaves of trees, on which they swarm in millions, and work and generate this featherlike substance, till it gets long, and drops on the leaves, caking on them, and resembling the most beautiful white bees'-wax; this hardens on the leaf, and takes the complete form of it, which you can strip off, bearing the very impression and imitation of the leaf itself. But what appears surprising, they do not seem to eat or destroy the leaf they swarm on; and though they may have been some days on the leaves, nothing more is seen than this waxy substance issuing from the tail. I have seen a great deal of it about these hills, and much might be collected, I should suppose, were it desirable." &c.—*India Gaz.*

BOTANICAL LIBRARY AT CALCUTTA.

The Court of Directors have granted the annual sum of two hundred pounds for ten years, for the purpose of forming a Botanic Library at the Hon. Company's Botanic Garden.—*Cut. John Bull.*

VACCINATION IN CEYLON.

It appears from an official Statement published in the Ceylon Gazette, that the number of persons vaccinated on the island in the year 1821, was 18,796.

MANNER OF PERFORMING THE OPERATION OF TATTOOING IN NEW ZEALAND.

(From Mr. Marsden's Journal.)

"In walking through the village of Rangheehoo, one morning, I observed Towhee tattooing the son of the late Tippahoe. The operation was very painful. It was performed with a small chisel made of the wing bone of a pigeon or wild fowl. This chisel was about a quarter of an inch broad; and was fixed in a handle, four inches long, so as to form an acute angle at the head, something like a little pick, with one end. With this chisel he cut all the straight and

spiral lines, by striking the head with a stick about one foot long, in the same manner as a farrier opens the vein of a horse with the fleam. One end of this stick was cut flat like a knife, to scrape off the blood as it gushed from the cuts. The chisel appeared to pass through the skin at every stroke, and cut it as a carver cuts a piece of wood. The chisel was constantly dipt in a liquid made from a particular tree, and afterward mixed with water; which communicates the blackness, or, as they call it, the "smoko." I observed proud flesh rising in some parts, which had been cut almost a month before. The operation is so painful, that the whole tattooing cannot be borne at one time; and it appears to be several years before the chiefs are perfectly tattooed."—*Missionary Register.*

EARTHQUAKE IN INDIA.

A smart shock of an earthquake appears to have been felt at no great distance to the westward of Madras, on the 29th January, at about one o'clock p.m. The following are communications from correspondents upon the subject of this occurrence:

Chittoor, Jan. 29, 1822.—"The shock of an earthquake has just been felt at this station; to the writer of this, the noise appeared like that of large stones rolling along the roof of the house from east to west, and he cannot better convey an idea of the sensation he experienced than by comparing it to what must be familiar to all, the vibratory motion occasioned by a heavy carriage passing rapidly along a narrow paved street.

He finds, on comparing notes with some of his friends, that one distinctly felt his chair to move under him; another says the tiled roof of his house has been so much disturbed, that daylight now makes its appearance in several places; and a third, who has not much reason to confide in the strength of his roof, actually took to his heels in the utmost trepidation.

The shock occurred exactly at one p.m. thermometer at the time 80°. The sky was cloudless, and a gentle breeze blowing from the N.E. The air has been delightfully cool for some time past."

Vellore, Jan. 31, 1822.—"On the 29th inst., at about ten minutes before one o'clock p.m., a considerable shock of an earthquake was heard and felt at this station, an awful rumbling noise, like that of distant thunder, seemed to vibrate through the empty bowels of the earth, in a direction from S.E. by S. to the north of Vellore, and which continued for about ten minutes; a concussion of the atmosphere was at the same time felt: the houses shook, broken tiles and dust fell into the rooms, where occupants stood amazed, until reflection too well justified their sus-

picion of the awful cause, when many removed from one apartment to another (until it ceased) apparently in wild suspense. The natives immediately knew it to be an earthquake, and the old inhabitants affirm that a similar one was felt at this station some years ago, with the exception that the rumbling then seemed to proceed in an opposite direction."—*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*

NEW SURVEYS.

We understand the Indian Government have it in contemplation to institute surveys for the purpose of ascertaining the sources of the rivers Soane, Mahanuddy, and Nerbuddah. The accomplishment of this important object is most desirable; for while the heads of the Ganges, the Jumna, and other large rivers have been explored in a satisfactory manner, doubts still exist with regard to the exact origin of the three celebrated streams first mentioned. The natives entertain an opinion that the Nerbuddah and Soane spring from one pool near Omercutue, and thence take opposite courses. Scientific persons, however, reject this supposition, and consider it more probable that the two rivers in question issue from the opposite sides of the same ridge or table-land of Omercutue, from the heads of the Mahanuddée, and many other streams are not far distant. We shall anxiously look to the result of this undertaking, so interesting to geographical science, and lay before our readers any information that may reach us on the subject.—*Col. Jour.*

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.

The Madras Government having authorized and ordered a scientific expedition to be fitted out, under the superintendence of the Company's astronomer, for the purpose of ascertaining the length of the pendulum at the equator, to combine with operations lately performed in England, France, Madras, and in various other parts of the globe; the same, most liberally furnished, sailed from Madras on the 13th of March last, on the Morning Star, for Bencoolen, where it will receive the zealous co-operation of the Hon. Sir Stamford Raffles, and proceed thence to the equator. Capt. Crisp, of the Madras Establishment, is appointed to conduct the operations, under the superintendence of the astronomer, and has the aid of two assistants. The data requisite for determining the length of the pendulum will be obtained by the party, and transmitted to the observatory at Madras, where the conclusions will be drawn. Other valuable information is also expected to be obtained. An apparatus, similar to that lately used by Capt. Kater in England, has been sent with the party, together with a valuable astronomical clock,

and every other instrument requisite to obtain the required information.

RUSSIAN VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY.

Lieut. Chramtschenko, of the Russian Imperial Navy, who is in the service of the Russian American Company, discovered, on his voyage in 1821, a small uninhabited island, in 59.28.28. N. lat., and 164.56.3. long. from Greenwich. He met at sea a sloop, the *Discovery*, under the command of Capt. Wassiliew, who informed him that on the 11th of July 1821 he had discovered, in 50.59.57. N. latitude, and 193.17.2. longitude from Greenwich (it is not stated whether east or west longitude), an inhabited hitherto unknown island, forty Italian miles in length. It may be presumed, that the inhabitants are of the same race as the Aleutians, for Capt. Wassiliew was able to converse with them through the Aleutian interpreter on board. They call the island in their language Nuniwak, but Captain Wassiliew gave it the name of his sloop, the "*Discovery*." Lieut. Chramtschenko learnt farther, that Capt. Wassiliew had sailed on the 1st of Feb. in the preceding year, from the harbour of San Francisco, and had reached 71.7. N. lat. (that is, 19 min. farther than Cook). He kept constantly along the north-west coast of America, and discovered two capes, to which he gave the names of the celebrated navigators, Golownin and Ricord. The sloop the *Good-Intent*, belonging to the same expedition, had kept along the east coast of Siberia, but was obliged to put back at 69°, by impenetrable ice.—*Lit. Gaz.*

DISCOVERY OF A RIVER IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Recent accounts from New South Wales mention, that early in December a very large river was discovered by Lieut. Johnstone, R.N., emptying itself into Bateman's Bay, near Bass's Strait. He proceeded up the river in the colonial brig *Snapper* for forty miles, without meeting with any obstacle, when he came to rapids of no great magnitude, but beyond as far as the eye could reach the river appeared undiminished and navigable. Surveys had been ordered, and the most interesting results may be anticipated.

This newly discovered river has been christened the Clyde, and the country from whence it takes its source, Argyleshire. We shall be anxious for further information from this quarter.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Capt. Kotzebue, on his voyage of Discovery, has precisely ascertained the elevations of the gigantic mountains of the Sandwich Isles, which had so often excited the admiration and astonishment of navigators. They are as follow:

Island of Owyhee.

Merino Roa toises 2,482 4

Merino Kaah.... do. 2,180 1

Merino Wororai.. do. 1,689 1

Isle of Mouee.

The highest summit .. toises 1,669 1

LIGHTHOUSE ERRECTING AT THE ENTRANCE
OF TABLE BAY, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

A lighthouse, with a double light, is now building on the projecting point of land between the Great Mouille, or Moulin Battery and Three Anchor Bay, under the Lion's Rump, at the entrance of Table Bay.

The following are the directions under which vessels may enter Table Bay in the dark, after the lighthouse shall be completed:

Directions for Sailing into Table Bay by night.

Ships coming from the southward and westward, with a leading wind, not having made the lighthouse before night, may steer along the coast to the N.E., until they open the lights of the arising land, about the Lion's-Head, when the two lights will be their breadth open of each

other, and bear about E. by N.; they may then haul in towards them, taking care, as they approach, to keep them well open on the starboard bow: steer to the eastward, until the lights come on with each other, i.e. are in one, or until they bear S.W.½ S., they will then be abreast of the north-western extremity of Table Bay, and may haul in S. by E. or S.S.E., according to circumstances, for the anchorage: when the lights are shutting in by the rising land of the Upper Mouline Battery, bearing N.W. by W., they will be approaching the outer anchorage, where they may safely anchor for the night, in seven or eight fathoms water, fine sand. Care should be taken not to run into less than five and a-half or six fathoms, unless well acquainted.

Ships coming from the northward and westward, should observe the same directions with respect to passing the lights, &c.

Ships working in, with the wind from the south and eastward, after being abreast of the lights, should not stand to the eastward farther than two and a-half or three miles, or until they shoal the water to eight or seven and a-half fathoms.

N.B. The bearings are all by compass, variation 27 westerly.—*Cape Town Gaz.*

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. Charles Hulbert, author of the 'African Traveller,' 'Literary Beauties,' &c., has just published, in one volume duodecimo, *Museum Asiaticum*, or Select Antiquities, Curiosities, Beauties, and Varieties of Nature and Art in the Eastern World, compiled from eminent authorities, methodically arranged; interspersed with Original Hints, Observations, &c.

Philip Nazarov, interpreter to the Siberian Corps, employed on an expedition to Kokand in the years 1813 and 1814, has lately published, at St. Petersburg, in one volume, octavo, *Notices of Certain Tribes and Countries in the Central Part of Asia.*

W. C. Smyth, Esq., formerly of the Hon. East-India Company's Civil Service, has published an Abridgment of Gladwin's *Persian Moonshree*, in one volume octavo.

The Remains of the late *Alexander Leith Ross, M.A.*, of Aberdeen, have been published in one volume octavo. Mr. R. was remarkable for his attainments in Oriental Literature.

A German Translation of a work, written in the Mogul Language, entitled *The History of the Moguls*; by Sanany Tsatsan, Chungtsaischi, will shortly be published at St. Petersburg. This translation will be accompanied by an Introduction and Notes, by Isaac Jacob Schmidt.

William Rae Wilson, Esq., of Kelvin-

bank, North Britain, will soon publish, *Travels through the Holy Land*, in an octavo volume, illustrated by engravings.

A Prospectus has appeared in the Bombay Courier, for publishing by subscription, a *Series of Views in the Province of Kumaon, in the Nipaul Country* (in number twenty), exhibiting the character of the Foliage, Style of Building, Mode of Cultivating, &c. &c. &c. in that mountainous part of the World; taken by an Officer, whilst employed with the detachment under the command of Col. Nicolls, Quarter Master General of H.M.'s Forces in India, which can hardly fail to be highly interesting to all those engaged on that occasion; as well as their military brethren and friends in general. The above views will, in the first instance, be painted in oil colours, and then placed in the hands of an able artist, for the purpose of being executed in the best style of coloured engraving, and struck off on fine-wove paper, each plate not to be less than 24 by 16 inches.

A work on the subject of our Possessions in India, in one volume 8vo., will be published in October, entitled, "An Inquiry into the Expediency of applying the Principles of Colonial Policy to the Government of India, and of effecting an essential Change in its Landed Tenures, and in the Character of its Inhabitants."

Debate at the East-India House.

East-India House, July 26.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's house, in Leadenhall-street, in order to lay before the Proprietors the Draft of a proposed Bill now before Parliament, for the purpose of continuing so much of the Provisions of an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament as related to the importation of sugar from the East-Indies, and the duties payable thereon, from the expiration thereof for one year.

The minutes of the last Court having been read,

The *Chairman* (J. Pattison, Esq.) acquainted the Court, that certain papers which had been presented to Parliament since the last General Court, were now laid before the Proprietors, conformably with cap. l. sec. 4 of the By-Laws.

The titles of the papers were then read. They were, Copy of a Report of the Court of Directors on Mr. Prendergast's claim, and Copy of the Proceedings of the Bengal Government with reference to the said claim.

The *Chairman* then stated the purpose for which the Proprietors were assembled, and directed the Bill to be read.

This having been done,

The *Chairman* said he wished briefly to explain the reason which induced the Directors to summon the present Court. When, on a former occasion, they were assembled to discuss a proposition relative to the tonnage of ships, it appeared that the question of the duties on East-India sugar was felt very strongly by the Proprietors at large; and, therefore, as so much importance was attached to it, the Directors deemed it necessary to draw the attention of the Proprietors to the present Bill, in that formal manner which was enjoined by the By-law. Considering that the Bill provided for the continuance of the duty on sugar only for one year, and it being understood that, in the mean time, a Committee of the House of Commons would investigate the question of East-India sugar, together with all the subjects immediately connected with it, the Court would not, perhaps, come to any resolution on the present day. That, however, depended entirely on the Proprietors themselves; the Directors had thought it their duty to summon them, in order that they might be aware of what was doing, but they had no proposition to offer on the subject.

Mr. Macaulay said he was very happy to find, that the whole subject to which the Bill which had just been read related,

Asiatic Journ.—No. 82.

would, in the course of the ensuing session of Parliament, be submitted to a Committee of the House of Commons; but it seemed important, in the view which he took of this question, that it should also be thoroughly investigated by the Court of Directors. With that feeling, it was his intention to propose, for the consideration of the Court, a resolution to this effect: That the Court of Directors be requested to investigate the circumstances connected with the culture and manufacture of sugar in British India, and the causes which obstruct its consumption in this country; and, at their earliest convenience, to submit the result of that investigation to the Court.—He had at first thought, that it would prove a relief to the Court of Directors, who had a great variety of important matters to attend to, if the examination of this subject had been referred to a small number of Proprietors. He was convinced that many of these possessed extensive information on the question. It had formerly undergone much discussion, and certain reports on the subject had been drawn up about the year 1800 or 1801, by individuals who, he believed, might be in this country. It had, however, been suggested to him as a more advisable course, considering the extensive means of investigation possessed by their Executive Body, and the able and enlightened men employed in the Company's different offices, whose assistance they might call for, to leave the subject entirely in their hands; and of this suggestion he most willingly availed himself, in the undoubted confidence that they would prosecute with effect the researches necessary to a clear and luminous exposition of the subject, and bring the whole inquiry to a satisfactory termination. He should, therefore, feel the greatest satisfaction in leaving it to the Court of Directors to undertake this important task, feeling perfectly convinced that the Court of Proprietors would have every reason to acquiesce in the result. Before he handed up his resolution, he begged leave to remark that the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Forbes), who had brought this question forward on a former occasion, had fully redeemed the pledge he then gave to the Court, by the manifestation of an unceasing and sleepless vigilance, whenever any circumstance connected with this subject was brought before Parliament. (*Hear!*) An Hon. Friend near him had just reminded him, that no longer ago than yesterday, the Hon. Proprietor to whom he had alluded had put the House of Commons in possession of those strong grounds on which the

claim of their Indian subjects, and of the Company, to an equal share in the sugar trade with the West-India manufacturer, mainly rested. It was due to that gentleman to say, that he had, both in that Court and in the House of Commons, advocated the cause of the East-India interest with a degree of ability, firmness, and perseverance, that was highly creditable to him, and which ranked him amongst the best benefactors of British India. (*Hear, hear!*) He could not doubt, but that the efforts of that Hon. Gentleman, combined with the exertions of those both within and without the bar, who viewed the subject as he did, would, in the end, give to the East-Indian agriculturist a fair participation in the advantages enjoyed by any other part of His Majesty's dominions. The Hon. Proprietor concluded by moving, "That the Hon. Court of Directors be requested to investigate the circumstances of the culture and manufacture of sugar in British India, and the grounds and effects of the regulations which obstruct its consumption in the United Kingdom; and that they do, at their earliest convenience, submit the result thereof to this Court."

Mr. *Trant* felt great pleasure in seconding the motion. He had, he observed, seen in the public newspapers a misrepresentation on the subject of the cultivation of sugar in the East, which was calculated to do a great deal of mischief. There appeared, on the 13th of July, in the *Times* newspaper, which had a very great circulation, a paragraph stating that an Hon. Member* of the House of Commons had asserted, in his place, that a degrading slavery existed in the East-Indies. The statement was, perhaps, unfounded; but, as it had appeared in the most popular public print of the day, it was necessary to notice it. On the occasion of a petition being presented from certain persons who were interested in the transmission of property, the Hon. Member was represented to have expressed himself in these terms: "That ruin had been already inflicted upon the natives of India, by the introduction of British cottons, to the detriment of their own fabrics; and the sugar arrangement would complete that ruin. It was said, that the sugar of the East-Indies ought to be encouraged, as being the growth of free labour. The contrary was the fact; and no where could be found a more degraded slavery than that which attached to that class in India." The same speech was reported in a different way in *The New Times*: the Hon. Member was there made to say: "The state of the inhabitants of India was one of slavery infinitely more degrading than that of the negroes in our West-India Islands." An

Hon. Member, Mr. Hume, was reported "to have entered his protest against this statement," and to have observed, "that he would confute the whole statement, whenever the proper time for discussion arrived." He had no doubt but that Hon. Gentleman would redeem his pledge; but the time for doing so was distant, and the subject was one which, he thought, ought to be immediately attended to. The poison had gone forth, and, unless some antidote were administered, it might take deep root in their system, and prove extremely detrimental to their best interests. With that impression, he begged leave to make a few observations on this subject. He had, at a former Court, stated generally his view of slavery in India; but he had then omitted to state a great deal which bore upon the question. He should, in this instance, begin by quoting from an authority, which must be reckoned by all who were conversant with the affairs of India, of the very highest importance: he meant that of Mr. Henry Colebrooke, a Member of the Supreme Council of Bengal, and a gentleman possessing great and deserved literary reputation. In his "Remarks on the Husbandry and Internal Commerce of Bengal," Mr. Colebrooke made the following observation on the subject of slavery: "Slavery, indeed, is not unknown in Bengal. Throughout some districts, the labours of husbandry are executed chiefly by bond servants. In certain provinces, the ploughmen are mostly slaves of the peasants for whom they labour; but treated by their masters more like hereditary servants, or like man-cipated hindus, than like purchased slaves; they labour with cheerful diligence and unforced zeal." Mr. Colebrooke went on to say, "Though we admit the fact, that slaves may be found in Bengal among the labourers in husbandry, yet in most provinces none but freemen are occupied in the business of agriculture. The price of their daily labour, when paid in money, may justly be estimated at little more than one ana sicca, but less than two-pence sterling." The author then proceeded to argue, that when the rate of wages was so very low, the general employment of slaves for agricultural purposes was most unlikely, since it was most unnecessary. As he had the book in his hand, he could not help calling the attention of the Court to a passage, which was particularly applicable to one of the arguments of those who contended for the right of the West-India planter to a monopoly of the British sugar market. The passage to which he referred was this: "In other pleas brought forward by those who contend for the right of the West-Indian merchants to the monopoly of sugar, Bengal seems to be considered by them as a foreign and tributary country, whose industry should be suppressed and

* Mr. Bright, member for Bristol.

discouraged, if it can by any means clash with the interest of particular colonies. But this can no longer be considered as a mere subjugated country, from which Great Britain draws a precarious and temporary tribute: it is now intimately connected, and ought to be firmly incorporated with the empire of which it forms a considerable branch, and to the support of which it largely contributes. The government of that empire has as obvious an interest in promoting its prosperity, as in studying the welfare of other provinces subject to Great Britain." On the subject of slavery, he (Mr. Trant) had examined, very carefully, several documents; and he had also, when in India, a considerable opportunity for personal experience. He believed it was well known to all who had studied the subject, that slavery was not expressly recognized by any regulation of their Government in India; however, as it was found to exist when we acquired possession of the country, it had not been thought proper to discontinue it. Mr. Harington, the Chief Judge or the Sudder Dewannee, in his letter to the Governor-General, dated the 21st of November, 1818, stated his opinion, on an alteration in the laws relative to slaves, in the following terms: "It appeared to me, therefore, that the British Government is urgently impelled, by motives which cannot be mistaken, or reasonably disapproved, to modify the (Hindoo and Mahometan) laws in force, so far as to provide for the future emancipation of slaves hereafter born under its protection, at the expiration of a period when their services might be presumed to have fully compensated for all expense incurred in their support during infancy, viz. at the age of twenty-five years. I do some violation to my own feelings, in suggesting that the above modification of the existing laws should be restricted to children hereafter born under the protection of the British Government: I should willingly extend it to children already born under that protection, if I were not apprehensive that a sudden alteration of established proprietary rights, by immediately affecting the interests and convenience of a considerable number of persons, would produce a general dissatisfaction, which may be obviated by rendering the operation of the proposed amendment more remote and contingent." This was written in consequence of an application having been made by Mr. Richardson for a regulation having for its object the abolition of slavery. That regulation was, he believed, under the consideration of the Supreme Government. With respect to the treatment of slaves, he could say, from his own positive knowledge, that every Judge and Magistrate in the country considered himself at liberty to administer the most speedy and prompt justice to any

slave who complained of severe usage from his master; and he believed that, although it would not be proper to hold out to persons in a state of slavery, a hope of relief in cases of slight and trifling provocation (as in this country application for a separation between man and wife, grounded on trivial disputes arising from difference of temper, were discouraged), yet the magistrate invariably took cognizance of all complaints where cruelty appeared to have been inflicted. There was one particular circumstance, which, perhaps, the Hon. Gentleman who was described as having made use of the words which he (Mr. Trant) had quoted, might have had in his mind when speaking on this subject: he alluded to the practice which had existed, of selling female children for the purpose of prostitution. That practice had been discouraged in the fullest, the most decided, and the most complete manner, by our Government; it having been ascertained that the practice was contrary to the Mussulman law, it had been effectually done away. When the subject of slavery in India was under the contemplation of the Hon. Gentleman to whom he had alluded, he might, perhaps, have included in his observations the Eastern Islands: but it should be observed, that scarcely any of those islands were under the Company's dominion. When he was in India, he had an opportunity of seeing the mode in which slavery was conducted in those islands; and he must say that gross and crying abuses did exist. Slavery there was, he thought, much more aggravated than in the West-Indies. What course was adopted at Bencoolen he did not know; but there were gentlemen present who could give the Court information on that point. He had thought it his duty to say so much on this subject, because it was one of very great importance. They all knew the strong feeling which existed in this country with respect to slavery; and if it were allowed to go forth to the public uncontradicted, that slavery of a most aggravated and disgraceful kind was tolerated in India, and that sugar was manufactured there by persons in such a degraded condition, he was sure it must produce an effect most injurious to their just cause. With respect to the consideration of the sugar question, generally, he thought it would be placed in very safe hands indeed, when it was left with the gentleman behind the bar: he should, therefore, sit down with the fullest confidence, that the Court of Directors would give to the Proprietors every information that could be desired from them.

Mr. Fletcher wished to make a few observations, in consequence of what was alleged to have been said in the House of Commons. During the time he resided

in India, he never heard of slaves being employed in the cultivation of sugar, or for any other purpose of the kind. He knew of no slaves, except boys and girls, who were purchased, and who were, in fact, retained as a sort of adopted children, for household purposes. He never heard of a system of slavery, and he believed the situation of the people was not changed since he left India; or, if it were, that it was for the better. He saw the assertion, that slavery existed in the East-Indies, forming part of a speech said to have been delivered by an Hon. Member of the House of Commons; and he must declare that it was a most erroneous idea, to suppose that the cultivation of sugar was carried on by slaves.

Mr. Money said, that having been in the House of Commons when the speech alluded to was made, he could relieve the mind of the Hon. Proprietor from a considerable portion of that astonishment which had been excited by the report given in the public papers, by stating that it was very greatly exaggerated; at the same time he must observe, that what the Hon. Member had said was totally unfounded. The Hon. Member expressed himself to this purport: "The fact is, that there is not a severer despotism in any part of the globe than that under which the natives of India live;" and, therefore, he drew the inference, that they were as much slaves as those who were employed in the West-Indies. In stating this, he undoubtedly said that which was unfounded; and, if Hon. Gentlemen who were then present had not previously stated their opinion on the question then before the House, he would have been answered on the moment; but, having so done, they were precluded from farther observation at that time.

Mr. Macaulay said, another Hon. Member of the House of Commons had last year used precisely the same language as had now been alluded to, and had fortified his assertion by a reference to Dr. F. Buchanan's "Statistical Account of the Population of India," which he cited at considerable length, to shew that the cultivators of sugar in the East-Indies were slaves, and, as such, placed in a worse state of slavery than existed in the West-Indies. He (Mr. Macaulay) had since carefully investigated this question; he had read the whole of Dr. Buchanan's work with attention; and he must say, that a more unfounded statement never was presented to the public than that which was made on the occasion to which he referred. The Court would perhaps be surprised to hear, that although Dr. Buchanan was quoted to prove that the sugar imported into this country from India was cultivated by slaves, yet that, when he came to read the work, he found not only that the observations of

Dr. Buchanan on slavery had no reference whatever to Bengal, from which our sugar came, but that they referred exclusively to a part of the Malabar coast, of which it was expressly said, in the very chapter that had been adduced to substantiate the assertion of the Hon. Gentleman, that those particular provinces do not grow sugar for their own consumption, but actually import it from Bengal. He need say nothing more to shew how entirely unfounded were the assertions of the Hon. Gentleman on that point. He was sure, that those who were acquainted with the talents and ingenuity of that Hon. Member must be convinced that he must have been hard pressed for authorities to support his argument, when he resorted to such an authority as this. Could he have found a better, he would not have been slow in making use of it.

Mr. S. Dixon said it never was his way to call in question the observations of others, because he always demanded freedom of speech for himself; but he begged to ask whether what had latterly been said on this occasion had any bearing at all on the question before the Court? They could not very properly take cognizance of what was said in Parliament; and if any erroneous statement was made in the newspapers, they had an opportunity of contradicting it through the same channel. The newspapers were open; and he believed there was not one of them that would not admit an individual to declare his sentiments, on any point that appeared to have been misrepresented. In his opinion, the subject which had been introduced was entirely irrelevant to the question now before the Court. In the observations which had been made by the Gentlemen who spoke on the subject of slavery, they had, he thought, in endeavouring to prove one thing, proved rather too much for themselves. One of them said, it was the custom in India to sell female children for the most detestable and diabolical slavery, the slavery of prostitution; and another admitted, that it was the custom in that country to buy and sell boys. Now, when these things were admitted to exist, it was really too bad for gentlemen to argue that there was no slavery in India. (*Cries of no! you mistake!*) While he was on his legs, he wished to advert to a circumstance of some importance, for the purpose of procuring information. An Hon. Director (Mr. Edmonstone) was, in a report of the proceedings which took place in the last Court but one, stated to have said, "that if justice were not done to the great population of India, they had the power to enforce it, and they knew how to use that power." He mentioned this, that, if the worthy Director were now present, he might, if he had been misrepresented, explain in what

manner. This was a very material point, and he would shew why. As the cultivation of sugar was carried on in India, at an expense infinitely less than that incurred by the West-India grower, he had no doubt whatsoever that, if East-India sugar were allowed to be freely imported, it would be the ruin of the British colonies. In that case, he would ask, what security would the British Public have, that the wants of the consumer would be always supplied by importation from British India, when, in the present instance, they were threatened with the power of the Indian population? Might not that power be exerted with reference to other privileges—and then what would become of the supply? He thought it was a threat of a very dangerous nature; and it confirmed him in the opinion, that the tongue was the most unruly member of the body, and the least under control. He hoped the Hon. Director, if present, would state what he did say. He wished to give him an opportunity of explaining away the offensive part of the observation, or of denying it altogether. The question before the Court was, that the Court of Directors should, before the meeting of Parliament, investigate the subject of East-India sugars. They would, he had no doubt, pay due attention to a question of such high importance; and he was sure there could not be the slightest objection to the motion.

Mr. *Trent*, in explanation, said, he was afraid he had not expressed himself with sufficient distinctness, when he before addressed the Court, otherwise he did not think it possible that the Hon. Proprietor could have so much misconceived him. It never was his intention to say that slavery did not exist in India: he admitted that a very light species of slavery did exist; because he was anxious not to conceal any thing. With respect to the buying of female children, he said, or intended to say, that such had been the practice; and that, like many other bad practices, our Government found it to exist under the native Government; but that they had most decidedly set their face against it. A regulation, expressly prohibiting the exportation of slaves from any foreign country, was promulgated in 1811. Subsequently, the importation of slaves was made felony by the 51st of Geo. III. At one time slaves were brought in to the Company's territories, but it was now strictly prohibited. If the Hon. Proprietor, or any other gentleman, meant to contend that, because malpractices were formerly found to exist in India, they must continue to exist, or that our Government were chargeable with neglect in not interfering, he must deny the correctness of the assertion: because, in the case he had mentioned, and in all other instances of

abuse, Government had done their utmost to remove the evil.

Mr. *Grant* said, the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. S. Dixon) had touched upon one topic of so important a nature, that, not seeing the Hon. Director, to whom allusion had been made, in his place, he could not help offering a few words by way of observation upon it. He believed the import of what the Hon. Director said (whether it was advanced altogether advisedly or not, was another question) had been quite mistaken by the Hon. Gentleman. He (Mr. Grant) was present, and heard the observation of the Hon. Director; and he must declare, that the interpretation which the Hon. Gentleman had given to it, was, *toto calo*, different from his (Mr. Grant's) sense of it. He did not at all understand the Hon. Director to speak of the native population of India. There was, in his recollection, nothing, in the course of the Hon. Director's speech, like the expression, that if right were not done to that population, they would right themselves; neither had he ever seen any thing like such a report of the Hon. Director's observations, in any of the public papers. He could not indeed be confident of the accuracy of his own recollection, but he would appeal to the recollection of the Court, whether the Hon. Director had used any such words; if he did not, such impression of his meaning ought not to be entertained. What the Hon. Director said was, as he (Mr. G.) apprehended, in allusion to one particular race, the offspring of Europeans and native women: this was a very different thing. If some of that class of people had been led to entertain unwise sentiments, or to indulge in an improper use of language, of which there is too much to be seen in other quarters, what might be said by such individuals, or even by many of the whole, which is comparatively very limited, would be in its importance very different from the same thing uttered by any considerable portion of the native population. With respect to the other question, that of slavery in India, there was no necessity for him to enter into it: it was perfectly clear that the Hon. Member was misinformed. No such thing as slavery, to the extent stated by the Hon. Member, existed in India. There was, undoubtedly, a slavery of a very mild description; but it was entirely different from the slavery of the colonies. As to the relevancy of this question to that which was immediately before the Court, he differed from the Hon. Proprietor: he thought it was competent to every Proprietor to deliver his sentiments on that topic now. He, for one, did not consider the question of the importation of sugar as one in which the issue depended upon a compari-

son of interests. Without attempting to prejudge the question, he thought the Legislature ought to consider what was fairly due to this country, and to the population of their great Indian territory.

Mr. Tucker said, the Hon. Director who had just sat down had anticipated him in what he meant to say, with respect to the proceeding which had taken place at a former Court. The Hon. Director, whose speech on that occasion had been alluded to, meant to say, that the regulation with respect to the importation of sugar had an injurious tendency towards the natives of India; and that, if they were guilty of continuing an unjust system of policy towards their Indian subjects, they must expect dissatisfaction on the part of those who were aggrieved. That, he believed, was the scope of tendency of the Hon. Director's observations. He was anxious to support the present motion; and having already stated his opinion on two former occasions, he would not trespass farther on the time of the Court. He thought the present bill, though it would last only for a twelvemonth, was highly objectionable, because it was founded on an erroneous and ruinous policy. It was extremely unjust towards the landholders of India, towards the India-British capitalist, whose funds were locked up, towards all those who were engaged in the commerce of India, towards the cultivation of India, and towards the whole population of this country, who were obliged to pay higher than they ought to do, not indeed for an absolute necessity in life, but for an article which was conducive to the comfort of life. It was also exceedingly injurious to the East-India Company as lords-paramount of the soil, and therefore deeply interested in the revenue of the country. As debtors to the Government, they were obliged to make large remittances to this country to meet the debt; and here, again, the bill had an injurious tendency. It was, indeed, unfair and unjust towards a great variety of interests. He hoped, however, by combining their efforts, and by the result of that inquiry which it was the object of this motion to induce the Court of Directors to undertake, that such a mass of reasoning and of evidence would be brought forward, as would clearly prove the justice of the Company's claims. He was sure the strongest feeling existed, on the part of the Proprietors, to co-operate with the Court of Directors; and he trusted that the justice of the British Legislature would impel them to grant to the Company their fair rights. It was too late now to oppose this Bill, but still he must enter his protest against it. He hoped, next

Session, they would have the sense of the Public with them; and that every thing would be conceded to them which they could fairly demand. The Hon. Proprietor (Mr. S. Dixon) had said, that the West-India interest would be ruined if East-India sugars were admitted on paying the same duty that was levied on sugars of West-Indian manufacture. He was disposed to differ from the Hon. Proprietor; and he certainly did not think it would be wise or proper for the East-India interest to prosecute measures that would crush any other great interest. That was not their object; neither would that effect be produced by, granting the claim of the East-India interest. He would not now go into that extensive question; at a future day they would all be better prepared, and he hoped they would discuss it fully when next they met.

The Chairman said he hoped they would now bring the business to a close, since they all appeared to entertain the same feeling. The Court of Directors were extremely willing to act in conformity with the wishes of the Proprietors; namely, "to investigate the circumstances of the culture and manufacture of sugar in British India, and the grounds and effects of the regulations which obstruct its consumption in the United Kingdom." There was every disposition, on his side of the bar, to act up to the expressed wishes of the Proprietors. They were all of a mind; and, if they pursued this debate farther, they would only talk for talking sake, and perhaps touch on subjects that would not be exactly agreeable. If the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. S. Dixon) had been present the other day, and had observed what passed, he would not have touched upon the subject to which he had been pleased to allude. With respect to the proposition contained in the motion, he thought it was expedient and desirable that such an investigation should take place.

The motion was then carried unanimously.

Mr. Wadding said, he thought the Court was going to part in a manner not exactly conformable with the situation of the Company.

Mr. Dixon spoke to order. If the Hon. Proprietor meant to bring any question forward, he ought to state the subject specifically.

Mr. Wadding said, all he meant was to propose another resolution on the same subject.

On the suggestion of the Chairman, the Hon. Proprietor relinquished his intention, and the Court adjourned.

Asiatic Intelligence.

INDIA (NOT BRITISH).

MISCELLANEOUS.

NATIVE UKHBARS.

Delhi.—The Ukhbars of Delhi, from the 3d to the 10th of February 1822, give no particular news, save a detail of the occurrences of the King's court, which are not interesting enough for insertion: they state, however, that the Resident has proceeded to Karnaul, for some political purposes.

Kotah.—The Ukhbars of Gwalior, to the end of January 1822, give us the interesting news of the conclusion of peace, and the execution of a treaty between the British Government and the Kotah Chieftain, which relinquishes a right of five annas in the rupee from the entire revenue of the country, to the Hon. the East-India Company, reserving eleven annas for the Rajah.

Cabul.—The Ukhbars from Cabul to the end of December 1821 report, that the Nawab-Mohumud Uzeem Khan is still there. Hurcarrahs from Hirah having arrived, mention the march of the Prince Ramran towards Cabul, under a promise of a military aid from the King of Iran. Hurcarrahs from Cashmere have brought intelligence of the rebellion of nearly three or four thousand Zemindars, and of their having given battle to the Nazim, and being defeated. Surdar Dost Mohumud Khan had come to pay his respects to the Court at Cabul, but on suspicion of alliance with Runjeet Sing of Lahore, he was confined.

Sikhs.—The Ukhbars from the camp of Runjeet Sing up to the 22d January 1822, state its march from Dehrey, Ghazee Khan towards Bhawulpore, and of a Purwannah having been sent to Meer Abdoola in charge of the magazine, directing him to attend with certain artillery pieces and magazine stores.

An exorbitant demand of an immediate payment of 1,50,000 rupees, and of giving four of the best horses, and of entering into an engagement to pay thenceforward the sum of eleven lacks of rupees annually, was made through the medium of his weekel on the Nuwab Mohumud Sadig Khan of Bhawulpore, by Runjeet Sing, with a threat, that if he refused to acquiesce in these terms, an army would be sent against him; eventually, however, the payment of six lacks of rupees was agreed upon for the countries of Dehrey, Ghazee Khan, Bhawulpore, and the territories this side the River Sutledge, as

also a present of four of the best horses. The city of Dehrey, Ghazee Khan, is one of the most populous and agreeably situated places in that part of the country. The air is very healthy, and the interior abounds with innumerable date-trees, and the population of the town consists of rich Muhajuns and Doorianies. The camp afterwards moved to Moultan, where the rich bankers presented the Rajah with very costly gifts. The Ukhbars from Umratsur state the arrival of Runjeet Sing's camp at Lahore.

(From later Ukhbars.)

Delhi.—Ukhbars from Delhi to the 18th February, give no news sufficiently interesting, save that a message was sent by His Majesty to Mr. Dunn, informing him that the spot on which the latter had erected a house contained his Majesty's treasures, which would be dug out. Mr. Dunn's reply was, that house had cost him about twenty-two thousand rupees, on payment of which his Majesty might do with it whatever he liked.

Cabul.—Ukhbars from Lahore, to the 3d February, state, that from Ukhbars received from Cabul, it is understood that Surdar Mohumud Uzeem Khan has marched from Cabul with an army of seven thousand men towards Cashmere, and is encamped at a place called Julatabad, five days journey on the way to Cashmere. The Puthans of Najnore have engaged to conduct the army to Cashmere, on a payment of two lacs of rupees to them; and the Yeosufzuli Puthans have united themselves with the army, as also the Prince Kamran, having come from Meerut and joined the army. Raja Jusswant Singh Nathwala dispatched a letter to Raja Runjeet Sing of Lahore, expressing a wish of seeing the latter; a reply was sent, that although a similar feeling existed in the mind of Runjeet Sing, he could not avail himself of the opportunity, without the previous knowledge of the Hon. East-India Company.

Jypore.—Ukhbars to the 8th February, from the court of Jysingh at Jypore, give no news save, that all the convicts were emancipated in consequence of the marriage of Thakoerjee, and also give intelligence of the conquest of the fort of Budringarle.

Gwalior.—Ukhbars from Gwalior to the 7th Feb. are silent in regard to political transactions; they convey the news of one Khundvorate, the nephew of the Maharaja's servant, having absconded, after murdering two men.—*Beng. Hurk.*

DISTURBANCES IN OUDE.*

Ackbarpore, Oude.—Letters from the Camp, Burdgon, in the District of Ackbarpore, Oude, dated February 10, 1822, state that Major Faithfull's detachment, consisting of one squadron of the 1st Light Cavalry under Lieutenant White, the 2d battalion of the 4th Native Infantry under Captain Andrée, five companies of the 2d battalion of the 9th Native Infantry under Captain Nind, and a train of artillery, consisting of four eighteen-pounders and four eight-inch mortars under Lieutenant Dickson, arrived before the fortified village of Burdgon on the morning of the 9th of February. Major Faithfull went close to the place with the view of parleying with the garrison, but was fired on from the parties within it. The eighteen-pounders being at hand, were brought up to within four or 500 yards of the place, and three or four rounds of grape fired from them on the village. A spot was soon after selected for the eight-inch mortars, and a breastwork of fascines thrown up, to protect the men from the matchlock fire of the place. The mortars were in battery by ten o'clock, and the bombardment opened about two. These produced such sensible effect, that by sunset the whole of the village was in flames: and the garrison evacuated it about two p. m., when the assailants took possession.

On the examination of the works on the following morning, they were found to be stronger than had been at first anticipated. Besides several houses loop-holed all round, there were on the east and on the west side of the valley two strong redoubts or forts. The one to the east, which was the strongest of the two, consisted of a large loop-holed dwelling on the inside; beyond this a rownee, or outer fort of twenty or thirty feet broad, having a breastwork of from six to seven feet; and beyond this again a wide and deep ditch filled with prickly jungle; the whole forming a fortification of no mean strength. It is supposed that the garrison suffered severely from the effects of the bombardment; but the loss of the assaulting party was very trifling, being only one sepoy mortally wounded, and one bombardier and one lascar of the artillery severely wounded. This, it appears, is but the first of a series of reductions of forts and villages that are in contemplation, as the writer says, "We have still much more on our hands."

Major Faithfull's Camp, Banks of the Tonne River, Oude, February 20, 1822.—"Since the reduction of the fortified village of Burdgon, on the 9th instant, no fort has resisted Major Faithfull's detachment. Yesterday a place near this river, containing a garrison of five or six men, was dig-

nified by being invested by the squadron of the 1st Light Cavalry, a Company of Infantry and two six pounders, to which this mighty garrison soon surrendered! The Tonne being at the ford crossed by the detachment full five feet deep, it required a day and a half to cross the train. The gunpowder was transported across in small dingles, and the carriages dragged by main force through the water to the other side. Casim Ali Khan (mentioned in one of the last Journals) has several forts near this. It is certain he is desirous of peace; but it appears that the Prime Minister has treated him so ill, that out of desperation he may probably fight. Casim Ali Khan is much esteemed by all British officers who know him. Major Faithfull visited one of his forts the other day; and it is to be hoped he has given Casim Ali Khan assurance of just and fair treatment when the Aumil Meer Gholam Hussain makes the settlement with him; the latter appears a very good kind of man, not at all inclined to oppress, but there is no saying what orders he has received from the Prime Minister at Lucknow. On the 11th instant, Major Faithfull's force was reviewed in presence of the Aumil. The cavalry made several brilliant charges, and the whole spectacle went off with great eclat."

Camp in Oude.—Extract of a letter from Major Faithfull's Camp in Oude, Feb. 27, 1822.—"Since my last communication nothing of importance has occurred, save that Casim Ali has given up his strong fort of Maharuckghur, which is now occupied by a detachment from our force, under Captain Pratt, 2d battalion 4th regiment Native Infantry. There are still many forts to reduce, either by fair or by foul means, and there is no saying when we shall break up to return to our respective cantonments. Indeed to destroy the forts already given up, would require a period of several months with our small means; in the Bidar department. It is said that many Zumeendars of these districts are in the Aumil's camp waiting for a settlement. Taking advantage of his borrowed power, Meer Golaum Hussain, the Aumil, beats these poor fellows unmercifully whenever they come to him about a settlement, saying to them insultingly, "you scoundrels, I have eighteen-pounders and mortars ready to blow you all to the devil!" alluding to the British battery train, without which and the other arms of Major Faithfull's detachment, the honest Aumil would no more dare to enter these districts than fly."

—*Cal. Jour.*

CENTRAL INDIA.

Camp near Tehree, February 9, 1822.—"The detachment still remains within a few koss of Tehree, agreeably to the in-

* Vide last Number, p. 394.

structions (which were very positive) of the Political Agent, who has left it some time, and is now on his route to Jansai, accompanied only by the officer who commands his escort. Though the scenery around us is not wholly devoid of interest, we begin to be heartily tired of remaining so long on almost the same spot of ground. The only amusement we have had, since we have been out, is that of shooting; and sport when we first arrived was tolerably plentiful; but you may easily suppose, that by this time it is pretty well exhausted. The 14th Native Infantry, under Colonel Rose, were detained some time at Kietah, but have since been permitted to proceed on their march. We at first entertained some hope that this might be a prelude to the breaking up of our detachment. It has turned out otherwise, and we are now unable to form the slightest conjecture when such an event will take place. Let us trust that a time will come when we shall no longer place all our happiness in hope, which at last is to end in disappointment. The whole of this mysterious business seems to have fallen into the hands of Major Close, the Resident at Gualiah. Scindiah, we learn, is entering into some negotiations with Secunder; who, however, appears rather weary and distrustful, and perhaps not without reason. It is reported he has had an audience with Scindiah."—*Cal. Jour.*

Tehree Frontier, Feb. 19, 1822.—"By letters received from camp, dated 17th of February, I am enabled to inform you that the force which was collected by the Political Agent of Bundelcund, for the purpose of quelling the disturbance on the Tehree Frontier, still remains within a few koss of Tehree. Since my last, information has been received that the breaking up of the detachment depends on José Secunder's coming to terms with his quondam master. There are positive reports that José is proceeding direct to Gwalior; it appears, however, very doubtful whether he will not "right about face," before he gets there. Scindiah, in the present instance, is not over profuse even in expressions of good faith. It is, therefore, rather unlikely that Secunder will throw himself into the power of one whom he has so little reason to trust, unless compelled to do so by our troops."—*Ibid.*

Mohan.—Accounts from ENICHPORE mention the surrender of a fort called Mohan, about sixty miles from that station on the Hyderabad road. The fort was occupied by a discontented fellow of the district, and a miserable band of 200 followers, whom he had coaxed into his pay, and by whose means he expected to resist the Aumil and the other constituted authorities. A battalion of infantry was preparing to march against the place, when it was given up to Sir J. Gordon, and a party of horse

under his command, who had been previously sent to summon it: and the principal insurgent is now in safe custody.—*India Gaz.*

Nagpore.—By a private letter from Nagpore (an extract from which has been kindly furnished us), we learn that H.M. 24th regt. arrived there on the 23d Jan., and the officers were splendidly entertained by Col. Adams, with a breakfast and dinner, and on the 24th by the Resident, in his elegantly furnished banquetting room; they are, however, but very badly off for houses, paying 80 rupees per month for very small bungalows, with neither stabling nor out-offices. Many officers still remain in camp, unable to procure them even at that price. The men are in camp close to Nagpore, and the rest of the army about nine miles off. The 24th regiment expect to remain at Nagpore for at least ten months, in temporary barracks, which are now erecting, and then to be ordered either to Bombay or Calcutta, for embarkation to England, as they are included in the relief supposed to take place this year or early the next.—*Hurkaru.*

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

PROVISIONAL TRANSFERS INTO THE NEW LOAN.

*Fort William, Territorial Department,
Feb. 26, 1822.*

It appearing that several Proprietors of the Notes advertised for payment on the 30th of April next, now resident in Europe, have omitted to leave instructions with their respective agents in India, whether to receive absolute payment of such Notes, or to transfer them into any New Loan, and applications having been made to Government, for permission to make provisional transfers: the Governor General in Council has been pleased to resolve, for the accommodation of the said proprietors, that their Agents shall be allowed to transfer the Notes in question into the Loan now open, with a reservation that, should the Proprietors object to the transfer, and wish to withdraw their property from the Company's Funds, they shall be at liberty to demand absolute payment in Cash or Bills, bearing date the 30th of April 1822, in like manner as they would have been entitled to payment on that day had no transfer been made; the said Agents entering into an engagement to produce authority in writing from the parties respectively, confirming the transfer on or before the 31st July 1823, or on or before that date to restore the New Loan Obligations and the Interest Bills, which will be issued on the 30th June next, in consequence of the transfer, and to repay the Honorable Company any

other sums which may have been paid in Cash or in Bills, for Interest on the said Loan Obligations.

Published by Order of the Governor General in Council,

(Signed) **HOLT MACKENZIE,**
Sec. to the Govt.

**DEDUCTIONS FROM THE ALLOWANCES OF
YOUNG OFFICERS WHEN PERMANENTLY
APPOINTED TO CORPS.**

Fort William, Feb. 15, 1822.

Considerable inconvenience having been experienced by young officers when about to join the corps to which they are permanently appointed, in consequence of deductions from their allowances on account of the advance sanctioned by General Order of the 14th April 1820, the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct, that, for the future, no deductions on such account are to be made, until the officers shall have been six months with the corps to which they may be permanently attached, when the advance will be realized by instalments of fifty rupees per month.

Young officers doing duty with the European regiment, are to be allowed, when ordered to join Native Corps, to draw their pay up to the end of the current month before quitting the station, and also to receive at the first Pay-office they come to an advance of one month's pay and allowances, to assist them in defraying the expense of their journey.

During this progress to join, they are further authorized to receive from the Pay-offices of the station they pass any arrears which may at the time be actually due to them, upon their respective receipts, to be countersigned by the Major of Brigade or Public Staff officer of the station, and the Deputy Paymaster will note on the pay certificate presented to him the advance so made, debiting the Deputy Paymaster of the division to which the officer is proceeding with its amount, to be adjusted on the presentation of the abstract in which the young officer's arrears are drawn on joining his corps.

ORDER RESPECTING SUTTEES.

(Circular.)

Presidency of Fort William, Feb. 1822.

The Commander of the Forces desires that a Copy of these Instructions be circulated from the Brigade Office, to the posts and stations dependent upon your command.

(Signed) **G. H. FAGAN, Adj. Gen.**

“Whereas it has appeared, that during the ceremony denominated Sutte (at which Hindoo women burn themselves), certain acts have been occasionally com-

mitted, in direct opposition to the rules laid down in the religious institutes of the Hindoos, by which that practice is authorized and forbidden in particular cases; as, for instance, at several places pregnant women, and girls not yet arrived at their full age, have been burnt alive; and people after having intoxicated women, by administering intoxicating substances, have burnt them without their assent whilst insensible; and inasmuch as this conduct is contrary to the *Shasters*, and perfectly inconsistent with every principle of humanity (it appearing from the expositions of the Hindoo law delivered by pundits, that the burning a woman pregnant, or one having a child of tender years, or a girl not yet arrived at full age, is expressly forbidden in the *Shasters*, and also that the intoxicating a woman for the purpose of burning her, and the burning one without her assent, or against her will, is highly illegal, and contrary to established usage), the Police Darogahs are hereby accordingly, under the sanction of Government, strictly enjoined to use the utmost care, and make every effort to prevent the forbidden practices above-mentioned, from taking place within the limits of their *thannahs*; and they are further required, on all occasions, immediately on receiving intelligence that this ceremony is likely to occur, either themselves to proceed to the spot, or send their *Mohirir* or *Jemadar*, accompanied by a *Burkundaz* of the Hindoo religion, to learn of the woman who is to be burnt whether she has given her assent, and ascertain the other particulars above-mentioned relative to her age, &c. &c. &c. In the event of the female who is going to be burnt being less than sixteen years of age, or there being signs of her pregnancy, or on her declaring herself in that situation, or should the people be preparing to burn her after having intoxicated her, without her consent or against her will (the burning a woman under any of these circumstances being in direct opposition to what is enjoined in the *Shasters*, and manifestly an act of illegal violence), it will be then their duty to prevent the ceremony, thus forbidden and contrary to established usage, from taking place, and require those prepared to perform it to refrain from so doing; also to explain to them that, in the event of their persisting to commit an act forbidden, they would involve themselves in a crime, and become subject to retribution and punishment; but in the case of the Woman being of full age, and no other impediment existing, they will nevertheless remain on the spot, and not allow the most minute particular to escape observation; and in the case of people preparing to burn a woman by compulsion, or after having made her insensible by administering spirituous liquors or narcotic drugs, it

will be their duty to exert themselves in restraining them; and at the same time to let them know, that it is not the intention of the Government to check or forbid any act authorized by the tenets of the religion of the inhabitants of their dominions, or even to require any express leave or permission being required previously to the performance of the act of Sutte; and the Police Officers are not to interfere and prevent any such act from taking place. And, lastly, it will be their duty to transmit immediately, for the information of the Magistrates, a full detail of any measures which they may have adopted on this subject, and also on every occasion, when within the limits of their thannahs this ceremony of "Sutte" may take place, the same being lawfully conducted, they will insert it in the Monthly Reports.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN, Adj. Gen."

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Council of Fort William.

Feb. 25. The Most Noble the Governor General has been pleased to nominate W. B. Bayley, Esq. one of the Senior Merchants in the service of the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of England (until the pleasure of the Honorable the Court of Directors shall be known), to supply the vacancy in the Council of Fort William, occasioned by the departure of the Hon. James Stuart, Esq. for Europe.

Territorial Department.

Jan. 25. Mr. C. R. Cartwright, to be Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr. J. A. Dorin, Assistant to the Accountant General.

Feb. 1. Mr. John Digby, Collector of Burdwan.

Mr. J. W. Sage, Collector of Dinagore.

Mr. H. W. Money, Collector of Government Customs and Town Duties at Dacca.

Mr. T. W. Toome, First Deputy to the Opium Agent at Behar.

Mr. A. Snell, Collector of Government Customs and Town Duties at Moorshedabad.

Mr. W. H. Bell, Collector of Mysmening.

Mr. G. T. Bayley, Collector of Shaha-
bad.

25. Mr. C. Lushington, to officiate as Chief Secretary to the Government.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep, to officiate as Secretary to the Government in the Judicial Department.

Mr. H. Chastenay, to officiate as Secretary to the Government in the Persian Department.

March 1. The Hon. C. R. Lindsay,

Third Member of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.

Mr. G. J. Siddons, Collector of Sea Customs at Calcutta.

Mr. H. J. Chippendall, Collector of Inland Customs and Town Duties at ditto.

Mr. J. H. Barlow, Deputy Collector of Inland Customs and Town Duties.

Mr. Tredway Clarke, Deputy Collector of Sea Customs.

Mr. J. Hunter, 1st Assistant to the Collector of Sea Customs.

5. Mr. Henry Wood, Deputy Accountant General and Accountant to the Military Department.

Mr. C. Morley, Sub-Accountant General, Accountant to the Revenue and Judicial Departments, and Civil Auditor.

Mr. W. H. Oakes, Accountant to the Commercial and Marine Departments, and Auditor of the Commercial, Salt, and Opium Departments.

Mr. C. T. Glass, Head Assistant in the office of the Accountant General, and Assistant to the Accountant to the Board of Revenue, and Civil Auditor.

15. Mr. R. P. Nisbet, Collector of Rungpore.

Mr. R. H. Boddam, ditto of Bhau-
gulpore.

Mr. L. Magniac, ditto of Ramghur.

Mr. W. Lance, ditto of Dacca.

Political Department.

March 6. Major Thos. Huthwaite, to be Superintendent of the Affairs of the Mysoor Princes.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

BREVEY RANK.

Dec. 8. The undermentioned Officers in the Honorable Company's army, Cadets of the 6th Class of 1805, who, on the 6th of December 1821, were Subalterns of fifteen years' standing, are promoted to the rank of Captain, by Brevet, from that date, agreeably to the rule laid down by the Honorable the Court of Directors:

Lieut. Joseph Todd, 13th regt. N.I.

Lieut. J. F. Hyde, 15th ditto.

Lieut. W. W. Foord, 9th ditto.

Lieut. W. Bayley, 17th ditto.

Lieut. J. F. Berguer, 30th ditto.

Lieut. A. H. Wood, 11th ditto.

Lieut. J. O. Clarkson, 21st ditto.

Lieut. John Robeson, 8th ditto.

Lieut. W. Todd, 10th ditto.

Lieut. H. C. Sandys, 14th ditto.

Lieut. David Mason, 25th ditto.

Lieut. R. B. Ferguson, 4th ditto.

Feb. 9. The undermentioned Officers in the Hon. Company's army, Cadets of the 1st Class of 1806, who, on the 5th of February 1822, were Subalterns of fifteen

years standing, are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from that date, agreeably to the rule prescribed by the Hon. the Court of Directors:

Lieut. G. J. B. Johnston, 9th regt. N.I.

Lieut. James Read, 12th ditto.

Lieut. A. L. Swanson, 16th ditto.

Lieut. H. R. Murray, 13th ditto.

Lieut. J. R. Colnett, 11th ditto.

Lieut. Alex. Orr, 19th ditto.

Lieut. Sir R. Colquhoun, Bart., 22d ditto.

Lieut. James Johnston, 24th ditto.

Lieut. Robert Boyes, 5th ditto.

Lieut. H. J. Bland, 8th ditto.

Lieut. C. R. W. Lane, 1st ditto.

Lieut. Robert Pringle, 6th ditto.

Lieut. Peter Johnston, 2d ditto.

Lieut. Nicholas Penny, 14th ditto.

Lieut. J. A. Currie, 10th ditto.

Lieut. J. C. Wortherspoon, 21st ditto.

Lieut. Wm. Jover, 4th ditto.

Lieut. John Grant, 5th ditto.

Lieut. Fred. Bennett, 3d regt. L. C.

Lieut. G. J. Shadwell, 2d ditto.

Lieut. James Boutcin, 1st ditto.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 9. Capt. Robert Ross, 6th regt. N.I., to be Deputy Superintendent of Sikh and Hill Affairs, with a personal salary of 1,500 rupees per mensem.

Capt. Chas. Pratt Kennedy, regt. of Artillery, in charge of 1st Nusseree battalion, to be Assistant to the Deputy Superintendent of Sikh and Hill Affairs, with a personal salary of 250 rupees per mensem.

Capt. E. Biddulph, regt. of art., is appointed to the command of the European Invalids and Supernumeraries of the Hon. Company's Service, under orders of embarkation for Europe on the private ship Sophia.

Lieut. J. W. Hull, of the 10th regt. Nat. Inf., will proceed on duty to Bencoolen, and on his arrival at that Presidency place himself under the order of Sir Stamford Raffles.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

16th Regt. Feb. 7. Lieut. Robt. Agnew is appointed Adjutant of the 1st bat. vice Thomas, who has proceeded to Europe on furlough.

28th Regt. Feb. 7. Capt. Hay is removed from 1st to 2d bat., and Capt. Raymond from 2d to 1st bat.

Ensigns appointed to do duty.

Feb. 4. Ensign J. Butler, doing duty with European regt., is directed to the 2d bat. 15th regt., to which he stands posted.

Ensign W. Macgeorge is appointed to do duty with the 1st bat. 10th regt. at Barrackpore.

ARTILLERY.

Feb. 5. The following postings to take place in the regiment of Artillery.

Second Lieut. H. B. Dalzell, to the 3d comp. 3d bat.

Second Lieut. E. H. Ludlow, to the 4th comp. 3d bat.

Second Lieut. J. R. Revell, to the 5th comp. 3d bat.

9. The following removals are directed to take place in the regiment of Artillery.

Lieut. C. McMorine, from the 2d comp. 4th bat. to the 5th troop Horse Brigade.

Lieut. W. R. Maidman, from the 5th to the 3d troop.

Lieut. R. S. B. Morland, from the 3d to the 5th troop.

Benares Artillery Division Orders, under date the 15th Dec. 1821, by Capt. Curphey, commanding the division of Artillery assembled for annual practice near that station, appointing Lieut. Crommelin to act as Adjutant and Quarter Master to the Detachment, are confirmed.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Feb. 7. Surg. J. Hare is removed from 18th to 16th regt. Nat. Inf.

Surg. C. Hunter, officiating as Deputy Superintending Surgeon in Rajpootana, is removed from 10th to 18th regt. Nat. Inf., and will join the 1st bat. of the Corps.

9. Assist. Surg. Chas. Dempster, to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of the district of Ramghur.

Assist. Surg. Andrew Wood, First permanent Assistant at the Presidency General Hospital, to perform the Medical duties of the Governor General's Body Guard, during the absence of Assist. Surg. Martin, proceeding to the Mauritius, for the recovery of his health.

FURLOUGHS.

Feb. 9. The undermentioned officers have been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough:

Capt. Edw. Biddulph, regt. of Artil., on account of private affairs.

Lieut. Rich. Scrope Bernard Morland, ditto, on account of ditto.

Assist. Surg. Thos. Rutherford, on account of health.

Ensign Andrew Clarke, 4th regt. Nat. Inf., on account of ditto.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to proceed to the Mauritius for the benefit of their health, and to be absent on that account from Bengal for eight months:

Capt. R. Jackson, of art., Aid-de-Camp to the Governor General.

Assist. Surg. J. R. Martin, attached to the Governor General's body guard.

Cornet C. R. Crommelin, 1st regt. Lt.

Cav., is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for the benefit of his health, and to be absent on that account from Bengal for ten months.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BENGALLY NEWSPAPER.

We have taken occasion to enumerate the heads of the subjects treated of in the *Moon of Intelligence*, from the first number up to the last that has issued from the press. The continued absence of news from Europe enables us to take a retrospective review of its contents, somewhat more in detail; and as it will be satisfactory to many to see the general utility of the remarks and discussions which it contains, we hope no apology will be necessary for our occupying a few columns with this subject occasionally, so that such of our readers as may not see the paper itself, may at least have a tolerably accurate summary of its labours.—*Cal. Jour.*

Translations from the Sungbaud Cowmuddy, or Moon of Intelligence.

Want of Seminaries.—From the time that this country has been in the possession of the Hon. Company, they have done every thing in their power that could tend to the welfare of their humble subjects. From this I am led to suppose that the following subject needs, for its redress, but to reach their ears. The free-school has been instituted for the country-born orphans, wherein they are gratuitously fed, clothed, and educated. The Mudrussa has been established for the poor Moosulmans, where they continue for years together, receiving every month, some fifteen and others eight rupees, for their food and clothing. After they have been well instructed in the Persian and Arabic languages, they are appointed either Deewans to Collectors, or to some such situations. The Hindoo Brahmuns, or other orders of people, have no such schools where they may be fed, clothed, and educated for a length of time; for the poor in the country, as also those in the town, have not the means to enable them to defray the expenses attending such an education of their children; who consequently remain ignorant, and become mere copyists. They then write a few lines, such as these: "Being informed that you are in want of an assistant into your office," &c., as a specimen of their hand-writing, and run about in the streets begging for employments, both in public and private offices; just like those who cry out in the streets to know whether any one has happened to drop any thing into the wells, that they may go and get it out for a pice or two; and, again, those Brahmuns who stand as candidates, repeat one or two blessings, which have not even the virtue of blessing

in them. But those who do not know even how to write, are induced to commit horrible crimes, in order to satisfy the calls of nature. If the merciful rulers of this country should be graciously pleased to take the subject into their serious consideration, and establish a seminary of the nature above-mentioned, the poor of this country would be so much obliged to them, that their feelings of gratitude would be inexpressible.

Spiritual Teacher.—The late Brujmohun Gosshomy, of Gurrnbuttoh, in Calcutta, dying, left his son Pronkisson Gosshomy to pay the sum of twenty thousand rupees, with its interest, to a person of whom he had, a little before his death, borrowed the above-mentioned sum upon the pledge of his dwelling-house. This was a heavy task for him, as his father had not bequeathed to him any goods or landed property which might amount to a greater value than the house itself. The difficulties under which he laboured, from being assailed by his creditor, excited the compassion of Kissory Mohun Bysack, the son of Loll Chund Bysack, who paid the above sum with interest to its owner, from whom he took back the bond, lease, and pottah of his spiritual teacher, and laid them at his feet, prostrating himself before him. The joy that the Gooroo felt upon this occasion can be conceived, but not described. Another instance of a more exalted nature is to be traced in the life of Obhoy Churun Miter, who had given away fifty thousand rupees to his spiritual teacher, in order that he might remain satisfied. Both these persons have made themselves famous for their noble turn of mind.

Hereditary Property.—In the Doybhog and other Shastras, a youth of fifteen years and nine months is entitled to the succession of hereditary property. In pursuance of this law, at present, when a father dies, his son, when he arrives at this fixed age, takes from his father's attorney his whole property, and becomes the sole master of it. The boys of this country being, as it were, naturally inclined to laziness, feel indisposed to study, and consequently cannot expect to become learned afterwards. If you add to this the death of their father, and of their being the sole managers of their property, they necessarily look upon learning with indifference; they are then led by the advice of some wretches, who again are guided only by self-interest, and induced by them to commit a great many foolish and vicious actions, which tend soon to empty their stores, and at last oblige them to beg from door to door for the maintenance of their families; therefore, for the good of the youths of this country, I most respectfully beg that the wise and rich natives would consult among themselves, to present a petition to the

merciful rulers of this land not to allow a youth, before he has arrived at the age of twenty-two to become master of his property, which would greatly tend to his happiness.

Treatment of the Learned.—It is impossible to describe how much the feelings of the learned have been hurt, from their not being treated every where with a due respect. A poor Brahmun having travelled into different countries wherever knowledge was to be bought, and undergone a great many fatigues, returned home laden with a knowledge of the Nayn, Shonkh, Pottanjul, Ullunkor, Byakoron, Pooron, Meemonga, and several other Shastras. He afterwards married by the consent of his parents, and when father of two or three children, he left home for the acquisition of riches, and came to Calcutta, a city famous for its wealth and magnificence. Observing the splendour of the city in several respects: for instance, chaddies, buggies, horses, palanquins, with armed men before them; gardens beautifully laid out, &c., he was led to believe that it was in this place that learning and wealth displayed themselves in all their magnificence; therefore this man deprived himself of his rest at night, and having extracted something out of some Shastras, the next morning, after his bathing and other daily ceremonies, he appeared before the gate of a magnificent building; but upon endeavouring to enter it, the door-keeper, who was a Moosulman, cried out, "Too kown hy, bhace, begor hookoom sai konha jata hy?" These words stopt for awhile the mouth of the learned man, who, after many reflections, thought that he was not clever enough as yet to understand this eloquent discourse of the door-keeper, and could not conceive how high his master's style and learning must be. A little after he timidly made up to the door-keeper again, and in a low voice desired him to repeat that excellent speech which he never heard before. Upon this, the door-keeper was ready to insult him, when a good and wise man who was passing by seeing the simplicity of this country Brahmun, came up to him, and being made acquainted with all the particulars, informed him of the obstructions attending admittance into a rich person's house. After all this, the poor Brahmun, having breathed a sigh, repaired to the house of a Boishunb* of moderate fortune; and a few days after, when all that he brought from his own house was spent, he was obliged to beg a pice or two from those persons who had no door-keepers. At last some compassionate person, with whom he shortly after became acquainted, granted him a spot of ground in his own house, and appointed him to read to him the Pooron every day. Many persons who

had been present to hear him upon such occasions, observed his skill, and were very much satisfied with his pleasing voice. They shortly after established a college, wherein he was appointed the head teacher; and from his gratuitously feeding, clothing, and educating one or two pupils, he soon grew famous, and began to be invited to rich people's houses. Upon the death of some wealthy person he was present at his funeral rites, and seeing the grand assembly convened on the occasion, the immense number of valuable things intended for gifts, donations, and the fine dresses of old learned persons like himself, he could not help reflecting with regret why he had not come to this man, now dead, while living, whereby he might have become a rich man himself; but when he, having received some gift, was coming out, seeing the door-keeper, it put him in mind of his former distressing adventure, and he said to himself, that he did not know before that there was so much difference between a man while living, and when he is dead.

Burning Dead Bodies.—The city of Calcutta being very populous, about sixty or seventy Hindoos are dying every day. After they are dead, their relations take their corpses to Cossy Miter's Ghaut (the only one in this town), where they burn them, and perform other funeral rites. This Ghaut is about fifteen cubits broad and forty long, within which space three or at most four piles of wood only can be heaped; therefore the inconvenience that is experienced in burning the dead bodies of the Hindoos will appear from the following description: when any person of a moderate fortune living at Jaun Bazar, and usually going about in a palanquin, has lost some of his relations, he experiences great difficulty in walking so far, in order to bring the body to Cossy Miter's Ghaut at Bagbazar. Again, when he has reached the Ghaut, he finds three or four piles already burning, while five or seven others are ready to be burnt: some brought in the morning, others at noon, and this, that is just coming from Jaun Bazar, at about four in the evening. When those three or four have been burnt away, those that were brought in the morning begin to be burnt about sunset, and are completed between ten and eleven at night. At this time, the water being raised, or in other words, the flowing tide coming in, prevents those corpses which had been brought at noon from being burnt, and they that had brought them necessarily are obliged to wait the return of the ebb tide till six in the morning, when they begin their task, and leave those who have come from Jaun Bazar to burn their corpse about the noon, which they cannot finish before evening. This is the manner in which the Hindoo corpses are burnt. This is a very bad

* A sect of Hindoos.

practice, and costs a great deal of trouble. First, as it is inconsistent with the general opinion and also the Shasters, to stale the corpse; second, as our feelings are inexpressibly hurt, to wait at the burning ground with that object in our bosom for whose loss we lament; third, as those persons who take the dead body to the Ghaut have been obliged, before the death of the patient, to attend upon him, and keep up whole nights without any food to themselves, and are now again obliged to do the same on the river Ganges; and, fourth, as, until these persons return home, no one there is allowed to eat any thing, but all must lie down lamenting. We therefore sincerely wish, that either a very wide Ghaut, where twenty-five or thirty dead bodies may be burned, or three or four more of the present kind be made, so that the corpses, immediately upon being taken to the Ghaut, be burned without any opposition or inconvenience. I presume that, when this circumstance is publicly known, the merciful rulers of this land, who are doing every thing to make their subjects happy, will adopt some such measures as may tend to the abolition of this evil practice. They have granted extensive pieces of ground to the Moosulmans, Armenians, Portuguese, and many other nations for burying their dead, and they are more and more adding to those pieces of ground, for another corpse cannot be buried in the same place where one has already been interred: but such is not the case among the Hindoos, for they require only different piles of wood to burn their dead bodies, but not spots of ground.* From this we presume to hope that the Hindoos will be able to meet with success from their generous and wise rulers.

Representation to Government.—We, the humble subjects of the province of Bengal, offer up heartfelt praise to the Governor General: as what is said, that "it is through the virtuous actions of the ruler of a country that it enjoys happiness," has been witnessed this year by every one; all the lands of this country affording abundant crops of excellent grain, and almost every article of food becoming cheap; people have been cheerfully attending their respective duties and spending their time contentedly, and the poor were happy to find rice and other things growing cheaper. But all this happiness is embittered by one very sad reflection, a fear lest the Europeans should buy up the Bengal rice, and send it to some distant country, as they had done in several by past years. Therefore the most constant wish of the British-Indian subject is, that while the wise and merciful Governor (who has done every thing for their good) remains here, he would prevent the exportation of an immoderate quantity of rice from this

country, by which he would conduce very much to the comfort and happiness of his subjects.

Medical Advice.—The people of this country have been relieved from a variety of distresses since it has been in the possession of the English nation; but one of a greater weight than all those troubles still remains to be removed; and if the following be kindly inserted in your papers, we doubt not but it will be attended with beneficial effects, as soon as it reaches the ears of the wise and gracious rulers of this land. The people of this country have a great many causes for being sickly, and among those the principal one is, that they eat whatever and whenever they like. After all this, it is very surprising that they do not oftener get sick, and when so, that they are cured; since they have neither any proper medicines, nor any skilful physicians. Therefore it is sincerely wished that some requisite measures be adopted for the redress of this evil. Seeing the proper medical treatment and the skill of the European physicians, we could wish that our patients were treated by them, that they might be sooner and better restored to health. These doctors attend to rich families, but the poor cannot afford to send for them; and if any of them were to do so, through a fear of losing his life, he would, after being speedily recovered by the proper treatment of the doctor, find himself again in great pain to see his bill, and begin to call upon death; since the ten rupees which he earned every month would not be sufficient even to maintain his family and to pay the tax: how then could he give five hundred rupees to the doctor, which his bill might amount to? We can by no means blame the physician; for by attending this man for about a month, and giving proper medicines to him, it has cost him a great deal. Therefore, as the poor women and children of the Hindoos cannot with propriety resort to the Native hospital, we earnestly beg that some requisite measures be adopted to relieve them from the many great distresses which they now experience, from want of proper medical advice and treatment.

On the Natives studying Medicine.—It has been said in the last number, that when the people of this country fall sick they have very little reason to expect recovery, from having no skilful physicians. This is indeed true; and the populace have generally not the means of calling in a European doctor; and if any were to do so, he would afterward find himself unable to pay the expenses attending it. The writer has therefore solicited the Government to adopt some measures, whereby the poor might avail themselves of the medical treatment of European doctors. In this he may be successful; however, let me express the wish of my heart. Were

the Hindoo physicians to instruct their children in the knowledge of their own medical Shasters first, and then place them as practitioners under the superintendence of European physicians, it would prove infinitely advantageous to the Natives of this country. In the first place, by a person being acquainted with the English and Bengallee mode of treating diseases, he would be enabled to judge which was best, and could with greater certainty discover the exact nature of diseases, and administer proper medicines, or recommend proper regimen: secondly, by going to all places, and attending to poor as well as rich families, and to persons of every age and sex, he could render service to all: thirdly, he could without the least difficulty go to such places as were inaccessible to European doctors; and, lastly, this kind of medical knowledge, and the mode of treatment by passing from hand to hand, would be at length spread over the whole country.

The manners of Coolin Brahmins.—A respectable family of a certain village had a very beautiful daughter, who, from her very infancy, lived at her maternal uncle's. When she became marriageable, her father came to the place, and said to her uncle, "O, Sir, we are the sons of Coolin, and as such we never marry our children at our own expense, but take our father-in-law's riches for ours: with this consideration, do as you think proper." Having spoken these words, he repaired to his own house. This man (his brother-in-law), being in intimate friendship with the Mundole of the place (for which he was very much respected by the villagers), asked his advice on the occasion. The Mundole said, "she is no longer a child now, but has attained the age of puberty; therefore marry her as soon as you can, but beware of much expense." Afterwards the uncle, finding that he could not bestow her upon a young man of reputed family without incurring a great expense, an affair with which he knew the father of the bride would have no concern (as he had plainly intimated before), he pitched upon an old and decrepit fellow; and to him her compassionate father gave her away, with some few articles of dowry. This new son-in-law, having remained for a day or two at the house of his wife's maternal uncle, thought proper to go and dwell on the bank of the river Ganges, as his end was approaching; and he did not long remain there, for after twenty-nine days he breathed his last. This news very much distressed the minds of his new relations: they allowed the new married girl to remain in ignorance of this sad circumstance, and to conduct herself as if she had not become a widow; and about a year after, informed her that her husband had run away. As she now despaired of seeing her husband

again, she began to pant after a lover; and shortly after she went to her father's house, and seeing there a number of pilgrims going to bathe in the Ganges, she, also, by her parent's consent, followed them. Instead of returning home, she remained concealed within the house of a Boistunby; and the Thannadar of this place being acquainted with all the particulars, sent for the woman, and having reproved her for her present conduct, desired her to go back to her family. But it was in vain: for she returned to the house of the same Boistunby. At last a crafty Brahmin contrived to marry her to another Brahmin of high east, on receiving 300 rupees from the latter. The day after, all these circumstances being discovered, her new husband's relations have at last resolved to divorce her: but to this the girl has not as yet agreed. The names and residence of the persons need not be mentioned, as the public may easily know them. The sequel will afterwards be published. The sole reason for publishing this now, is to put parents on their guard how they dispose of their female offspring in marriage. In the present case, the parents seem to possess very hard hearts, in having given away a perfect beauty to age and ugliness on the point of death; the consequence of which has been, that the daughter had acted as above described.

The useless profusion and illiberal parsimony of the Natives.—Among the inhabitants of the Coomorika Khund (one of the nine divisions of India), the Brahmuns, Khettry, Boishshyo, and Soodru, being devoid of learning, have now begun to act contrary to one another's manners, customs, laws and professions. All this cannot properly be attributed to poverty, since the poor as well as the rich act thus. The latter, instead of encouraging the arts and sciences, and spending their riches in other laudable pursuits, have been encouraging all sorts of vices, and spending their money foolishly; and though they are often experiencing the evil consequences of their folly, yet they do not take the least trouble to reform themselves, as it is their duty to do.

Immoral tendency of certain Bengallee Plays.—Many of the rich of this country have spent their money profusely with great pleasure, on purpose to publish the comedies of Biddya Soonder, and Kotee Combeh, and to form several Shokerdulls,* and are still assisting them in every possible manner; but were they to give themselves the trouble to reflect, they would discover their folly; far from being advantageous to the boys and young men, whom they engage as actors in those loose plays, it ex-

* A number of men of pleasure, or rather rakes, form a party to sing and dance at the house of certain persons, without any recompense for their trouble.

poses their folly to public inspection. If they in their youth, in which season the propensity of their mind is to play and amuse themselves, were kept under restraint by their elders, they might be less subject to such errors; but if such a salutary check over them be neglected, they will necessarily follow the natural bent of their inclination.

Some Account of a clever Boy at Jorasonkoh.—A child of about five years of age, named Harrono Mookerja, the son of Buloram Mookerja, an inhabitant of Calcutta, in Jorasonkoh, has made extraordinary progress in the Bengalee and English languages in proportion to his age; and, what is strange to relate, he can converse in English with any gentleman without being in the least abashed. From the strangeness of the fact (at least in this country), it is obvious that the father of this boy must have taken, and is taking great pains to bring him up in this praiseworthy manner. The child is very sharp, and has not that unsteadiness which his schoolfellows are marked with; and if he continue studious, we doubt not but he will turn out very clever in the course of a short time; particularly as he is now in David Hare's school, who tries all in his power to contribute to the instruction of the pupils. Our sole purpose in publishing this is, that it may be a kind of incentive to other boys, who may thus be excited to emulation.

Letter on behalf of the poor Hindoos.—Permit me to address the rich and liberal Hindoos of Calcutta. My poor abilities are incapable of giving a full account of your generous actions; however I will endeavour to do it to the utmost of my power. The large sums of money you expend in the celebration of your parents' obsequies, the valuable presents you bestow on the pundits, and the charity you distribute among the poor of the neighbouring villages, on those occasions, and the houses you keep at a great expense, to receive and entertain those who perish of hunger, encourage me to appeal to your benevolence for the relief of all sorts of misery, and particularly of the following: There are numberless poor Hindoos in Calcutta, who have no other means of getting a livelihood but by their personal labour; and that little which they earn is scarcely sufficient to feed them; consequently when they die, their relations being unable to defray the expenses of burning their corpses, throw them into the Ganges. Some of those are cast by the waves upon the banks, and are greedily devoured by dogs, jackals, &c.; while others again, floating on the surface of the water, are borne down by the tides, and their noxious effluvia are very offensive to those who bathe in the stream. The evil consequences which result from this horrible practice are known to almost every one; still let me

enumerate some of the principal ones. First, if any one who is not a Hindoo, happens to see one of these corpses, he, without any hesitation, gives out that "the very person who was taken so much care of while alive, is now left in such an ignominious condition after death, for no other reason but to save the expense of burning;" and he thus casts a stain upon the whole nation on this slight pretence, instead of ascribing this act to the indigence of the person deceased, and his relations; and he fails not to fix the censure upon his wealthy neighbour: Secondly, when one of those corpses, being swelled, follows the course of the stream, it excites horror and disgust in every body that sees it: Thirdly, the water being saturated with the particles, becomes very injurious to those that drink it: and, Fourthly, by not burning the dead bodies, the subsequent ceremonies, according to the Hindoo Shastrars, are nugatory. As I am afraid of exciting the disgust of my readers by enumerating the other evils, which the wise are already aware of, I shall rest satisfied with what I have mentioned. I most earnestly beg of you to establish a fund by subscription, for the purpose of enabling the poor to defray the necessary expenses of the burning of their deceased relatives, and of their other funeral rites.

An Appeal to the Wealthy Hindoos of Calcutta.—There has been a fund established by the Laudable Society, called the Civil and Military Widows' Fund, for the purpose of supporting the children of the deceased both of the Civil and Military Service; but there is among the Hindoos no provision for the maintenance of poor widows. If some generous Baboos were to establish such an Institution, the families of deceased poor persons would easily be supported. Many of the natives of this country employ themselves as writers, or Mohurrirs, for twenty-five or thirty rupees per month by which they are enabled, with the aid of great frugality, to defray the expenses of their family. Unfortunately, if any of these men die, the widow, finding no resource left for the subsistence of herself and her innocent orphans, accepts the office of a menial servant, that of dressing victuals in some rich family of her own caste, and there ends her life, in complete misery and unhappiness; and her children also, not being educated, become vicious and useless to society. To remedy this, if two or three respectable native gentlemen were to institute a Life Insurance, this would be most advantageous to people in narrow circumstances; for as many of them get twenty-five or thirty rupees a month, they could besides their necessary expenses, lay by four or five rupees for the future relief of their wives and children, should they die in destitute circumstances; being thus provided with the necessities of life, the

mothers would do all in their power to give their children a good education, and the latter might, probably, thus arrive at honourable manhood. Should some charitable persons be kind enough to establish such a society, and be desirous to know how to proceed in this affair, we shall, by their writing to the *Sungbaud Cowmuddy Press*, publish them, as may be found most convenient.

Letter from a Correspondent.—I have but lately come to Calcutta, and am much concerned to find a number of Mohurrirs, Assistants, and Copyists, being in want of employment, constantly attending the rich, and roving from one office to another, from eight o'clock in the morning till almost as many hours in the evening, to procure it. I saw a young man wait on a rich person, in the manner above-mentioned, for six months. Upon asking him what sort of employment he looked for, he replied, the situation of a Mohurrir or Assistant. "And how much do you expect to receive a month," said I, "if you succeed in procuring such an employment?" "Why six or eight rupees," returned he. On hearing this, I said, "The two sorts of offices you mentioned are sought after by a number of persons; if you follow some other profession, such as drawing, embroidering, &c. you will, no doubt, be able to get at least twice as much as you would in one of those offices." He no sooner heard this than he shut his ears with his hands, cried out in the name of God, and said that it would injure the dignity of his caste, consequently he would not act thus. At these words I was very much astonished; the more so, that I had been a little before made acquainted with his wretched condition. He ate only one meal a-day, at the house of one of his relations, for want of room in which, he slept at another's; he was dressed in rags, and being in every respect dependent, he roved from one house to another. This he did not think as by any means degrading to his character; but as to the former, it had taken deep root in his heart, that by following any useful branch of mechanics, which would be more lucrative, less laborious, and would enable him to live independent, the dignity of his character would be lowered. Being unable to trace the cause of such infatuation, I have sent this to be published in the *Moon of Intelligence*, and hope that when some wise person has made himself acquainted with the subject, he will adopt some measures to deliver those persons from such delusive notions, that they may make themselves acquainted with such arts as will tend to their comfort, happiness, and independence.

An extraordinary Account of the digging a Tank.—Tarachand Chatterjee, of Mudhnapara, in the province of Oorkhoh, caused a tank to be dug with uncommon

labour, but found that no water sprung up. He then ordered it to be dug twice as deep as before, and was very much disappointed to find it still dry. On this he caused water to be conveyed by means of aqueducts from several adjoining tanks, and about dusk the work was completed, and water brought into the tank. This very much pleased him, and he slept soundly; but, to his utter confusion and disappointment, he next morning found his tank restored to its former state of dryness. After much reflection and many schemes, he thought it would be proper to consecrate the tank in autumn, when he expected water; but in this he was also disappointed; for the instant the rain was over, he saw it dry, as if the earth had been, as it were, desirous of drinking up all the water of his tank, while the nearest hollows remained filled with water for ten or twelve days. Thus having expended, but in vain, such a large sum of money, and undergone so much trouble, his feelings were very much hurt. Soon after he called his wise neighbours together in some private place, to consult them whether he should consecrate his tank: to which some replied in the negative, and others in the affirmative; but nothing has yet been determined upon.

Anecdote of another clever Boy at Jorasonkoh, in Calcutta.—Modhubchurum Dey, son of Hurrimohun Dey, of Jorasonkoh, in Calcutta, aged only six years, has already made so great an improvement in Bengalee, that he is the first boy in his *potshala* (or school); and though he has not begun to read English, he has made a great progress in speaking it, by constantly conversing with his father. A few days ago, some of his friends took him to an assembly of English gentlemen, where he conversed pretty correctly with them in a low voice, on which he was rewarded with a gold watch-chain, a gold ring, and some other things, by way of encouragement. The object of publishing this is, that other boys, on reading it, may pay attention to their learning, in the hope of meeting with the same approbation as this boy has obtained.

The death of a virtuous Man.—The late Joynaroin Ghosaul, of Khidderpore, was born in the year of Shokoddittya* 1661, and on the Doorbustomy.† He believed in a Supreme Being, and sympathized in the distresses of his fellow-creatures; he was well-versed in different Shasturs, and received tokens of respect from several governors of this country; and the first thing he did after he had acquired some wealth, was to build the temple of Bhocoyloss, and to place in it the images of Shih, Doorga,

* A famous king from whose death the Hindoos reckon their era. This date is 1740, A. D.

† The eighth day of the moon between August and September, which is kept holy by the Hindoo women.

Gonga, Collboyrub, and several others. He spent the greatest part of his life in pilgrimages to Benares and many other places of sanctity, and in the company of the learned and wise. In Benares (where he lived amidst his relations and offspring) he at last deified his spiritual teacher, and established the worship of the god of Curroononydhon. Here he was a friend to the poor, a patron to the Brahmins and ascetics, and one devoted to the good of all, and to constant prayer. Here he spent 80,000 rupees to build a college for the instruction of the poor, and 50,000 rupees to defray its expenses; and not being satisfied with this only, he had hospitals established for the recovery of the poor afflicted with sickness, and was himself reckoned a most skilful physician. And, to sum up the whole, at this place he proved himself to be a complete model of virtue. Twenty days before his death, which happened on the 7th November, 1821, he presented a short address to the inhabitants of Benares, taking a last farewell of them on his approaching death; and departed this life on the above-mentioned day, about two P.M. on the *Poornt-mohtitky* (full moon), and sitting upon the *Jogashum* (or seat of prayer).

The following is his address to the inhabitants of Benares. "I have lived in this world a long time, without being able to acquire any knowledge of the Supreme Being; and I have all the while met abundant reasons to convince me, to the very bottom of my heart, that an uninterrupted happiness can never be formed in this world. But as my soul seems shortly about to quit the body, I beg your forgiveness of my faults, and bid you my last farewell."

On the neglect of Education.—Learning is an inestimable treasure; it is an object worth the pursuit of the young as well as the old. He who studies for several years during his infancy, and acquires a competent knowledge of a language, takes pleasure in acquiring it more perfectly as he advances in years. A person who had grown grey in study, was asked why he still took so much pains in learning, since he was now too old to learn: "you speak very strangely," replied he with a smile of disdain; "it is proper and advisable to devote ourselves to the attainment of that which satisfies all our rational desires, and accompanies us even after death."* There are many boys in this country, who are very indolent, which probably proceeds from these three motives; viz. 1st the indulgence they meet with from their parents; 2dly from want of proper directions in their education, this owing either to the neglect of their schoolmaster, or that of their fathers; and 3dly the early inclina-

tion they contract for indulgence in pleasures. Happy were it for this country if parents would take a proper care of the education of their children.

A brief account of Calcutta.—As it is impossible to give a complete account of Calcutta, which may be compared to a paradise with respect to its opulence and grandeur, we shall be satisfied with giving a very brief one. The English, who make up a part of the people, are polite and learned, in which last they may be compared to Brihuspotee (the Hindoo god of learning); they are virtuous, generous, grave, hospitable, and impartial in distributing justice. They are also, like Indro (Jupiter), rulers over the greater part of the world, and are well versed in their own language, as well as the languages of foreigners. This city of Calcutta is always crowded with people of many other nations, of different tongues, forms, complexions, costumes, and religions, some of whom are very rich, virtuous, polite, and possessed of many other good qualities. It is also adorned with public edifices and pleasure gardens, the beauty of which is still more heightened by the buzzing of the *Bhummor*, (black-beetle) on the lily-lotus in the tanks; the streets are crowded with horses, chariots, armed men, &c.; and in this metropolis are to be found most valuable merchandize, and luxurious and delicious articles of food of all sorts. So that no place has been able to excel, or even equal this in any of these respects.

Account of Twin Brothers.—In this famous town of Calcutta there are two twin brothers, Cossy and Crishno, at Simlah, who are so alike that no one can discover any difference between them except themselves. They are of the same colour, size, and height; wear the same kind of clothes, eat the same food, and sleep and rise together and at the same time. They love each other so tenderly, that they have not married yet, knowing that wives are generally the cause of separation between brothers; and as they are both the same, they think the wives would not be able to distinguish each other's husband, and preserve their chastity. One day a milkman was passing by their door with a pot of curds in his hand for sale, and these two brothers resolved to play a trick upon him. Cossy told him that he wished to buy some curds; the milkman presented him the pot, which contained about twelve seers of curds, and demanded the price. Cossy said that it was a very small quantity. "Do you think twelve seers a small quantity?" said the milkman, and told him that if he could eat that whole quantity of curds, he should get them for nothing. Cossy consented to it; and eating six seers, he went into his room, telling the milkman he would instantly return; and Crishno coming out,

* This opinion is according to the Hindoo Shastars.

ate the remainder. The milkman being much confounded, returned home and told this circumstance to his family.

A Letter to the Editor.—Sir: You have published in your newspaper of the 22d of January 1822, that were those persons who constantly attend the rich and frequent the offices for no other motive than to be employed, as mere copyists, scribes, or mohurrirs, to follow some mechanical profession, they would be able to live more honourably and independent. You have also inserted in it the reply that was made to this by them; when they were advised to follow some branch of mechanics, such as drawing, embroidering, &c. they shut their ears with their hands. The adviser, perceiving this, has taken them for fools, and expressed this great concern for them. The natives of this country would rather undergo the greatest of misery, than abandon the professions which are deemed peculiar to their respective castes; consequently I think his proposed reformation cannot take place among them. Let me endeavour to give a reply to what he has said: It is the business of the Moosulmaun tailor to embroider, of the painter to draw; and, in a word, it is the business of the low to follow mechanical professions, but that of respectable persons to acquire learning. Though the mechanical professions are the most lucrative, it does not become a man of high caste to follow them. Where is the respectable man that professes them? They are attended with diminution of respect, to which death is even preferable; one ought not to forsake one's profession for the whole world. A striking instance of this is to be found in the Chottuck.* Whilst perched on a tree close to the shores of the Ganges, it was shot by an arrow, which made it fall into the water; being on the point of death for want of drink, it rather chose to die than to bend its head to drink of the water of the Ganges (though sensible that such an act would procure him a place in heaven), as this had never been done by any of its species.

A Letter from a Correspondent, addressing the learned and generous Hindoos of Calcutta.—I have long been an observer of the manners, customs, &c. of the Hindoos, and found many deviations in them from their original state. During the Moosulmaun reign great alterations took place, and they are now imbibing some of the English manners also; some of which tend to their advantage, and others the contrary. One becomes laudable by following them, and another ridiculous. Were some wise persons to assemble together, and fix a standard for the conduct of their countrymen, many might be prevented from injuring the dignity of their

nation. For my own part, I would have a book published, in which the former and the present manners of the Hindoos should be written, with the opinions of the learned and the wise with respect to each. If there be any other remedy besides what I have just now said, the learned should lay it before the public; as among all other nations, they who love their countrymen most, point out the best way for them to follow.

An account of an Impostor.—A few days ago an impostor, going up to a certain wealthy person expressed his great desire of becoming acquainted with him; and, moreover, said that he was blessed with a divine gift, whereby he could oblige any man by accomplishing his intention. The Baboo, who was a very sensible man, could easily see through the cunning of this wretch, but merely for the sake of amusement wished to try him. The impostor said, "Bring me a black goat, and I shall cause it to die this very night, by merely once touching it, and through the force of my incantations." This request was immediately complied with, and he put his hand upon the goat and repeated certain incantations. It was then, in conformity to his order, kept in a retired place; and, that none might dare to go near the goat, the Baboo placed some centinels at the door, and gave them strict orders that the first man who should approach them to enter the door should be immediately seized and brought to him. Next morning, going to see the goat, he found it just in the same state as before, without even the loss of one hair from its body; and he desired the centinels, as soon as the villain should return, to inform him of it. These precautions had somehow reached the ears of the impostor, and he never more appeared before the Baboo, but went to some rich Tuntuboy (weaver of cloths), who was a very simple man, where he repeated his old story; and having contrived to kill a goat, he imposed upon his credulity so far that he began to speak out his mind, saying that if he could make him so fortunate as to be successful in a lawsuit he had pending in the court, he would with great pleasure give him any thing he wanted; when the impostor replied, that if he would give him 2,000 rupees to offer up sacrifices to different deities, he could undoubtedly make him gain his cause. The weaver, having a firm belief in this wretch, put into his hands the desired sum, and added, "I can by no means doubt the veracity of one who is the most pious of men, and hope you will not fail to exert your best endeavours to accomplish the business, for which I shall spare more money if required, and, in the end, will handsomely reward you." "It is very surprising," cries the villain, "that you should take me for a self-interested

* A fabulous bird, which is supposed never to stoop its head to the ground, but to look up continually and live entirely upon rain water.

man, and endeavour to please me by your money; I have nothing more in view but the good of others in acting thus." The weaver rejoined, "Pardon me, sir; I am sensible of my fault, and shall take care for the future; however, do, at present, help me to gain my cause." "This I shall do very soon," said the impostor, and then under the pretence of repairing to his lodging, he ran away with the money! When the Baboo came to know that the above-mentioned goat had been killed by some of the colleagues of this treacherous wretch, and not by himself, he began to repent of his past folly. It is said of Joggoth-chunder Sen, of Jorobagon, that some time ago a like impostor persuaded him that he could turn copper into gold, and that he gave to him 10,000 rupees for that purpose.

Letter addressed to the Editor by a Correspondent desirous of having New Roads opened.—I have been lately in Calcutta, and being acquainted with a certain singular circumstance, I take the liberty to inform you of it. It was but the other day that I called upon an old English friend of mine, and after a long conversation, told him that I felt a secret satisfaction in seeing the English take so much pains to promote the happiness of their subjects, excepting in one point. He interrupted me with, "what is it?" This city of Calcutta, added I, is divided into two parts; the southern division, from its being chiefly inhabited by Europeans, is called *Ingristollah*; and the other, or northern division, *Bengalleetollah* (or the Bengalee quarter). In the former one there are several fine large roads intersecting one another, and constantly filled with chariots, horses, elephants, and palanquins, and various nations, differing almost in every respect. The sight of these things, with the free circulation of air which the inhabitants of that division enjoy, greatly tend to amuse and gratify their minds, and consequently render them less exposed to diseases. Of these comforts the occupiers of the latter division (*Bengalleetollah*) are unfortunately deprived; therefore, were the English to have three or four such roads made in the *Bengalleetollah*, the inhabitants thereof might be freed from the frequent diseases to which they are subject, and live happy under their wise Government. "This they have already begun upon," replied the gentleman, "but their progress is impeded through the malice of the people of this country. For the Lottery Committee, having undertaken at a great expense to open a new road for the improvement of the city of Calcutta, and the good of the citizens, have easily succeeded in leading it through the *Ingristollah*; since every gentleman in that quarter, whose house obstructed its passage, gave it up with great pleasure on receiving its due price, or somewhat less, having before him the

agreeable prospect of such improvements. But we think it impossible to meet with equal success, or even succeed at all in the other division; for when the proprietor of a house which falls into the line of road is desired to accept of its just value, and give it up, in hope of enjoying a great many pleasures after the road shall have been completed, one says, that he would not give up his house, even although he were to receive three times the amount already offered; another, that he would consider of it or sell his house; and again, a third, seeing that the road is about to pass by his house or piece of ground, cherishes in his mind the idea of making the utmost profit by it, though a little before he was perhaps willing enough to dispose of it at a low price. And what is still more surprising is, that because for two or three *cottahs* of ground 150 or 200 rupees per *cottah* are given (in consideration that small spots of ground can procure many purchasers), they also who have four or five *biggahs* over which the road is to pass, expect to be paid at the above rate. One, again, determined to have twice the real value, presents a petition, complaining that the superintendents of the roads are very unjust in not having given him the proper value of his house, and that he will therefore throw himself on the mercy of a Jury. The Members of the Lottery Committee, thinking that if they were to have his house taken down by paying its due value, without referring it to the Jury (as desired by the petitioner), almost every individual, without the least hesitation, would charge the rulers of the country with injustice, it consequently behoved them (though not without the expense of 160 rupees) to appoint a Jury; and they then approve his petition, and tell him that the price fixed by the Jury will be granted him by the Lottery Committee. Accordingly a day is appointed for the Jury to assemble, who, having made themselves acquainted with all the particulars, begin to judge of the affair with impartiality, and at last pronounce their verdict, since nothing else will satisfy the petitioner. Some remain contented with the small sum allowed by the Jury, though they were at first offered a larger one; others wish to enrich themselves by disposing of their small spots of ground at a high rate, since without them, they think the road must remain unfinished; while others again, without any consideration, accuse the Government of injustice and oppression, and are led to believe, that by their ground being thus taken from them, they are to be banished from this country. From this we cannot expect the completion of the new road, nor that of any other in the *Bengalleetollah*." I am quite astonished at this account of the gentleman; for how is it possible that one nation should meet with so many

obstructions from those very persons for whose good they are labouring in every possible manner to open a new road. To remedy the evils arising from this practice, I most earnestly beg of you (the Editor of the *Moon of Intelligence*) to insert the above in your paper.

Impostors.—(Letter to the Editor.) Sir: I have read an account of an impostor in your last number; I now communicate to you that of another, which I hope you will kindly insert in the *Moon of Intelligence*. One in the dress of a learned man coming to me the other day, addressed me thus: "I understand that you have no child, and are very sorry for it; I, however, am possessed of a divine gift, whereby I can render your barren wife fruitful." Upon this I asked him whether or not this would cost me any thing; and the pious man told me that it would not be attended with any very great expense, only the small sum of two or three thousand rupees; and he at the same time mentioned the names of four or five rich persons, on whom he said he had bestowed sons by means of his long prayers. I requested him to shew me something as a specimen of his great powers, before I should give him the money; upon which he said, "Get me every thing ready for my prayers, and a hundred and eight red flowers of the laurel tree; I shall, by worshipping the gods with them, turn the redness of these flowers into whiteness! At these words my friends and relations readily provided him with every thing necessary for performing his devotion, and he then sat down to his prayers; and after a long time, with tears in his eyes, begged for a little fire to offer up his oblations; and soon after brought us all the flowers above-mentioned turned white. This circumstance astonished every body, and naturally drew from them the expression, "This man certainly is what he represents himself to be; that is, a saint." However, I could not help suspecting that this must certainly have been performed by a natural property of some substance, and at last finding that the flowers smelled of sulphur, I sent a man into the bazaar to get me a piece. This alarmed the saint, and he immediately after went under some pretence to the outside of the house, with a pot of water in his hand; and never more returned. I afterwards made the experiment with the same success; viz. I turned myself a red flower into a white one; but all that I have to tell you is, that I have lost my water-pot into the bargain.

A Tiger caught in a snare.—In the month of January last, a tiger coming into the district of Bodcoollah, near Ooloh, killed a bull one night. Two or three days after, when darkness had covered the face of nature, as five or six persons were sitting close to a fire in the cow-house

conversing together, while the cows were confined in an enclosure hard by, the very same tiger leapt into it, and seized a cow. This frightened away the other cows into different parts, and some of the people that were inside the cow-house went up on the beams of it, while the others lay by the fire-side, half dead with terror; but the tiger having remained there for an hour to eat up the cow he had killed, went away. The next morning all the people of the district prepared an enclosure of bamboos near a wood, and placed therein a strong cage with a goat in it. In the course of two or three days, the tiger having entered the enclosure, was unable to get out of it again, and the people seeing this the next morning, rejoiced very much, and brought other bamboos and ropes to strengthen the enclosure. The tiger seeing an immense crowd about him, broke the cage, but never touched the goat, which the people contrived to get out of the enclosure. For this intrepid act the judge of Kishon Nagor has given a reward of 100 rupees.

*. How far the above translations are free or literal, it is for those who have perused the originals to determine.

CALENDAR OF PRISONERS NOW IN THE CALCUTTA JAIL.

1. Radimohun, charged with having, on the 13th of January last, stolen from the dwelling-house of one Juggomohun various gold and silver trinkets, articles of wearing apparel, &c. worth upwards of 400 rupees.—Committed by T. Alsop, Esq. on the 24th of January; tried on the 1st of March, and found Guilty.
2. and 3. Ramdial and Meer Bahadoor Alee, troopers in the Honourable Company's Service, charged with having, about the 7th of January last, stolen from the dwelling-house of one Peeree Ram, situated at Burra Bazar, in Calcutta, various gold and silver ornaments, bajeobunds, bangles, ear-rings, toe-rings, &c. valued at upwards of 400 rupees.—Committed by T. Alsop, Esq. 30th of January; tried 1st of March, and both found Guilty.
4. Cabill alias Coura, charged with having on the 8th of February last, in the town of Calcutta, wounded a woman named Chonia.—Committed by T. Alsop, Esq. on 9th of February.
5. George Thompson, charged on the oaths of Shaikh Mahomed Syrang and others with having, on or about the month of October last, on the high seas, near to Madras in Asia, betrayed his trust as mariner on a certain ship called the *Ceres*, in which he then and there was, belonging to one Bernard McCullum, a subject of our Lord the King; and with having then and there piratically and feloniously stolen, taken, and carried away with force

and arms, the said ship, and with apparel, tackle, and furniture thereunto belonging, to the value of 10,000 rupees, of good and lawful money of Bengal, and of the goods and chattels of him the said Bernard McCullum.—Committed by T. Alsop, Esq. on 11th February 1822.

6. Gunga, charged with having on the 4th of February last, stolen from the dwelling-house of Charles Nayers, situated in Clive Street, Calcutta, various articles of silver plate, valued at 48 rupees.—Committed by T. Alsop, Esq. on the 19th of February.

7. Raj Chunder Dhur, charged on a certain indictment found against him and others last Sessions.—Committed under bench warrant, 25th February.

8. Mahomed Ally, charged with having, on the 13th of January last, broken into the dwelling-house of Mary Middleton, situated at Mirzapore, in Calcutta, and stolen various articles of wearing apparel, &c. worth 218 rupees.—Committed by T. Alsop, Esq. 25th of February. Tried the 1st of March and acquitted; but another indictment to be laid for the same offence in a different form.

8. and 9. Ramjaun and Buxoo, charged with having on the 16th of December last, stolen from the dwelling-house of Henry Butler, situated at Short's Bazaar, Calcutta, various articles of silver plate, valued at 467 rupees.—Committed by T. Alsop, Esq. on the 25th February.

10. Surroop Singh, charged with having, on or about the 29th of December last, stolen 401 rupees, eight annas cash, besides articles worth 20 rupees.—Committed by T. Alsop, Esq. on the 26th of February.

11. Cocoor Chund, charged with having, on the night of the 15th of January last, broken into the dwelling-house of Henry Martindell, situated in Park-street, in Calcutta, and stolen two prayer-books, two old coats, hooqu apparatus, two Aruckdars, and various other articles, valued at 99 rupees in all.—Committed by T. Alsop, Esq. on 27th of February.

12. and 13. Laulmohun and Biswas, charged with having, on the 2d of August last, in Calcutta, stolen two Bengal bank notes, each of the value of 1,000 rupees, and another bank-note of the value of 500 rupees, the property of Muddosoondun Doss.—Committed by T. Alsop, Esq. 28th of February.—*Cal. Jour.* March 5.

DUTY ON FIREWOOD.

Government, we understand, has resolved to repeal the duty on firewood imported into Calcutta: a measure which will operate as a very great relief to the lower classes, and will manifest the unceasing anxiety to remedy whatever has proved to be burthensome to the community.—*Cal. John Bull.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Loss of the Matilda.—The Shipping Report states the loss of the ship Matilda, from London the 4th August, and the Cape of Good Hope 24th December. She went on shore on the Saugor Sand on the night of the 5th March, and was abandoned the 6th. The whole of the passengers, with Captain Hamilton, his officers and crew, were taken from the wreck by the Guide pilot vessel, Mr. Thomas Young, branch pilot, who arrived with them at Kedgerie on the 7th. On the 11th, the wreck was boarded, bearing E. S. E. from Edmonstone's Island, distant about fourteen or fifteen miles, lying in one and half fathom water last quarter ebb, her masts and sails still standing. The tide was flowing over her, and the decks having burst, it is expected that something may be saved from the wreck.

Arrivals.

March 5. Ship Ganges, Clivers, from Portsmouth 10th Oct.

9. Ship Lady Nugent, Hunter, from Bombay.

14. H. M. frigate Glasgow, Doyle, from England.

15. Ship John Barry, Dobson, from Sydney.

23. Ship Henry Porcher, Cunningham, from England.

April 2. Ship Helen, Rawson, from Bourbon.

— Ship Earl Kellie, Edwards, from Penang.

— Ship Catherine Knox, from Madras.

4. Ship Duke of Bedford, Oakes, from Bombay.

— Ship Fly, Emmott, from ditto.

Departures.

March 13. Ship Conde do Rio Pardo, Botelho, for Macao.

— Ship Favourite, Heming, for Padang.

14. Ship Catherine, Wallace, for the Isle of France.

— Ship Anna Robertson, for South America.

— Ship Barretto Junior, Fernandes, for Macao.

29. Ship Emilé, Queron, for Bourbon.

April 2. Ship Mahomed Shaw, Oliver, for Padang.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

From England: Mrs. G. L. Speed; Misses A. E. Watson, M. Long, and F. Wilkinson; Mr. T. Forrest, Mr. R. Graham, Mr. E. Madden, Mr. H. N. Pepper, Mr. J. A. Fairhead, Mr. F. R. Moore, Mr. J. Gordon, Mr. J. Howeson, Mr. H. Harvinton, Mr. G. Turnbull, Mr. T. Becher, Mr. A. Grave, Mr. W. Grince.

From the Cape: Mrs. Laurence; Mr. Laurence, Civil Service.

From Penang: Capt. George Vine; Mr. Thomas More, mariner; Messrs. C. A. Murphy, James Davenport, and J. Wigmore; Mr. C. Mackinnon, Assist. Surg.; Lieut. H. D. Cox, 20th regt.

From Singapore: Capt. J. Seppings, 20th regt.; Mr. T. Pendegrast, surgeon.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 7. At Sultanpore, Oude, the lady of Lieut. Holmes, 2d bat. 4th regt. N.I., of a son.

27. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. R. C. Walker, Supt. of Civil Buildings, of a son.

Feb. 3. At Mhow, the lady of Capt. Simpson, 2d bat. 14th regt., of a daughter.

17. Mrs. Richard Williams, of a still-born daughter.

— At Dum-Dum, the lady of Lieut. Hoggan, of a still-born daughter.

18. At Kishnagur, the lady of W. F. Clark, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

— Mrs. Stocker, wife of Mr. William Stocker, Builder and Surveyor, of a daughter.

— Mrs. W. Barrington, of a daughter.

— Mrs. W. Ward, of a son.

19. Mrs. John Aris, of a son.

20. Mrs. J. Stuart, of a daughter.

21. At the house of Mrs. Turner, Entally, the lady of the late Capt. Lewis Grant, 2d bat. 7th regt. N.I., of a son.

24. At Chittagong, the lady of Lieut. W. Hodgson, 13th N.I., of a daughter.

— The wife of Mr. Hooper, of the Town Hall, of a son.

25. The lady of Capt. C. H. Bean, of a son.

— At Peepre, Tirhoot, the lady of E. Brown, Esq., of a son.

26. At Patna, the lady of Capt. H. L. Playfair, of a daughter.

— The lady of J. H. Boileau, Esq., of a son.

27. At Bhopalpoore, the lady of Lieut. Henry Forster, of the Rohilla Cavalry, of a son.

— Mrs. C. Lefever, of a daughter.

28. The lady of G. Higgins, Esq., of a son.

March 1. At Sulkea, Mrs. M. Ogg, of a daughter.

2. Mrs. J. F. Twisden, of a daughter.

4. Mrs. Sevestre, of a daughter.

5. At Cawnpore, the lady of George Reddie, Esq., Superintend. Surg., of a daughter.

8. At Serampore, at the house of the Rev. Dr. Marshman, the lady of H. A. Williams, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a son.

9. At Mirzapoor, the lady of Capt. G. P. Baker, of the 19th N.I., of a daughter.

12. At Juanpore, the lady of William Tulloh Robertson, Esq., C. S., of twins, a son and a daughter.

— Mrs. Ingels, of a daughter.

13. At Berhampore, the lady of Lieut. A. W. Gray, his Majesty's 17th regt., of a son and heir.

14. The lady of J. Dowling, Esq., of a daughter.

16. Mrs. F. Boezalt, of a son.

17. The lady of Capt. W. R. C. Costley, Barrack-master of Fort William, of a son.

— Mrs. J. Savage, of a daughter.

— At Dum Dum, the lady of Lieut. Rotton, Artillery, of a daughter.

24. The lady of J. W. Grant, Esq., of a son.

— In Fort William, the lady of Lieut. Wigney, of the Europ. Inv. Corps, of a daughter.

25. At Bully Gunge, the lady of Capt. R. H. Sneyd, commanding Governor General's Body Guard, of a son.

26. At Chowringhee, the lady of George Swinton, Esq., of a daughter.

27. At the Presidency, the lady of Lieut. Gordon, his Majesty's 82d regt., of a son.

29. At Chowringhee, Mrs. J. S. Nyas, of a daughter.

— The wife of Mr. T. Steers, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 6. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Mr. John Bull, to Miss Elizabeth Sheppard.

14. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, Sir R. D. Colquhoun, Bart., to Miss Anna Maria Colvin, daughter of James Colvin, Esq.

18. At Dacca, by his Lordship the Most Reverend Mr. Pogoze, the Armenian Archbishop, Caclicck Sethagasee, Esq., to Miss Susan Arratoon Michael, the only daughter of Arratoon Michael, Esq.

— At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. D. Corrie, Mr. John Jeremiah Legar, to Miss Isabella Thomas.

21. At St. Nazareth's Church, by the Rev. Joseph Stephen, D. M. F. Baglar, Esq., to Mrs. N. C. Sarkies.

22. At Cawnpore, Capt. A. Bannerman, Assist. Com. General, to Penelope, third daughter of the late A. A. Smith, Esq., of Jeffreston, Pembrokeshire.

27. At St. John's Cathedral, Lieut. J. Augustus Schalh, Deputy Assist. Quart. Mast. General, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of James Meik, Esq., Member of the Medical Board.

28. Mr. Joseph Denton Ridgway, to Miss Mary Hutchinson, daughter of the late Lieut. James Hutchinson, Bengal Establishment.

— Mr. R. Watkins, of Diggah Farm, Behar, to Mrs. Diana Birmingham.

March 4. At Cawnpore, Mr. A. Wilson, of Digga Farm, to Miss Louisa Duham.

— At Berhampore, Mr. Thomas Forth, Med. Service, to Miss Hannah M'Glone.

5. Mr. John Symms, to Mrs. Elizabeth Munnings.

6. Mr. Thomas Vaughan, to Miss Maria Worsley.

7. Mr. John Murray, to Miss Phoebe Thompson.

11. At Berhampore, Mr. Thomas Rose, of Bogwangolah, to Miss Rose Machado.

— The Hon. P. C. Sinclair, third son of the Earl of Caithness, to Miss J. D. McGregor, eldest daughter of the late Major Gen. McGregor.

12. George King, Esq., Surgeon in the Hon. Company's Service, to Miss Mary Tickell.

— At Dacca, Mr. Charles Leonard, to Miss Ann Radcliffe.

15. James Mackenzie, Esq., to Miss Anne Forbes Ross, second daughter of Capt. Daniel Ross, of Howrah.

16. Mr. John Patrick Bellow, to Miss Amelia Fleming.

18. W. P. R. Sheddon, Esq., to Miss Frances Browne, third daughter of William Browne, Esq.

26. At Dacca, James Fraser, Esq., of the Hon. Company's Civil Service, to Miss Dorah McRae, of Chittagong, daughter of Dr. McRae, of that station.

DEATHS.

Jan. 15. At Kidderpore, after a few hours illness of the Spasmodic Cholera, Richard Francis, Esq.

17. At Saugor, on board the Fairlie, the lady of Major P. Byres, of the Bengal Native Infantry.

19. At Chandernagore, Madame Ravier, the wife of the Hon. Mr. Ravier, aged 48 years and 1 month.

20. Mr. Robert Storer, Assistant in the Commissariat Department, aged 26 years.

22. At Nagpore, Thomas William, son of Lieut.-Col. Whitehead, commanding the 1st bat. 21st N.I., aged 6 months.

— Mr. Thomas Davidson, Indigo planter, aged 40 years.

— The infant daughter of Mr. J. Stuart.

26. At Bhaugulpore, Mrs. Aurora Anderson.

— After a lingering and painful illness, Capt. Edward Studd, commander of the ship Harriet, aged 27 years.

March 1. At Delhi, Conductor James Masterson, Ordnance Commissariat.

2. Mr. Alexander Gego, senior, aged 68 years.

— At Nishat Baugh, Mr. John Burnett, second son of the late Lieut.-Col. John Burnett.

7. Edward, infant son of Mr. Henry Osborn, Surveyor.

8. At Berhampore, Eliza, the lady of

Capt. A. Shuldham, Acting Barrack Master of that station.

9. At Serampore, Mr. George Humphreys, of No. 25, Wardour Street, London, and late of the Hon. Company's ship Princess Charlotte of Wales, aged 27 years.

10. The lady of Lieut. John Barclay, of the Bengal Cavalry.

— At Barrackpore, Mrs. Dickson, wife of Capt. R. L. Dickson, of the 2d bat. 11th N.I.

11. At Sulkea, Mrs. Collins, the wife of Mr. John Collins, shipwright.

12. James Keith, the eldest son of the Rev. J. Keith, aged two years.

— At Serampore, at her father's house, Lydia, eldest daughter of the Reverend Dr. Marshman, and wife of H. A. Williams, Esq. Commercial Resident at Jungypore.

13. At Chowringhee, John Arthur Gordon, the infant son of James Jameson, Esq., Secretary to the Medical Board.

14. At her residence at Allipore, Mrs. C. R. Barwell, aged 35 years.

— At Mrs. Broders' Seminary, of a typhus fever, Miss Sarah Eliza Radcliffe, aged 16 years.

15. Mr. John Ross.

20. At Serampore, at the house of Dr. Marshman, the infant son of H. A. Williams, Esq. aged 12 days.

21. Monsieur Francis St. Varguet, aged 71 years.

22. Mr. Joseph Joakim, aged 61 years.

— At the General Hospital, Capt. Joseph Leigh, of the Country Service.

25. At Benares, Powell Law Hamilton, the fifth son of Sir Fred. Hamilton, Bart.

27. Mr. Domingo D'Rozario.

April 2. At the General Hospital, Mr. D. Lanhkeet.

MADRAS.

MILITARY REGULATIONS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Jan. 4, 1822.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to establish, as a general regulation, that officers of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, on first joining their regiments, are not to be allowed to take charge of troops or companies, or to be put on any roster for duty, until dismissed drill, and are reported qualified in horsemanship, the sword and musket exercises, and the drill of troops and companies to perform their duty in line, and have made sufficient progress in Hindostanee to receive reports, and explain the orders of the day. Such officers are to attend all regimental and battalion Courts Martial and parades and to mount such guards, under senior officers, as it may be practicable to place them on at specified intervals, nor are they, except on very urgent occasions, to be allowed leave of absence, it being the first duty of every young officer to qualify himself to discharge the duties of his rank.

Fort St. George, Jan. 29, 1822.

1st. The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to establish as a general Regulation, that when the allowances of officers are consolidated, so as to preclude their drawing pay or batta separately, their salaries, if not specially provided otherwise, shall be considered to include the pay, half batta, and other fixed garrison allowances of their regimental rank, and that, when ordered on duty from their stations, their claims to marching batta, or field allowances, shall be regulated on the general principles applicable to other officers.

2d. The consolidated allowances of superintending Surgeons are to be considered as including the full batta of captain, the tent allowance of major, and 35 rupees per month for a writer, and it is to be understood that they are not entitled to any other allowances whatever, except the difference between captain's full, and major's full batta, when employed on actual field service.

3d. When superintending Surgeons may be absent from their divisions, they are to provide for the office charges of the surgeons who may be appointed to act during their absence, agreeably to the 95th paragraph, page 318, of the Code of Pay Regulations.

4th. The salaries of officers whose allowances are consolidated will continue to be drawn as heretofore, except when on leave of absence, in which case the allowances must be reduced in the proportion directed by G. O. 6th November last, and on the principle laid down in the first paragraph of this order.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

March 26. Mr. Henry Vibart to be Register and Assistant Collector at Seringapatam.

Mr. D. Bannerman, Register to the Zillah Court of Madura.

Mr. John D. Newbolt, Register to the Zillah Court of Masulipatam.

April 1. The Rev. W. Roy, to be Chaplain of the Black Town Chapel.

The Rev. T. O. Parr, to officiate at St. George's Church as Junior Chaplain, until further orders.

Mr. George Lys, to be Coroner of Madras.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 22. Capt. John Crisp, 24th regt. N.I., to conduct, under the superintendence of the Hon. Company's Astronomer, the operations of the party proceeding to the West Coast of Sumatra, for the purpose of taking the requisite observations for determining the length of the Pendulum at the Equator.

Feb. 5. Capt. W. Hardy, 7th regt. N.I., to command the escort of the Resident at Tanjore.

8. Lieut. T. P. Lang, his Majesty's 13th Light Drags., to be Aide-de camp to Major-General Lang, commanding the troops in the Ceded Districts, from the 25th ult.

12. The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to be Deputies Judge Advocate General.

Capt. H. Downes, 11th regt. N.I.

Capt. J. T. Gibson, M.E. Regiment.

Capt. H. P. Keighly, 3d regt. Light Cavalry.

Capt. R. Short, 10th regt. N.I.

Sen. Sub-Assistant Commissary General Lieut. James Morison, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, vice Taylor.

Lieut. R. Ternan, 16th regt. N.I., to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, vice Morison.

15. Capt. A. T. Maclean, His Majesty's 13th Light Dragoons, to be Aid-de-camp to the Hon. the Governor.

Major G. A. Wetherall, His Majesty's Royal Scots, to be Military Secretary and Aid-de-camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief from the 5th inst.

March 8. Major-General Wm. Henry Rainsford, his Majesty's Service (recent promotion) is appointed temporarily to the Staff of the Army of this Presidency, vice Major-General Lang, who was appointed to fill a vacancy on His Majesty's Staff in General Orders of 25th Jan. last.

Major-General Rainsford to command the troops in the Ceded Districts, until further orders.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

5th Regt. Feb. 1. Lieut. J. Bahington to be Adjutant to the corps, vice Fenning.

Cornet appointed to do duty.

Jan. 5. Cornet A. Borradaile with 7th regt.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

3d Regt. Dec. 20. Ensign J. Power is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

22. Lieut.-Col. J. McKenzie is removed to 13th regt. and 1st bat.

Lieut.-Col. H. H. Pepper is removed from 1st to 2d bat.

5th Regt. Dec. 23. Sen. Ensign C. Lane, to be Lieut., vice Adams, deceased; date of com., 11th Dec. 1821.

6th Regt. Jan. 29. Sen. Ensign Lachlan McLean to be Lieut. in succession to Pasmore invalided, date of commission 5th Jan. 1822.

9th Regt. Dec. 24. Ensign H. Roberts is removed from 1st to 2d bat.

13th Regt. Dec. 22. Lieut. Col. C. Dencon is removed to 3d regt. and 1st bat.

14th Regt. Jan. 29. Sen. Ensign T.

M. Mills to be Lieut., vice Fox, deceased, date of commission 23d Jan. 1822.

Feb. 8. Lieut. J. Williams to be Adj. to 2d bat. of the corps, vice Fox, deceased.

15th Regt. Dec. 24. Lieut. W. E. A. Elliott is removed from 2d to 1st bat., and Lieut. Servante from 1st to 2d bat.

17th Regt. Dec. 20. Ensign R. S. Elphinstone is removed from 1st to 2d bat.

20th Regt. Jan. 11. Lieut. Brev. Capt. T. Crichton, to be Quart. Mast. and Interpreter, to 1st bat., vice Bowness.

21st Regt. Jan. 18. Sen. Ensign W. P. McDonald to be Lieut., vice A. McDonald, deceased, date of commission 10th Jan. 1822.

Cadets admitted

Jan. 25. Mr. Patrick Alex. Reynolds is admitted on the Establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign.

29. Mr. James Stein Macvittie is admitted on the Establishment, ditto.

Ensigns recently admitted, appointed to do duty.

Jan. 3. Ensign F. A. Clarke with 1st bat. 12th regt.

Ensign R. A. Joy with 1st bat. 3d regt.

Ensign J. Wallace with 2d bat. 23d regt.

ARTILLERY.

Dec. 29. Capt. F. Best of Artillery is removed from 1st to 2d bat.; and Capt. W. Lindsay from 2d to 1st bat. of same regt.

Jan. 25. Mr. Berdoe Coker Wilkinson is admitted on the Establishment as a Cadet of Artillery, and promoted to be 2d Lieut.

ENGINEERS.

Jan. 18. Capt. A. Anderson, of Engineers, to be Superintending Engineer in the Northern Division, vice Coventry, deceased.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Dec. 23. Mr. Wm. Mortimer is admitted on the Establishment as an Assist. Surgeon, from the 18th instant.

Mr. Assist. Surg. Mortimer is appointed to do duty under the Garr. Surg. of Fort St. George.

24. Assist. Surg. Geo. Glegg is appointed to do duty with 1st bat. 7th Regt., at Mangalore.

Assist. Surg. T. Keys is posted to 4th or Dindigul Veteran bat.

Jan. 3. Surg. D. Provan, (late prom.) is posted to 9th regt. and 2d bat.

Surg. H. Atkinson, (late prom.) is posted to 11th regt. and 1st bat.

Assist. Surg. G. Hyne is removed from Artillery to 9th regt., and posted to 1st bat.

Assist. Surg. G. A. Herklots, M. D., is

removed from 11th to 19th regt., and posted to 1st bat.

Assist. Surg. S. Stokes is removed from 9th regt. to 23d regt., and 2d bat.

18. Mr. James Daly is admitted on the Establishment as an Assist. Surgeon.

Mr. Assist. Surg. Daly is appointed to do duty under the Garr. Surg. of Fort St. George.

22. The Hon. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to permit Mr. Assist. Surg. D. Boyd to place his services at the disposal of the Resident at Nagpore.

Feb. 5. Mr. Assist. Surg. Geo. Knox, to succeed Mr. Assist. Surg. Boyd in the Zillah of Nellore.

INVALID ESTABLISHMENT.

Jan. 4. Lieut. John Passmore, 6th regt. N.I., is transferred to the Invalid Establishment, in compliance with his request.

Feb. 15. Lieut. Thos. Roberts, of the Pensioned List, being fit for Garrison duty, is transferred with his rank to the Invalid Establishment.

FURLOUGHS.

Jan. 25. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Sandys, 14th regt. Bengal N.I., to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the recovery of his health, for ten months.

Feb. 1. Lieut. Chas. Boldero, 12th regt. N.I., to proceed to sea, on sick certificate, for eight months.

12. Sub-Assist. Commis. Gen. Burns, to visit Surat, with leave of absence for four months, from 10th March.

Lieut. T. P. Ball, 19th regt. N.I., to proceed to sea on sick certificate, viz Bombay, for six months.

15. Mr. Superin. Surg. Thomas Owen, to return to Europe on sick certificate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DISTURBANCE IN KIMMEDY.

The Zemindarry of Kimmedy, about 80 miles S.W. of Ganjam, has been in a disturbed state for some months past. It would appear to have arisen from the Rajah (who is a minor) having retained in his service as a minister, a man of the name of Poty, contrary to the desires of his dependent Chieftains; the consequence was, that they burnt all the villages in the Kimmedy country. A letter from Kimmedy a few days ago announced that a Chieftain of the Rajah had defeated a party of the rebels, and had sent in some heads, which the Rajah had stuck up in the town *in terrorem*; but by accounts received this day, it would appear that the Sub-collector had arrived there, and had removed the Rajah's favourite, Poty, and that the country was again in a peaceable state; the rebels gained their point, and, what is rather extraordinary, only vented

their rage on the discarded minister, by abusing him and pelting stones at him.—*Cal. Jour.*

MURDER OF THE VAUGHANS.

The object for which the Belgium force was ordered to prepare for the field has been accomplished, it appears, by the surrender of Babeja Punt Gockla, the barbarian murderer of our unfortunate countrymen the Vaughans.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. April 4.*

SEIZURE OF THE SHIP SCOTIA.

Letters have reached us from Madras, relative to a vessel named the Scotia, which arrived there some time ago from the Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius, and which the Madras Government has given orders to seize and condemn, under the presumption, it appears, that she had not been navigated according to law. The case, it is said, has excited a great deal of curiosity at Madras, and we are requested to lay a brief statement of it before the public, which, from the information afforded us, we are now enabled to do.

The ship Scotia, commanded by Capt. Agnew, left the Downs on the 1st July, arrived at the Cape of Good Hope the 26th of October 1820, and delivered the whole of her English cargo. She cleared from the Cape to Calcutta, where she arrived the 22d of February last, left Calcutta the 6th of April 1821, and arrived at the Cape again on the 19th of July, without having met any interruption, or without being questioned at Calcutta respecting the legality of her having made such a voyage. It appears further that Capt. Agnew, the commander of the Scotia, had, previously to his proceeding on the voyage, requested the collector of the customs at the Cape to give him his opinion respecting the propriety of such a voyage, and that the collector assured him that he might with propriety undertake it. Upon this assurance, Capt. Agnew, having on board cargo for the Bengal Government, shipped by the Hon. Company's Agent at the Cape, who was perfectly aware of the situation of the ship, and nature of the voyage, did not hesitate to undertake a second voyage to the Isle of France, Madras, and Calcutta. At the Isle of France he suffered no detention or interruption, and he was led, of course, to believe, from the whole of these circumstances, that he was doing nothing unjust, or illegal. The acting collector of Sea Customs however, at Madras, finding that the Scotia had neither a licence from the Board of Control, nor the Court of Directors, nor any other documents to shew by what authority she had proceeded within the Company's limits, and the vessel being under the registered measurement of 550 tons, felt it to be his duty to refuse her

permission to entry, until he could receive the orders of the Board of Revenue. The Collector acted, it appears, upon the interpretation given to the 53d Geo. III. cap. 155, sec. 11, 13, 32, and 40, and 54 Geo. III. cap. 34, sec. 2, and the Company's solicitor at Madras, to whom the case was referred, confirmed the construction put upon these acts by the collector, and gave it as his opinion that it was competent to the Government to direct an immediate seizure of the Scotia. The Madras Government has accordingly judged it proper to grant authority for seizing the vessel, and has given instructions for taking the proper steps to procure her condemnation by the Court of Admiralty. This is a brief, and we believe a correct statement of the case, which is certainly novel, and will probably be deemed interesting, not only to our mercantile readers, but to the public at large. It gives rise to this important question: Has, or has not, the Madras Government acted legally in condemning the vessel called the Scotia, under the circumstances already detailed? We understand there is great diversity of opinion upon this question at Madras; but that those best qualified to speak decisively on its merits, declare, that the vessel was not liable to seizure under the circumstances of the case.—*Calcutta John Bull.*

CURRENTS OF THE OCEAN.

Fort St. George, Jan. 11, 1822.—The Honorable the Governor in Council having received from the Honorable the Chief of the Netherlands' possessions on the coast of Coromandel, the following copy of "a printed card," which Mr. Regel describes to have been found, on the 30th ultimo, on "the beach between Sadras and its rivulet on the south, sealed up in a common empty wine bottle, lying half buried in the sand, so that at what time the bottle was thrown on the beach by the surf is unknown."—The same is published for general information.

"No. 190. The bottle which contains this card was thrown into the sea in latitude 13° 1' N. longitude 84° 40' E. at noon, on the 29th day of July, 1821, from the ship Ospray, of Glasgow, which sailed from Greenock on the 20th day of February 1820, on a trading voyage round the World. Whoever finds this is requested to insert a notice of the time and place in some literary or political publication, with the view of establishing facts relative to the currents of the ocean; 100 days from the coast of Chili, towards Calcutta—all well."

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council. E. Woon, Chief Secretary.

NEW PROMENADE.

A beautiful promenade has been made on the beach, extending from the north-

east angle of the fort to Beach-buildings, which we hope to see well attended by our fashionable belles and beaux, as a reward for the taste and public spirit which have occasioned its formation. The walk has been neatly planted and gravelled, and affords a delightful view of the shipping, and the opportunity of enjoying our restoring sea-breezes fresh from the bosom of the ocean. The garrison band, we believe, is to attend three times a week, which will afford additional inducement to the frequenters of the sea-beach.—*Mad. Cour.* Feb. 19.

RATES OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Wednesday, March 13, 1822.

On England—at 30 days' sight 1s. 9d. per Madras Rupee.

At 90 days' sight, 1s. 9½d. per do.

At 6 months' sight 1s. 10d. per do.

On Bengal—At 30 days' sight 92 to 93 sicca rupees per 100 Madras rupees.

Company's Paper—Remittable ½ per cent. prem. Loan 1821, 10 sicca.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

March 9. Ship Hindostan, Williamson, from Port Jackson 3d Jan.

16. H. M. ship Topaze, Richardson, from China and Penang.

— H. C. C. ship Barrosa, Hutchinson, from Calcutta.

17. H. C. C. ship Florentia, Remington, from Calcutta 5th, and Vizagapatam 24th Feb.

— Schooner Highland Lass, Eaton, from Coringa 9th March.

— Ship Kent, Kemp, from Batavia, Tranquebar, and Pondicherry.

19. Ship Britannia, Luke, from Penang 5th March.

— Ship Nerbudda, Patrick, from Bombay 14th Feb.

20. Ship Pallas, Cock, from Mauritius 9th Feb.

23. Cutter Gertruyda, Lessa, from Calingapatam 11th March.

24. Ship Lady Flora, Arnes, from Isle of France 6th Feb.

26. Brig Lady Farquhar, Ambros, from Mauritius 31st Jan. and Point de Galle 21st March.

— Ship Ceres, Pridham, from Calcutta 13th March.

27. H. C. Ship Windsor Castle, Lee, from Portsmouth 9th Nov.

28. Ship Dunigan Castle, Campbell, from Calicut 27th Feb.

29. Brig Stonham, Griffiths, from Calcutta 10th March.

30. Ship Edward Strettel, Balston, from Bombay 21st Jan.

— Ship Lord Hungerford, O'Brien, from Port Jackson 1st February.

— American Brig Hope, Mann, from Boston 29th Nov.

April 1. Ship Eliza, Gibson, from Mauritius 8th Feb. and Covelong 1st April.

2. Schooner Commerce, S. Cole, from Quilon 5th, Tranquebar 29th, Cuddalore 30th, and Pondicherry 31st March.

3. Ship Mercure, Chereseum, from Bourdeaux 6th Nov. and Pondicherry.

Departures.

March 8. Ship David Clarke of Calcutta, C. Miller, for Penang and Sincapore.

14. Ship Morning Star, Mount, for Bencoolen and Batavia.

— Ship Henry Porcher, Conyngham, for Calcutta.

18. H. M. ship Topaze, Capt. C. Richardson, C. B. on a cruise.

19. Cutter Empress, Dumestee, for Pondicherry and Mauritius.

20. Ship Duke of Bedford, Oakes, for Baltimore.

— American brig Virginia, Davis, for Calcutta.

21. Ship Pallas, Cock, for Covelong.

— H. M. schooner tender Cochin, T. H. Twynan, on a cruise.

23. Brig Catherine, Benoist, for Calcutta.

— Ship Catherine, Knox, for Calcutta.

24. Ship Nurbudda, Patrick, for Covelong.

26. Schooner Highland Lass, Eaton, for the Northern Ports.

29. H. C. C. ship Barossa, Hutchinson, for London.

— H. C. C. ship Florentia, Remington, for England.

— Ship Britannia, Luke, for London.

— Ship Lady Flora, Arnes, for sea.

— Brig Victoria, Gonsalves, for Cuddalore and Padang.

30. Ship Pallas, Cock, for Calcutta.

— Brig Lady Farquhar, Ambrose, for Bengal.

April 1. Ship Kent, Kemp, for Calcutta.

— Ship Lady Flora, Arnes, for Esquilly and Calcutta.

2. Ship Eliza, Gibson, for Calcutta.

3. Ketch Hope, Westmouth, for Calcutta.

— Ship Ceres, Pridham, for Calcutta.

4. Ship Windsor Castle, Lee, for Calcutta.

— Ship Dunvegan Castle, Campbell, for Calcutta.

5. Ship Aram, Daniels, for Rangoon.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

From England: Mrs. Newbolt, Mrs. Ormby, Miss Elizabeth Chinnery, Miss L. Maidman; John Digby Newbolt, Esq., H. C. C. Service; Mr. Babington, writer; Mr. Wm. Lewis, writer; Mr. Assistant-surgeon Wm. Pavin; Messrs. James Blair Preston, A. E. Byam, Richard Lambert, John Mann, and Robert Grant Carmichael, cadets; John Elmore, Esq. returning to

India; Mrs. Osborn, Mrs. James, Mrs. Robson, Mrs. Crisp, Mrs. Collic, and Miss Wallace; Captains Osborn, James, Robson, B. Coombs, and Hodgson; Messrs. Crisp, Collic, Grant, Walker, Hill, Arabin, Brown, and Harper, cadets.

From the Cape: Hen. Colebrooke, Esq., Capt. J. Fairfax, and Mr. Alex. Elmore.

From the Mauritius: Mr. Carling, Major Moore, H. M. 65th regt., and Mr. D. Giffroy.

From Bombay: Mrs. Balston and family, Miss Vaughan, Mr. Gonsalves, and Mr. Conductor Talbot.

From Calcutta: Mrs. Gaspar, Sir John Stonehouse, Lieut. Gardiner, and Mr. D. Vitre.

From Port-Jackson: Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. Dillon, Mrs. Warrington, Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Hingston; Misses O'Brien, Dillon, Sutherland; Masters Napoleon Dillon, and Hingston; Capt. Hingston, 83d regt., Lieut. Sutherland, 46th regt., Capt. Dillon, late Commander of the ship Phatisalam, Lieut. Dixon, 67th regt., Ensign Sutherland, 46th regt., Ensign Warrington, 67th regt. John Radmal, Esq. Naval Surgeon.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 17. At Coimbatore, the lady of John Sullivan, Esq., of a daughter.

26. At Cannanore, the lady of Lieut. Calder, Fort Adjutant, of a son.

March 3. At Quilon, the lady of Capt. Benjamin Blake, 23d regt., of a son.

5. At Salem, the lady of John Bird, Esq., of a son.

9. The lady of John Digby Newbolt, Esq., C. S., of a son.

11. At Mangalore, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Robert M'Dowall, of a son.

14. Mrs. William Dudley Highland, of a son.

15. The lady of Ensign Stoddart, of H.M. 54th regt., of a son.

— The lady of G. J. Hadow, Esq., Collector of Sea Customs, of a son.

23. At Belarum near Hyderabad, the lady of Dr. Greig, of a daughter.

25. Mrs. Caroline Seymour, wife of Mr. Conductor Seymour, Quarter Master General's Department, of a son.

29. At Cannanore, the Lady of A. McKennie, Esq., Surgeon of H.M.'s 69th regt., of (still-born) twin daughters.

— At the Presidency, the lady of Colonel Molesworth, of a daughter.

April 8. At Chittoor, the lady of William Cooke, Esq., of a daughter.

— The lady of Lieut. and Quarter Master F. Blundell, of a daughter.

Lately. On board the H. C. C. ship

Florescia, at sea, the lady of Major Granham, 2d bat. 29th regt., B. N. I., of a daughter.

Lately. At Vepery, the wife of Mr. Robert Harvey, private tutor, of a son (still-born).

MARRIAGES.

Feb. At Bellary, Lieut. Alex. Ross, of the Engineer Corps, to Miss Harriet F. R. Goodrich.

13. Mr. Andrew D'Souza, to Miss Anne Wymss.

18. Mr. John Williams Wymss, to Louisa, eldest daughter of Mr. Felix D'Monte, of Royaspettah.

— Mr. Francis Da Cruz, to Miss Isabella Matilda Slemmerman.

— At Chicacole, Mr. John de Cruz, to Miss Bernardina de Rozario.

23. At Masulipatam, Major William Hankins, of the 22d N. I., to Miss S. M. Chauves.

March 19. At Pondicherry, G. D. Drury, Esq., to Marianne, eldest daughter of Major Gen. Graham.

21. Major Henry Bowdler, commanding 2d bat. 21st regt. N. I., to Maria Jane, sixth daughter of the late John Abraham, Esq., of Tottenham, Middlesex.

28. At Quilon, in the house of Major Basden, Lieut. Charles Scarlin Naylor, Adjutant H. M. 89th regt., to Miss Catherine Mary Gosden.

DEATHS.

Dec. 30. At Pondicherry, Sophia Emily, the lady of Capt. C. S. Lynn.

Jan. 26. Mr. Jose Antonio Pereira.

31. At Nagpore, Capt. B. Mackintosh, of the Madras Artillery, and Commissary of Ordnance.

Feb. 17. After a lingering illness of seven months, Mr. Charles Bethkerr, aged 32 years and nine months; leaving a widow and two infant children to lament his irreparable loss.

— At Bangalore, Monsieur De La Fosse, M. D., aged 33 years. The deceased formerly held a commission in the Hanoverian service, and was present at the battle of Waterloo, under Prince Blucher. For the last five years he had resided with a native Prince in Persia as physician, was on a tour over India, when he caught a fever, to which he fell a sacrifice.

20. At Quilon, in her 41st year, Mrs. Norton, wife of the Rev. T. Norton, of the Church Missionary Society, residing at Aleppie in Travancore.

23. Mr. Richard Powney, aged 28.

March 1. At Fort St. George, the infant daughter of Lieut. Simkins, H.M.'s 94th.

6. At Bellary, Lieut. Luke Robert Prior, H.M.'s 46th.

11. At Arcot, of the spasmodic cholera, after an illness of twenty-nine hours, Eliza,

the wife of Capt. Henry White, Qr. Master of Brigade of the Centre Division of the Army.

20. At St. Thomas's Mount, Ensign Alexander Campbell, of the 3d Light Infantry, aged 17 years.

21. On board the H. C. C. Barross, in Madras Roads, on his passage to England, after a long illness, Lieut. W. Mellis, of His Majesty's 24th regt.

22. At Dindigul, at the house of Adj. Payne, 4th Native Veteran Bat., Wm. Alex. Fowler, an interesting youth eight years and a half old, son of Mr. Conductor G. Fowler, of the Invalid Establishment.

30. After an illness of five days with the gravel, at St. Thomé, Lieut. Col. G. A. Must, of the 2d bat. 5th regt. N.I., aged 41 years.

April 8. Mr. John Lewis, sincerely and deservedly regretted by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance.

Lately, Her Highness Sultan ul Nissa Begum (commonly styled the 'Boodee Begum'), eldest legitimate daughter of His Highness the Nuwab Walajah.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 22, 1822.—As considerable inconvenience has been experienced by the Government and by individuals from a protracted delay in bringing forward complaints of alleged supercession or loss of rank, and as every officer must be supposed, in the course of one year, to have attained a thorough knowledge of his proper situation in the Company's Service, and been able both to make known his claims and to procure every testimony necessary in support of them; the Hon. the Governor in Council has resolved, that applications for redress of any supposed grievance be preferred within that period, in failure of which no retrospect on the subject of rank will be allowed.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 27, 1822.—The Hon. the Governor in Council directs the Portuguese Militia to be disembodied from the 1st of April next, with the exception of two hundred men.

Bombay Castle, March 8, 1822.—Assistant Surgeon Powell having commenced his duties as Vaccinator in the Guzerat, or North Eastern Division, all the existing appointments for vaccination within the limits of that division, which are not otherwise excepted, will cease on and from the last day of this month, agreeably to the 34th clause of the Regulation of 20th October last.

Bombay Castle, March 14, 1822.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that the troops and depart-

ments at the several stations throughout the Deccan and Candeish, with the following exceptions, will be placed on garrison allowances from the first of the ensuing month of April.

The Troops and Departments at Sholapore.

The Horse Artillery; at present stationed at Seroor, but properly belonging to the force at Sholapore.

The General Officer commanding the Division and his personal Staff.

The General Staff, considered as permanently attached to the Head-quarters of the division, viz. the Assistant Adjutant General and Assistant Quarter-master General, inclusive of the Deputy Medical Storekeeper.

The Superintendent of Bazaars.

The Survey Department.

The Commandant and Staff of the Artillery are placed on the same footing in respect to allowances with those in the Surat Division of the Army, the appointment of Adjutant and Quarter-Master being substituted for the field appointment of Brigade Major.

Bombay Castle, March 14, 1822.—The Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to establish, from the first of next month, until further orders, the following regulations authorizing compensation in money to be paid to the native troops and regimental followers under this Presidency, in field and garrison, whenever the undermentioned grains shall exceed their respective regulated prices as follow, viz.

Garrison Rate.

Wheat flour, coarse, 15 Seers or 30 lbs. per Rupee.

Rice third, sort, 18½ Seers or 37 lbs. per Rupee.

Badjaree, 23½ Seers or 47 lbs. per Rupee.

Field Rate.

Wheat flour, coarse, 12 Seers or 24 lbs. per Rupee.

Rice, third sort, 11½ Seers or 23 lbs. per Rupee.

Badjaree, 16½ Seers or 23 lbs. per Rupee.

The troops to be allowed one Pucka Seer or two pounds each man per day, Sepoy boys and regimental followers, half that quantity.

Compensation to be determined monthly by a Committee of the most experienced officers, to be assembled by officers commanding divisions, stations, or battalions, as the case may be; and with respect to small detachments that will not admit of a Committee being formed, a certificate from the Collector or Magistrate of the district must be attached to the monthly bills for compensation, which in all cases must be framed upon a comparison of the daily average prices of grain in the Bazar throughout the month. Official returns of such daily prices being called

for, and to be furnished by the Magistrates or Bazar Master.

In awarding compensation, the least expensive of the three grains above named to be taken; the average price of which grain, together with the rate of compensation to be paid, being published in Orders, attested copies of which Orders, are to be annexed to bills for this allowance. These bills to be preferred by Quarter-Masters of corps, and Pay-Masters are to discharge them upon being vouched by a return signed by Adjutants, and countersigned by Commanding Officers.

Bombay Castle, March 27, 1822.—By the General Order of the 13th of February last, it is required on staff officers who may have entered into security Bonds obtaining leave of absence, that their original sureties should become guarantees for the officers authorized to officiate for them.

With the view of obviating any doubt which may arise as to the responsibility of the several parties on such occasions, the Governor in Council is pleased further to direct, that the staff officer obtaining leave, as well as the sureties, shall enter into an express engagement to be responsible for the officiating officer, who is also considered answerable to Government, as well as to the principal officer, for his own negligence and misfeasance.

Head Quarters, Bombay, April 5, 1822.—General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief.

1st. Instead of the round hat hitherto worn with the undress of officers, the Commander-in-Chief allows of the use of foraging caps of blue cloth, and with leather shades, provided they are generally adopted in corps, and of a uniform pattern. These may be worn at drills and other undress parades, to save the regulation caps.

2d. For the riding undress, white washing jackets, if made up of a military and uniform pattern having standing capes, and small regimental or plain sugar-loaf metal buttons, will be allowed from the 1st March to the setting in of the Rains, and from the 15th September to the 30th November, during which period they will also be considered sufficient dress at the Mess Table.

3d. Among other deviations from military appearance in dress, which are too frequently observable, is the unbecoming one of turning down the cape of the coat, and which it is desired may be discontinued. Other practices, such as wearing an embroidered cavalry girdle, or sash and sword-belt, over white jackets; (which are permitted only in public on account of their coolness) are too absurd as well as unbecoming, to make it likely they will be much followed, but are still too much opposed to Regulation to be permitted to pass unnoticed.

4th. Battalion Commanding Officers

when they give leave of absence to the Presidency, should inculcate how much the character of their corps is involved in the appearance of its officers when absent from it, and the Adjutant and Deputy Adjutant-General are requested to stop applications to the Commander-in-Chief for renewal of leave for officers in whom they have observed irregularities in dress or appearance.

5th. The change in undress of regimental officers permitted in No. 1 and 2 is extended to the General Staff, at their option; and it is requested that Heads of Departments will arrange the minutiae with officers under them.

Bombay Castle, April 19, 1822.—The Honourable the Governor in Council directs that Apothecaries and Stewards, Assistant Apothecaries and Stewards, and apprentices of European hospitals, as well as the first and second Hospital Assistants attached to the Native troops, shall, in future, be mustered and paid exclusively with the corps and hospitals to which they belong, instead of with the Commissariat Department, as at present; and they are allowed the difference of exchange between the standard and current Rupee in common with the troops generally, those who may be occasionally unattached being drawn for by a medical or other officer, in the same manner as obtains with other individuals of the army under similar circumstances.

This arrangement to have effect from the first of next month.

Bombay Castle, April 19, 1822.—The situation of Commandant of the Poona Auxiliary Horse is abolished.

Bombay Castle, April 20, 1822.—The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to order the abolition of the designation of Subedars of Horse Keepers and Grass Cutters in the cavalry under this Presidency, and the number of overseers to be allotted to each corps of this Army to correspond with that established at Madras, under the term of "Muccadum," on one rate of Pay; the alterations to have effect from the 1st May next as follows, viz.

Muccadums.

For each troop of Horse Artillery, four horse-keepers and two grass-cutters.

Do. do. His Majesty's Dragoons, and Native Cavalry, one horse-keeper and one grass-cutter.

Pay per month, 10 Rupees.

Batta when marching, and in the field, 2. 2. Rupees.

Adverting to the General Order of the 1st January 1820, the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the establishment of horses for each troop of Horse Artillery at (250) two hundred and fifty.

Bombay Castle, April 20, 1822.—The field detachment under the command of

Lieutenant Colonel Gilbert, in Kattywar, to be broken up from the first of the ensuing month, and the troops of which it is composed to proceed to their proper stations.

The appointment of Colonel Gilbert as Brigadier, and all appointments consequent to the formation of the detachment, to cease from the 1st of May, a Line Adjutant being allowed from that date.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

April 10. Mr. J. J. Sparrow to be Collector of Bombay.

Mr. C. J. Wheeler to be Second Assistant to the collector in the Northern Concan.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

March 7. Lieut. Rankin, Fort Adjutant at Surat, to act as Barrack-master at that station, from the departure of Captain Brown until the arrival of Lieutenant Thomas, who has been recently appointed to succeed to that situation.

12. Captain Snodgrass, Assistant-Commissary, is directed to assume charge, temporarily, of the Commissariat duties in the Southern Concan; and Captain Gibson, Sub-Assistant Commissary, is directed to return to his station at the Presidency.

14. The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain W. K. Lester, of the Horse Artillery, to the situation of Commissary of Stores at Baroda.

Lieut. R. M. Cooke, 10th regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to act as Aid-de-Camp to Major General Cooke, during the time that Capt. Ogilvie may officiate as Provincial Major of Brigade to the Surat Division of the Army.

22. The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt. Frederick Roome, of the 10th regt. Native Infantry, to the situation of Superintending Officer of Cadets, in succession to Campbell, deceased. Date of appointment 1st March 1822.

April 6. Capt. and Brev. Major Samuel Goodfellow, of the Engineers, is appointed Superintending Engineer at the Presidency, Capt. Dickinson resuming his situation of Revenue Surveyor at Salsette.

10. The appointment made by Lieut. Col. Stanhope, on the 15th Feb. last, of Brevet Captain Sale, His Majesty's 17th Dragoons, to act as Major of Brigade during the absence of Lieut. Holland, upon Sick Certificate, is confirmed.

19. Lieut. Col. John Cunningham, 11th regt. N.I., is appointed to command the district of Candeish.

Lieut. T. C. Rybott, 2d regt. Light Cavalry, is appointed Line Adjutant at Dacca, from the 1st inst.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 82.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

April 19. Senior Major Kingston Egan to be Lieut. Col., vice Imhash, deceased. Date of rank 9th April 1822.

2d Regt. April 19. Lieut. G. J. Jameson to be Adjutant to 2d bat. from the 1st instant, in the room of Lieut. and Adjutant Spratt, to Europe on sick certificate.

3d Regt. April 10. Ensign David Carstairs to be Lieut., vice Matheson, deceased. Date of rank 23d March 1822.

6th Regt. April 12. Lieut. Fortune to be Interpreter to 1st bat. until further orders, on the monthly allowance of (62) sixty-two rupees.

7th Regt. March 14. Capt. E. M. Wood to take rank, vice Grindlay, retired. Date of rank 21st Dec. 1820.

Lieut. S. C. Spence to take rank, ditto. Date of rank 3d Jan. 1821.

Lieut. Richard Hutt to take rank, vice Durie, deceased. Date of rank 10th June 1821.

Brev. Capt. and Lieut. Henry Pottinger to be Captain of a company, vice Stewart, deceased. Date of rank 15th Oct. 1821.

Lieut. M. Thackthwaite to take rank, vice Pottinger, promoted. Date of rank 15th Oct. 1821.

Ensign George W. Oakes to be Lieut., vice C. B. Parker, deceased. Date of rank 4th Dec. 1821.

8th Regt. March 28. Lieut. C. R. U. Jones, of the 1st bat., is appointed Interpreter and Quarter Master to that battalion. Date of appointment 15th March 1822.

11th Regt. March 6. The following promotion to take place, vice Lieut. William Campbell, deceased; viz. Ensign Joseph Hale to be Lieut., vice Campbell, from the 1st of March 1822.

14. Capt. Robert William Gillum, and Lieut. Carlyle Clarke, who were promoted in the General Order 19th Jan. 1822, to take rank, vice Smith, deceased; date of rank 23d June 1821.

April 19. Sen. Capt. G. B. Brooks to be Major; Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) William Black to be Capt. of a Company; and Ensign John Beck to be Lieut., in succession to Egan, promoted. Date of rank 9th April.

12th Regt. March 27. Lieut. W. T. Allen, to be Adjutant to 2d bat.; date of appointment 1st April 1822.

2d Extra Bat. March 19. Lieut. G. Mackintosh, 11th regt. N. I., to be Interp. until further orders.

ARTILLERY.

March 14. Captain A. A. Auldjo to take rank, vice Breton, retired. Date of rank 8th March 1821.

Lieut. John Johnson to be Captain, vice Hardy, promoted; date of rank 14th May 1821.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

March 14. Brev. Lieut. Col. and Major of Engineers William Cowper having resigned on the 16th December 1818, prior to his promotion on the 1st of April 1819, his commission of Major to be cancelled, and Brev. Maj. and Capt. Robert Bentley to be promoted upon the augmentation in his stead, to Major in that corps; date of rank 1st April 1819.

Capt. Justinian Nutt, Lieut. John Jopp, and Ensign Samuel Hemming to take rank, vice Captain Cowper, retired; date of rank 17th Dec. 1818.

Lieut. John McLeod to take rank, vice Richards, deceased; date of rank 26th Jan. 1819.

Ensign Francis Outram's commission to be dated 6th April 1819.

Brev. Capt. and Lieut. Robert Gordon to be Captain on the augmentation; date of rank 1st April 1819.

Lieut. William Tate to take rank, vice Gordon, promoted; date of rank 1st April 1819.

Ensign Charles Waddington to be Lieut., vice Price, killed; date of rank 10th Nov. 1820.

April 5. Brev. Major and Sen. Capt. Thos. A. Cowper to be Major; Sen. Lieut. Thos. Remon to be Captain; and Sen. Ensign T. B. Jervis to be Lieut., in succession to Bentley, deceased: date of rank 1st April 1822.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

March 12. Messrs. Granville, John Griffith, and Benjamin Phillippson, having produced the covenants of their appointment as Assistant-Surgeons on this Establishment, they are admitted accordingly.

13. Assist. Surg. Todd to be Vaccinator in the Deckan Division.

Mr. Glen to be Assistant Surgeon to the Residency at Bushire.

Assist. Surg. Mack to be Surgeon to the Zillah of Ahmedabad.

28. Assist. Surg. Riach is appointed to the situation of Deputy Medical Storekeeper at the Presidency, and Assist. Surg. Scott to act in the situation until the arrival of Mr. Riach.

29. The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon E. Harrison to the situation of Vaccinator at the Presidency.

April 19. Assist. Surg. Chas. Dawe to be Surgeon, vice Aitkin, deceased; date of rank 16th April 1822.

22. Assist. Surg. Kennedy is appointed to act as Translator to the Baroda Residency until further orders.

MARINE APPOINTMENTS.

March 9. The Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Capt. G. Barnes a Member of the Marine Board.

11. Commander David McDonald having retired from the service on the 12th of Dec. 1820, and Capt. Henry Davidson on the 21st Feb. 1821, and the Hon. Court of Directors having ordered that Messrs. Arnold and Gwilt shall rank next below Lieut. George Minchin, and Mr. Denton next below Mr. Valentine E. Hoyle, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and alterations in the Marine:

First Lieut. D. Jones to be Commander; date of rank 12th Dec. 1820.

Second Lieut. Arnold to be a First Lieut. do. do.

Senior Midshipman Hutley to be a Second Lieut. vice Macdonald retired, do. do.

Second Lieutenant Gwilt (taking rank as ordered by the Hon. Court) to be First Lieut. do. 14th Dec. 1820.

Senior Midshipman Hawkins to be a Second Lieut. vice Arthur deceased, do. do.

Commander William Bruce to be a Junior Captain, do. 21st Feb. 1821.

First Lieut. Arrow to be a Commander, do. do.

Second Lieut. R. Reynold to be a First Lieut., do. do.

Senior Midshipman Edward Pratt to be a Second Lieut. vice Davidson, retired, do.

Second Lieut. H. Wyndham to be a First Lieut., do. 15th Aug. 1821.

Senior Midshipman V. Hoyle to be a Second Lieut. vice Robson, deceased, do. do.

Second Lieut. Greer to be a First Lieut. do. 4th Sept. 1821.

Senior Midshipman Denton to be a Second Lieut. vice Wright, deceased, do. do.

Commander Thomas Blast to be a Junior Captain, do. 9th Sept. 1821.

First Lieut. H. Hardy to be a Commander, do. do.

Second Lieut. F. Eleven to be a First Lieut., do. do.

Senior Midshipman J. Houghton to be a Second Lieut. vice Pruett, promoted, do. do.

FURLONGHS.

March 14. Lieut. J. G. Rorison, 2d bat. Madras Pioneers, is allowed to sea on sick certificate, with leave of absence for a period of eight months.

19. The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Ensign John Cooper, 1st bat. 3d regt. N.I., to proceed to England for one year on urgent private affairs.

27. Lieut. Spratt, 2d regt. N.I., to Europe, on sick certificate, for three years.

April 10. Capt. Wm. Ledlie, 19th regt. Bengal N.I., to sea for the recovery of his health.

19. Lieut. C. F. Elderton 1st bat. 2d regt. N.I., is allowed to Europe on sick certificate for three years from the date of his embarkation.

19. Lieut. J. B. Seely, 4th regt. N.I., attached to the Nagpore Troops, is allowed a furlough to sea on sick certificate, for a period of twelve months.

22. Capt. Thomas Pierce, 3d regt. N.I., and Lieut. H. C. Holland, of the 8th regt. N.I., to proceed to Europe on sick certificate, with leave of absence for a period of three years from the date of their embarkation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS.

We are requested by a friend at Kaira to insert the following account of the

Presentation of the Standards to the 3d Regt. of Bombay Light Cavalry.

This fine young regiment received their standards on Tuesday the 2d of April, from the hands of the distinguished officer under whose auspicious superintendence, aided by the real ability, and unceasing attention of their respective officers, the three regiments of Light Cavalry of this Presidency have attained their present excellence in discipline, field manœuvre, soldierlike appearance, and military prowess when called into action, as so gallantly displayed by the brilliant and successful conduct of the 1st regt. at Dwarka, and 2d at Lahaur, with the Field Detachments then under the personal command of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. Stanhope.

The line, consisting of the 2d troops Horse Artillery, H.M. 17th Dragoons, and 3d Light Cavalry, was formed in honour of the occasion about sunrise, and Lieut. Col. Stanhope appeared on parade shortly afterwards with the standards of the regt., escorted by an honorary guard from H.M. 17th Dragoons.

After the general salute, the Colonel proceeded towards the centre of the 3d Light Cavalry, and being met by Lieut.-Col. Dunbar and the standard-bearers of the regt., he thus expressed himself on presenting the standards:

"Lieut.-Col. Dunbar: On the eve of the departure of the 3d regiment of Light Cavalry from the district within my command, it affords me great satisfaction to place in its keeping these insignia, which in all ages and by all nations have been held sacred to the soldier's honour. History's page records innumerable instances of the devotedness with which heroes have defended their standards, even in the last convulsive agonies of death, and their tattered remains have been found wrapped round the bodies of those, the last drop of whose blood had re-crimsoned their faded shreds; and I cannot believe that the 3d regiment will be wanting in such chivalrous devotion, whenever its energies may be called forth in its country's cause, modelled as it has been after the 1st and 2d

regiments of Light Cavalry, whose gallantry it has been my pride to have witnessed."

On receiving the standards Lieut.-Col. Dunbar made the following reply:

"Lieut.-Col. Stanhope: That it should have fallen to my lot to receive the first standards of the 3d Light Cavalry will always be subject of great personal gratification to me, since it affords me the opportunity of thus publicly acknowledging the cordial co-operation and support of the officers under my command in the formation and discipline of the regiment, and of expressing the satisfaction that is felt by all ranks, at receiving from your hands these flattering tokens of the confidence reposed in them by Government.

"The delivery of colours or standards has ever been considered a proof of the efficiency of the regiment to which they are entrusted, and in this view it cannot but be satisfactory to us all to reflect, that we may now expect to share the honours of service with the rest of the army of this Presidency, should the ambition of any hostile power, or other cause, unhappily disturb the tranquillity that at present prevails in this quarter of the globe.

"It would not become me, in the situation in which I am now placed, to make any professions respecting the future conduct of the 3d Light Cavalry, but I trust I may be permitted to express an anxious but confident hope, that whenever the hour of trial shall arrive, it will be the earnest wish and endeavour of every individual of the regiment to prove, that the honour which has this day been conferred on it has not been misplaced."

The standards now moved towards the right under a royal salute from the Horse Artillery, and a general salute from the line, as they passed along the front to their respective posts in squadrons. The whole afterwards broke into open column and marched past.

The following District Orders were published on the departure of the 3d Light Cavalry, who commenced their march for the Deccan on the 4th instant:—

"*Camp Kaira, 4th April 1822.*—District Morning Orders, by Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. Stanhope.

"Lieut.-Col. Stanhope cannot allow the regiment to quit his command without expressing the sentiments he entertains of the unwearied attention which has been paid by Lieut.-Col. Dunbar, and the officers of the 3d Light Cavalry, owing to which that fine young regiment has been brought into so efficient a state, and he requests the Lieutenant-Colonel and the Officers will accept his warmest thanks for their zeal and attention. He also begs Lieut.-Col. Dunbar will be pleased to convey his thanks to the native officers, non-commis-

sioned officers, and men of the regiment." *Bom. Cour.* April 27.

FIRE AT SURAT.

We are sorry to state that an alarming fire broke out at Surat on the morning of Tuesday the 2d April, in the Rustumpoor suburb, near the Newsaree Gate. It commenced in a tin-maker's shop, and raged with great fury till the following morning. We are informed that nearly 2,000 houses of various descriptions were destroyed, property consumed to the extent of about five lacks of rupees, and two men burned, a pot-maker and a rice beater. — *Bom. Cour.* April 13.

BYCULLAH RACE-STAND.

The want of a race-stand suited to the long established celebrity of the Bombay races has hitherto been a matter of surprise and regret to the society of this Presidency. We have now to congratulate the public on the construction of one, which will be opened on New Year's day, in all respects worthy of the public spirit and liberality of this settlement; a building which will long hold a distinguished place among the admired edifices for which the Presidency of Bombay is beginning to acquire deserved celebrity, combining, as we conceive it does, with appropriate significance, some most approved specimens of the ancient, with the quiet chasteness of modern ornamental architecture.

The body of the building, in figure very nearly that of a square, consists of a principal floor supported by a rustic basement, from the north or principal entrance of which is projected a colonnade of the purest Grecian Doric, surmounted by a tastefully constructed iron balustrade, which encompasses the balcony, upon a level with the principal floor, and with which it immediately communicates by means of a longitudinal range of folding sashes.

The principal apartment, or assembly-room for the ladies, is forty-eight feet in length, by half as much in breadth, and extends the whole length of the north face; it is entered by a commodious landing-place at the middle, having an anti-chamber on each side, which also communicate with the principal apartment, each by a spacious mahogany door, with highly wrought entablature and surrounding architrave.

In this room, to whichever feature the attention of the spectator is directed, is pleasingly exemplified what may be effected under all the disadvantages against which an artist in this country has to contend, when unshackled scope is afforded for the display of genuine taste.

The pervading tint of the walls is

maiden's blush in unfolding oil colours, the unrivalled hue of which is relieved by tastefully proportioned compartments, and cornice of a dead white, covered by a neatly ornamented stucco ceiling. The finished panneling of the window apertures, medallions of foliage with which they are surmounted, harmony of inferior accessories, and scientifically directed workmanship, so conspicuous in every part of the detail of this admired edifice, justly entitle the gentleman under whose able superintendence it has been completed, in the astonishing space of little more than half a year, to a renewal of those acknowledgments, which were recently tendered to him in behalf of the Society at large, when the same superior taste and assiduous exertions were gratuitously displayed for the entertainment of this community.

With a like praiseworthy attention to the convenience of the Public have several important improvements been made to the race-course: such as widening the same, improved access for carriages, the erection of a neat and commodious stand for the judges, and defining, by means of durable posts and railings, the spaces requiring to be so distinguished for the customary purposes upon the ensuing week: for which considerateness, on the part of the gentlemen of the Turf Committee, it might argue an unbecoming indifference on our part, to allow the last publication which will issue from this year's press to go forth without a recorded acknowledgment of those praiseworthy efforts, to which the liberality of a British society will hardly be among the wanting stimuli for upholding encouragement.

With such an accommodation, which is also admirably adapted for dinner parties and balls on a limited scale, and for the assemblage of the whist and other clubs that exist in Bombay, we confidently anticipate the extension of every support and encouragement to an amusement, which is and always has been, at this Presidency, purely and essentially an innocent pastime, entirely free from any dangerous spirit "of a keen pursuit of the turf," and exclusively limited to objects of gentlemanly recreation.

The races commence with the new year, and we understand that great sport is expected. — *Bom. Cour.*, Dec. 29, 1821.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Feb. 10. Ships Caroline, Crawford, and Glenelg, Gover, from China.

11. Ships Royal Charlotte, Howell, from China; Cambrian, Weddell, from Manilla; and Carron, M'Carthy, from Calcutta.

March 2. Ship George Home, Telfer, from Portsmouth 10th Oct.

7. Ship Cornwall, Richardson, from China, Madras, and Ceylon.

28. Ship Hannah, Lamb, from London 25th Nov.

29. Ship Eliza, Frith, from Mauritius 10th Jan.

April 14. Ship Good Success, Poynton, from Calcutta 28th Feb.

18. Ship Bombay Merchant, Hill, from Bussorah.

24. Ship Hadlow, Craigie, from London 23d Oct.

Departures.

March 21. Ship Lord Castlereagh, to London.

23. Ship Mozapher, Hurst, to Calcutta.

31. Ship Eliza, Woodhead, to Calcutta.

April 2. Ship Sultan, Rogers, to Madras and Calcutta.

13. H. M. Ship Curlew, Dunlop, to Calcutta.

24. Ship Elizabeth, Keys, to Calcutta.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

From England: Maj. and Mrs. Goodfellow, Miss Goodfellow, and infant son of Maj. Goodfellow; Lieut. and Mrs. Mackintosh, and infant daughter of Lieut. Mackintosh; Wm. Nicol, Esq. and Lady; Jas. Nicol, Esq.; the Rev. and Mrs. Fyoo; Lieut. Cocke, 16th regt. N. I., Mrs. Cocke; Lieut. Greaves, 8th regt.; Mr. Daly, Miss Daly; Lieut. Arnold, Bombay Marine; Mr. Philipson and Mr. Griffiths, Assist. Surgs.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 6. Mrs. Kempt, of a son.

March 1. At Surat, the lady of H. H. Glass, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a son.

10. At Seroor, the lady of Capt. Stevenson, Horse Artl., of a daughter.

11. Mrs. Thomas Ferrar, of a daughter.

14. At the Parsonage, Kaira, the lady of the Rev. Samuel Payne, of a son.

16. The lady of Mr. Stephen John Cross, of twin daughters.

20. The lady of Lieut. Newhouse, of H. M.'s 63th regt., of a son.

— At Aurungabad, the Lady of Major C. I. Doveton, Bengal Infantry, of a daughter.

27. At the Residency, Bhooj, the lady of Capt. Thomas Morgan, commanding at Anjar, of a daughter.

April 8. At Seroor, the lady of Captain Johnson, Horse Artillery, of a son.

13. At Sholapoor, the lady of Ensign Samuel Athill, of a daughter.

17. At Poonah, the lady of Lieut. Col. O'Donoghue, H. M. 47th regt., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 7. At Thomas's Church, by the

Rev. H. Davies, the Rev. J. Hands, Missionary, to Miss Elizabeth Smyth.

April 10. At St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Mr. Davies, Capt. Thomas Backhouse, of H. M. 47th regt., to Eliza, elder daughter of Lieut. James Clarke, of the same corps, and commanding depôt of King's Troops, Bombay.

DEATHS.

Dec. 29. At Bushire, of a fever, Mr. Raymond Boudy, aged 27.

Jan. 31. Mr. Frederick James Jolliffe, late Master of the Boarding School at the Breach House, aged 28 years.

Feb. 19. At Cochín, on board the Partridge, the infant son of Robert Baxter, Esq., of the dysentery, aged four months.

March 3. At Colabah, Mrs. Ann Harrison, late wife of Sub-Conductor Thomas Harrison, aged 39 years.

19. At Sholapoor, Major Herne, of the 5th Madras Cavalry.

23. On board the Sarah, off Chawghut, Lieut. Charles Mathison, of the 1st bat. 3d Bombay N. I.

24. At Belvidere, at the age of 46, Charles Shubrick, Esq., of the Civil Service on this establishment.

26. Mrs. Hosannah Lucas Joseph, aged 18 years.

28. Sarah Elizabeth, the infant daughter of Mr. Thos. Ferrar, aged 18 days.

31. Major Robert Bentley, of the Engineers, much esteemed and regretted by those who enjoyed his friendship and acquaintance.

— Mr. Benjamin Collier, formerly Commandant of Sion Fort, on this island, who served in the King and Hon. Company's Service upwards of fifty years, with ability, esteem, and respect.

April 1. At Surat, of a lingering illness, Mrs. Marian Catchatoor, aged about 60 years, leaving an aged mother, a brother, and a son, to deplore her irreparable loss.

2. Louisa, daughter of Lieut. Robson, B. E. Regiment, aged seven months.

3. At Surat, in the 56th year of his age, Mr. Stephanoise Petrouse Gregore.

8. At Mallegaum, Lieut. Col. William Imlach, C.B., commanding in Candesh, aged 42 years.

DANISH INDIA.

DISTURBANCES AT TRANQUEBAR.

By letters from Madras, Pondicherry, and other parts, intelligence has been received of disturbances of a very serious nature having taken place at the Danish Settlement of Tranquebar. According to our information, it originated in some imprudent and impolitic measures adopted by some servants under the Danish Government at that Settlement, who had granted to Tirumuddy Setty, an opulent

native of low caste, all the privileges which belong exclusively to the higher caste, and should therefore, according to the established custom of the country, and fixed opinion or prejudice of the natives, be exercised only by those who are of what is commonly called the Right-hand caste.

We are sorry to learn that this popular tumult even went so far, that several godowns filled with valuable goods were set on fire by the natives, and property destroyed to a considerable amount. In consequence of these violent proceedings, the Government were at last compelled to lessen their dignity so far as to disgrace the low-caste man, that had been so unwisely elevated, by recalling the privileges granted to him. But, not satisfied with this point being conceded to them, the natives boldly and peremptorily demanded the dismissal of Mr. Kosfoed and Mr. Lorentz, two officers employed under the Danish Government at that place, who are complained against as having given rise to the disturbance, by granting the unusual privileges already alluded to, to Tirumuddy Setty. Although the letters do not explicitly state, it is to be inferred that the object of the natives, in committing these outrages, was merely to intimidate the Government into a revocation of those honours granted to Tirumuddy, which were so inconsistent with their ideas of the proper gradations of rank and due subordination among men of inferior origin.

We are happy to be able to add that, according to the latest accounts, tranquillity had been again restored, chiefly owing to the prudent and efficacious measures adopted by Mr. Ratlig, Judge and Magistrate at that place; and the complete confidence the native population have in him, give reason to hope that the peace of the settlement will not be again disturbed. It is added that the European inhabitants suffered considerable inconvenience during these disturbances, from their native servants having completely deserted them for several days.—*Col. John Bull.*

CEYLON.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

INQUESTS.

Proclamation. In the name of his Majesty George the Fourth, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith.

We, the Honourable Major-General Sir Edward Barnes, Knight Commander of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Lieut. Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the British Settlements and Territories in the Island of Ceylon with the Dependencies thereof, do hereby

proclaim and command, that whenever any man, woman, or child shall come to his or her death, in the Kandyan provinces, by violence, accident, or of a sudden, or unexpectedly, or the body of any such person shall be found dead without its being known how such person came by his or her death, it shall be binding on every person who may first discover the same to make known the circumstance immediately to the nearest Agent of Government, Chief or Headman of a district, village, or department.

And such Chief or Headman shall forthwith repair to the spot where the dead body is, and make diligent inquiry to discover the cause of the death of the deceased, and to trace and apprehend any person or persons who may be charged or suspected of having caused the said death; and shall also, within an hour from receiving the information, report the circumstance to the nearest Agent of Government, and await his orders as to the disposal of the corpse.

And the Agent of Government to whom such information is conveyed shall go to the spot himself, except it be above forty miles distance from his residence; and shall, if the deceased shall be an European or Burgher, or a native soldier or camp follower, or native of the maritime provinces, summon a Jury of at least nine Europeans and Burghers, if it is possible to do so, and proceed in their presence to inquire, by evidence and otherwise, on the view of the body, unless it is beyond the distance above stated, into the cause of the death of the deceased, and shall record the evidence; and the finding of the Jury, or of the majority thereof, as to the cause and manner of the death of the deceased, and by whom it was occasioned, and send the same, signed by himself and the Jurors, to the Judicial Commissioner in Kandy, and use every means in his power to apprehend any person charged or suspected of having caused the death of the deceased.

If it is impossible to assemble a Jury of Europeans and Burghers, the inquiry into the cause of the death shall be conducted by and before the Agent himself; who shall record his own opinion, and transmit the same and the evidence as before directed.

If the deceased be a Candyan, the Agent shall call in three or five Native Chiefs or Headmen as assessors, if procurable immediately, to take the inquest afore-directed.

And no dead body, found under the circumstances herein first mentioned, shall be buried, burnt, or otherwise put aside, without the previous sanction of the nearest Agent of Government.

And any Chief, Headman, or other person contravening or neglecting to obey this Proclamation, shall be liable to fine and imprisonment.

Given at Colombo, in the said Island of Ceylon, the twenty-fourth day of January,

in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

By the Lieut. Governor's Command,

(Signed) GEORGE LUSIGNAN,
Sec. Kand. Prov.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

*Minute by his Excellency the Governor.—
Chief Secretary's Office, Colombo, Feb.
7th, 1822.*

In consequence of instructions from the Right. Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the following arrangements will take place in the Civil Service of this Island on the 1st day of March next, before which time the several officers concerned therein will arrange, at their mutual convenience, and after reference to Government, for the transfer of their departments to each other.

The duties of Comptroller General of Customs will be transferred to and performed by the Hon. the Commissioner of Revenue.

The departments of Vice Treasurer and Paymaster General will be separated, and the charge of the Stamp Office will be transferred to the Vice Treasurer; the Paymaster General conducting all duties of the Pay department, civil as well as military, and including the pay of the King's troops, as Deputy of the Right Hon. the Paymaster General in England.

The duties of the Accountant General's department will be conducted by the Auditor General.

By his Excellency's Command,

(Signed) JOHN RODNEY,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 9. Capt. Forbes Champagne to be Private Secretary to his Exc. the Governor.

David Stark, Esq. to be Collector of Revenue and Customs for the District of Batticaloa.

John Deane, Esq. to be Paymaster General.

J. Price, Esq. and Samuel W. P. Johnston, Esq., of his Majesty's Ceylon Civil Establishment, to do duty as Extra Assistants in the Chief Secretary's office, until further orders.

The Hon. J. W. Carrington, Esq. to be Vice Treasurer and Commissioner of Stamps.

H. A. Marshall, Esq. to be Auditor and Accountant General.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

STAFF.

Feb. 2. His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned officers being appointed to the personal staff of Lieut.

General Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B., commanding the Forces:—

Lieut.-Colonel George Marlay (Capt. half-pay 14th Foot) to be Military Secretary.

Capt. Forbes Champagne, 20th Foot, to be Aide-de-Camp.

Lieut. Matthew Sample, 28th Foot, to be Aide-de-Camp.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OPENING OF THE NEW BRIDGE OVER THE HINGOO OYAH.

We have received from a correspondent the following account of an entertainment given on a bridge lately built in the four Korles, and which we have been requested to give place to in our columns.

On Monday morning last a party of gentlemen left Kandy for the four Korles, to celebrate the opening of the new bridge over the Hingoo Oyah. Report had spoken highly in favour of this new structure, but the idea formed upon the report, fell far short of the impression made on every one by the first view of the bridge itself, which had been tastefully ornamented in the native style for the occasion.

On the party's arrival at the spot they found Captain Gordon, the accredited Agent of Government, attended by the Mohottalles, Koralles, and the petty Chiefs of Galboda Korle, waiting their arrival. The time before breakfast was devoted to an examination of the structure of this fine and useful work; the situation of the bridge (about a quarter of a mile below the village of Ganeytene) is most happily chosen and conveniently circumstanced; here the stream passes through between two solid masses of rock, which are about seventy feet apart; and immediately in the middle of the stream is a large rock, rising several feet above the ordinary current of the water; but as this stream, which in dry weather is a mere rivulet, receives all the torrents that rush, on the fall of heavy rain, from the lofty range of mountains in the east, extending from the Balane Pass southward for three or four miles beyond the Kadugannawe Pass, it is subject to the astonishing rise, and that frequently in a few hours, of from fourteen to eighteen feet. To place the bridge beyond the reach of such impetuous floods, a pillar of solid masonry has been raised on the central rock, and the height of the side rocks has been in like manner added to, so as to raise the bridge about twenty feet above the common stream; over these supports is thrown the bridge, of seventy-five feet in length, and sixteen feet wide, constructed of such substantial materials as must defy the wasting tooth of time for many years. The beams, which are of very large dimen-

sions, are of iron-wood and other most durable sorts of timber, and the whole is strongly planked with jack-wood. There is a handsome railing along each side, with seats between it and the carriage way: but, what is most striking and novel, the bridge has an excellent substantial roof, raised upon handsome pillars of fourteen feet high, so that the largest waggon, or even a mail-coach, might pass under it, along the bridge, with the greatest facility. It is unnecessary to observe what an advantage this roof must be to the durability of the structure: but it gives the appearance of a handsome house, and to this purpose it was applied on the present occasion.

It would be an unpardonable omission not to notice, that the Public is entirely indebted, for this excellent and most useful work, to the accredited Agent in the four Korles, who by his zeal, and a dexterously politic operation on native feeling, had the whole erected without any expense to Government, by a voluntary exertion of the petty chiefs of Galboda Korle. There had been a bridge upon the same plan, but of smaller dimensions, erected through Capt. Gordon's exertions, by the petty chiefs and people of Belligal Korle, over a small stream in that quarter of the district: a delicate reference to this excited the emulation of the chiefs and people of Galboda Korle, who were determined to excel their neighbours, and the structure above described has been the result.

After the party had been gratified with an examination of the bridge, they sat down to an elegant breakfast, provided by the architect on the bridge itself, and before breakfast was over a set of Bera-ways had got their tight-ropes placed at the end of the bridge, where three damsels of that caste shewed their agility on the ropes with much grace and effect. At this time the 1st Adikar, who is Dessave of the four Korles, arrived to pay his respects to the Authorities present; and after an hour's entertainment by the light-footed damsels, the Mohottales, Koralles and petty Chiefs were assembled on the bridge, when a suitable acknowledgment was made and compliments paid them, with reference to this monument of their attachment to Government, and of the readiness the Chiefs of the four Korles had ever evinced to forward the views and plans of Government for the improvement of the country. At this mark of approbation they expressed themselves much gratified.

This ceremony being over, most of the party proceeded to Fort King, where they spent the afternoon, and in the evening returned to the bridge, where a new scene presented itself: two rows of lamps were placed along the road at each end of the bridge, which led to the triumphal arches, that were handsomely lighted up with Ola

lamps. The bridge itself was now elegantly and tastefully fitted up as a banquetting-room, which was closed with talpats and white cloth on both sides. The party was by this time augmented by the arrival of several gentlemen from Kandy and other parts of the country, and about seven o'clock the whole sat down to a sumptuous entertainment. During dinner a set of Kandyan dancers displayed their graceful attitudes and movements at one end of the bridge, while the other end was occupied by the delightful band of H.M.'s 16th regiment. When the cloth was removed, and the King, the Lieutenant-Governor, and one or two other toasts were given, Colonel Tolley stood up and proposed the health of our worthy and respected host, which he prefaced with a short speech, in which he paid some handsome and well-merited compliments to Captain Gordon, and most justly observed that no greater or more convincing proof could be required of his zeal and efficiency as an agent of Government, than the edifice they were now sitting in. This toast was received and drank with great applause.

To this Captain Gordon made a handsome reply, in which he declined accepting the whole of the merit that had been attributed to him, and requested that the greater share of it might be given to his interpreter and the Chiefs, who had by their zealous exertions mainly assisted in the construction of the edifice, which had been completed in the short space of three months. After this, many other toasts, suited to the occasion, were given, the band playing well selected airs to each. The ceremony of naming the bridge was then gone through, a libation wine was made, and the appropriate name of "Gordon Bridge" was given to the structure. The company again sat down to table, where the most perfect harmony and hilarity prevailed until a late hour, when, at the dictate of prudence, who had never ceased to preside during the evening, the whole company got up and the festivities of the evening ceased, leaving an universal feeling of satisfaction in the breast of every one, and admiration at the tasteful arrangements that had been made for their entertainment. The tables were now removed and the bridge converted into a sleeping apartment, when the whole party with light hearts, were lulled to repose by the sweet rippling of the stream beneath.

—*Ceylon Gaz. Feb. 2.*

PENANG.

By the arrival of the Earl Kellie from the eastward, as noted in the shipping page, we have received a letter from Penang dated March 15, of which the following are extracts.

"The Siamese are still at Quidah, and

the Rajah of that place is still here. They have fitted out about twenty China small fast-sailing junks to cruise against all the Pegue trade coming to our port, so they will greatly injure our trade. Mr. Marsden and Mr. Light both stated that they have no rights south of 7° north; and time will shew if it be good policy to allow them to subdue the Malay Peninsula. The only independent Rajahs now left are the Rajahs of Perak, Salangor, Tringone, Pahang and Colantin."

It is said here that the Portuguese factory now at Bancoek has instigated them to conquer all the Malay States, saying, if they do not do so, that the English and Dutch will. We have much too few troops here, and ought to have at least fifty more to protect the property and lives of our inhabitants against the Siamese, who can send fifty thousand men to Quidah when they please. They now feel themselves strong, as they have been a rising nation ever since 1760, when they were conquered by the Birmahs; and when we first got Penang, they were not able to oppose it, though they were not pleased at the gift to Mr. Light by the late King of Quidah.—*Cal. Jour.* April 3.

Malay Pilgrims.—The Ahamadie sailed from Penang on the 2d Jan. with three hundred Malay pilgrims on board for Mecca.

MALACCA.

Accounts have been received of the arrival of the John Adam, at Malacca, on Sunday the 13th Jan., where Mr. Crawford and the gentlemen of the mission to Siam had landed, and experienced the most flattering and hospitable reception from the Governor and the public Authorities at Malacca.

We have also received an account of a large and splendid party given by the Governor of the settlement, consisting of a ball and supper, at which Mr. Crawford and suite were present, and were distinguished by the most marked urbanity and cordiality. Among the toasts which were given on that occasion, the following have been kindly furnished to us:

"The King of the Netherlands."—*Three times three.*

"The King of England."—*Ditto.*

"His Excellency Baron Van der Capellen."—*Ditto.*

"The Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings."—*Ditto.*

By Mr. Crawford.—"The Governor of Malacca, and all the officers of his Netherlands' Majesty who know, as he does, how to reconcile their duty to their country with liberality and hospitality towards other nations."—*Ditto.*

Mr. Timmerman Thysen then proposed the health of Mr. Crawford; and
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success to the mission entrusted to him by the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, in which, from the Marquis's well known liberal views, he felt confident in stating that every European nation, and above all the Dutch, were deeply interested."—*Ditto.*

"The commandant and officers of the garrison."—*Ditto.*

"Colonel Denman and the navy."—*Ditto.*

The John Adam left Malacca on the 16th inst.—*Penang Gaz.*, Jan. 26.

SINGAPORE.

Mr. Crawford's Embassy.—By the arrival of the brig Indus, Capt. Day, from Singapore and Siam, we learn that the embassy under Mr. Crawford had reached the first place, and that the persons accompanying it were all well at the date of her departure, the 2d of February. One letter that we have seen mentions that the state of affairs in Siam, was tranquil, and highly favourable to the success of the embassy; another mentions that the Siamese were going to war with the Birmahs, and that as to the English mission, their jealousy would oppose many obstacles to its progress. Of this we are persuaded, that whatever can be accomplished by zeal and ability, will be effected by the able individual to whom it is entrusted.—*Beng. Hurk.*

Dreadful Fire.—Accounts have been received via Malacca, stating that a dreadful fire had broke out at Singapore, which consumed a very extensive portion of the native houses and shops in the town, and was attended with very serious consequences in the loss of property. The loss of one individual alone is estimated at 25,000 dollars.—*Penang Gaz.*

COCHIN-CHINA.

It is reported, that an officer of inferior rank, charged with dispatches from the Birman Government, came to these parts in one of the junks of last season, and sailed from Penang in the same for Rangoon, with the ostensible view of trade, but really to open certain negotiations with his Burmanic Majesty's Government, relative to the war now carrying on between the Siamese and Burmans. The particular object of these negotiations, it is said, is in the first place to proffer the military assistance of his Majesty Ming-ming to the Burmans, in order to an entire conquest of Siam; and that finally, when the Burman troops are drawn out of their own country, the Cochin-Chinese may rush into Burmah, and seize upon it; and thus, at once, make themselves masters of the Kingdom of Ava and Siam! This latter part of the object has, certainly, enough of the marvellous

in it; too much a great deal for our credence. However, with respect to the reality of certain negotiations (whatever they may be) between the two Governments, we have no doubt.

His Majesty Ming-ming is represented as more wishful to cultivate intercourse with foreign nations than Kealung, his predecessor; and has, it is said, with a view to encourage foreign commerce, reduced the duties on the measurement of strange vessels about ten taels per foot. He had expressed his high satisfaction with various British manufactures, which had been carried home by the junks from Pulo Pinang, Malacca, &c. Opium, of which the chief consumption is in Tung-king, and in certain high-land districts up the country, is reported as selling commonly at a hundred per cent. profit. A certain species of dropsy is represented as prevailing in these high-land districts, particularly among the miners, and of which opium, they say, is the preventive and cure.—*Indo-Chinese Gleaner*.

PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.

It is well known that an independent colony has been formed in Pitcairn's Island, in the Pacific Ocean, by the mutineers of the *Bounty*, commanded by Captain Bligh, and that the only population of the island consists of the mutineers and their descendants, by some Otaheitan females they had married. The following particulars respecting this interesting colony are from the private Journal of the American whaler-ship *Russell*, Capt. Arthur, of New Bedford:—

March 8, 1822.—Lat. 24° 30' S. long. 129° 25' W.; light airs from S.E. steering S.W. by S. and S.S.W.; at midnight hove to; at daylight saw Pitcairn's Island, bearing S. by E. seven or eight leagues off; stood for it, and when we were within about three or four miles of the shore, were boarded by the most interesting crew of young men that we had ever seen; at noon we lay a-heck near the land. From all I had otherwise read and learned respecting the inhabitants of Pitcairn's Island, induced me to have the following notice posted up in the fore-part of our ship, before we had any communication with the Islanders:—

"It is the impression of the *Russell*'s owners, that the most part of her company were from respectable families, and it is desirable that their conduct towards the Islanders should verify the opinion. As this Island has been hitherto but little frequented, they will be less susceptible of fraud, than a more general intercourse with the world would justify. It is desired that every officer and man will abstain from all licentiousness in word or deed; but will treat them kindly, courteously, and with

the strictest good faith. As profane swearing has become an unfashionable thing, even on board a man of war, it is quite time it were laid aside by whalers, particularly at this time. As these Islanders have been taught to adore their Maker, and are not accustomed to hear His name blasphemed, they were shocked with horror when they heard some of the crew of an American ship swear, and said it was against the laws of their God, their country, and their conscience."

Ship *Russell*, March 9.—Pleasant weather; at two P.M.; went on shore, accompanied by Captain Arey, in his boat; as the Islanders' boat wanted repairing, we took her on deck, and before the next morning had her done, to the grateful satisfaction of our new friends. The Islanders went on shore in one of our boats; Capt. Arey, taking five, and we the other five. Our landing was effected much easier under the skilful direction of our new pilots, than could otherwise have been done.

Previous to leaving the ship, bread and butter was put on the table, and they were invited to eat: but they refused, alleging that it was their fast day; however, after some importunity, and inquiry whether I thought it would be any harm to them, and being assured in the negative, they partook, though slightly, and not till after they had implored a blessing. And after their repast was finished, a hymn and prayer were offered up with great devotional propriety.

On our landing, the Hill of Difficulty was to be ascended: a job I could not myself have performed in less than two or three hours; it was done in much less time with the assistance of a steady young man named Robert Young, who helped me almost every step. When we arrived at the top, we appeared to be at least 300 feet above the surface of the water; having gone up a zigzag path, the boat appeared almost directly under us. We were then met by the venerable Governor, John Adams, who was attended by most of the women and children of the Island, and were welcomed to their shores in the most artless, yet dignified manner. After resting awhile, we were then invited to the village, about half a mile distant, through groves of cocoa-nut and other trees of a large growth, which made an excellent shade. Although we came to the village, which was situated on a gentle declivity, with a sufficient distance between the houses for the drying and bleaching of their cloth, the beautiful prospect, regularity, and neatness of the houses, with the joyous and double welcome of its truly hospitable inhabitants, made the spot enchanting. Soon after our arrival a dinner was served up, consisting of two roast pigs, fowls, yams, and plantains; but, as they declined partaking with us, on ac-

count of its being their fast-day, we concluded to wait till near sundown, at which time they would be at liberty to join us; and when they thought it seasonable, we all sat down together, but not till the chief of our kind entertainers had asked a blessing in a very impressive manner. The return of thanks appeared not less impressive on the minds of the little community, who were like olive branches around the family table.

After spending the evening—if not the feast of reason, at least we had the flow of soul—beds were prepared for Captain Arey and myself; and J. Adams, having taken a bed in the same chamber, though it was not in his own house, we conversed till midnight. Early in the morning, our kind female friends were actively employed getting breakfast for us, which was ready by seven o'clock; consisting of fowls boiled with yams, which made an excellent soup, it was good, and we ate heartily. For our dinner we were treated with baked pigs and roasted goats, with a large quantity of yams, plantains, &c. Our people were equally well provided for. At three o'clock I returned to the shore, to go on board, receiving the same kind attention in descending the mountain which was paid when going up it. We got into our boats with feelings of gratitude, which I was unable to express, towards these good people, but not till they made me promise to come on shore again before we left the island.

10th, 11th, and 12th.—Still lying off and on, a part of the crew on shore, relieving each other by turns. On the 12th I again went on shore, and was received and treated with every attention. Before noon I returned on board, after taking a more affectionate leave than I ever did any where except my home. I was accompanied on board by John Adams, Dolly Young, and Mary Ann Christian. Having received from them a supply of young cocoa-nuts and fowls, and made such presents as they wished for, and we could spare from the ship's stores, we gave them a part of a bolt of light duck, one axe, two hatchets, four boat knives, a bag of bread, a few bottles of wine, a roll of old canvass, a little grindstone, and a watch. Having now accomplished the business for which we came, our friends, after wishing us a good voyage and safe return home, went on shore. Capt. Arey not having finished watering, concluded to stay another day or two, and was anxious for us to stay till he was ready, but I was unwilling to lose more time.

Before we leave Pitcairn's Island, it will not be improper to make a few observations. The time and manner of its colonization are to most general readers well known. John Adams and six Otaheitan women are all that is left of the

Bounty. Forty-nine have been born on the island, two of whom are dead, which leave fifty-three persons on the island, now all in good health, without a single exception. There are about eleven active young men, who are ready and willing at all times to assist a ship's crew in procuring wood and water, or any thing else the island affords. J. Adams assures us, and from what we ourselves saw we have no reason to disbelieve him, that the island was inhabited before themselves, but at what period it is difficult to conjecture. They found, after their arrival, many places where houses had stood, burying-places, and images representing a human figure, with other indubitable marks that they were not the first possessors of Pitcairn's Island. It is, however, certain, that the aborigines left it at no recent period, as the trees growing on the house-spots could not have arrived to their present size in less than 100 years, perhaps 500. The land is high, and may be seen twelve or fifteen leagues: its coast free of dangers; winds variable, which make it easy to lie off and on. The town is situate on the north side of the island, rather nearest the west end; the houses may be seen three or four leagues off by a ship coming from the north.

Pitcairn's, lat. $25^{\circ} 3' S.$ by acct. $26^{\circ} 41'$; long. $130^{\circ} 22' W.$ by acct. $128^{\circ} 52'.$ —Henderson's, lat. $24^{\circ} 26'$; long. $128^{\circ} 30 W.$

PERSIAN GULF.

Bussorah.—We have seen a letter from Bussorah, dated the 16th of December, which mentions that the Resident, by orders received from the Government at Bombay, had struck the British flag in that quarter, and was about to pass over to Graen, on the east side of the Euphrates. His stay at Graen would be uncertain, even though the Pasha were to agree to the terms transmitted to him for acceptance, and could not take place until the articles received the approval of the Bombay Government. Should the Pasha not agree to the terms, his answer will be dispatched to Bombay without loss of time, and a strict blockade, it is said, will be the consequence. In the meantime an embargo will take place.—*Cal. Jour.*

Kishma.—The force stationed on the island of Kishma, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Kennett, has been removed by that officer from Kishma to Sallack, a station a little to the northward.

The Artillery, Bombay European Regiment, and Pioneers were embarked on board the Hon. Company's cruisers on the 1st February at Kishma, and anchored at Sallack on the 3d; part of the 2d or Marine Battalion 12th regiment, landed on the 14th February, and on the 1st March the

whole of the troops, with the exception of two companies 2d bat. 12th regiment had safely landed at the new cantonment, and the small remainder of the force was daily expected to arrive.

Sufficient time had not elapsed to enable the commanding officer to report whether the change would realize his expectations

of benefit in the health of the troops; amongst the Europeans an improvement had taken place, but amongst the native troops sickness had latterly rather increased: this unfavourable circumstance is ascribed, however, to the fatigue and exposure consequent on the removal.—*Bom. Cour.*, March 16.

Home Intelligence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RIGHT HON. GEORGE CANNING.

His Majesty has been pleased to nominate the Right Hon. George Canning one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; and it has not yet been determined who is to succeed him in his late appointment of Governor-General of India.

APPOINTMENTS.

Sir G. Lowry Cole has been appointed Governor of the Mauritius.

Major Edward Hay, Commandant of the Hon. the East-India Company's Depot at Chatham, is ordered to have the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, during the period of his being so employed.

In our last number the appointment of Major Smyth ought to have stood thus:

"Major Henry W. Carmichael Smyth, of the Bengal Engineers, to be Resident Superintendent at the Company's Military Seminary, *pro temp.*"

GENERAL EXPORT OF CINNAMON FROM CEYLON.

The Colonial Agent for the Island of Ceylon has given notice, that it is the intention of the Government to allow the general export from the island of Cinnamon in any vessel and to any place, whatsoever, provided the same shall have been purchased from the Government Stores; and it is intended to hold public sales of that article by auction, on the first Monday of every month, at the Export Warehouse (or any more convenient place, of which due notice will be given) at Colombo.

The first monthly sales will be held on the first Monday in December next; and the quantity which will be exposed for sale at each sale will probably be about fifty thousand pounds.

The Cinnamon will be assorted into three sorts: first, second, and third; and embalmed in bales of one hundred pounds; and the lots put up will be of five bales in a lot.

The article is to be paid for in ready money, in the currency of the island or in specie, which will be received at the current exchange of the day at Colombo.

The purchaser of each lot will be fur-

nished with a license in duplicate, stating the quantity and quality of the Cinnamon, and certifying it was purchased from Government, and entitling the holder to export the Spice free of all duty. These licenses will be transferable, and when the article is to be shipped the licenses are to be produced in duplicate to the Commissioner of Revenue, to be endorsed by him with the name of the ship, and port to which it is to be shipped from Colombo, which will be the only port of the Island whence shipments will be allowed.

The exporter will deposit the duplicate of the license in the Custom-House, retaining the original, to be produced if required at the Custom House in England.

Any Cinnamon exported, or attempted to be exported, without licenses, will be confiscated, and the person exporting or attempting to export it will be liable to a fine of three hundred rix-dollars for each pound.

The retail of Cinnamon in the Island will continue under the restrictions already enacted, as do all penalties against the sale, as possession of the same by persons not licensed.

SHIPS STATIONED FOR INDIA AND CHINA.

On the 25th ult. a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when the undermentioned ships, taken up for the ensuing season, were thus stationed, viz.

For Bengal and China.—General Kyd, Captain Alexander Nairne; Hythe, Capt. J. P. Wilson; Windsor, Captain Thomas Haviside; Kent, Captain Henry Cobb; Royal George, Captain Charles S. Timins.

For Madras and China.—Atlas, Capt. Charles O'Mayne; Kellie Castle, Capt. Edward L. Adams.

For Bombay and China.—Inglin, Capt. Samuel Serle; Herefordshire, Captain William Hope; Farquharson, Captain William Cruikshank; Sealeby Castle, Captain David Newall; Waterloo, Capt. Richard Alsager.

For St. Helena, Bombay, and China.—Bridgewater, Captain William Mitchell.

For St. Helena, Bencoolen, and China.—Repulse, Captain John Paterson.

For China direct.—Vansittart, Captain W. H. C. Dalrymple.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Sept. 9. Liverpool. Ship *Albion*, Swainson, from Bengal.—*Passengers*: Mrs. Sage and child; Miss Daggers; Mr. Summers; Mrs. Summers and three children; Miss Dhone; Major Watson, 14th regt.; Capt. Davis, 20th N.I.

12. Gravesend. Ship *Sophia*, Reynolds, from Bengal, Cape, and St. Helena.—*Passengers*: Mrs. Reynolds; Capt. Gowan, Bengal Estab.; Mrs. Gowan, Dr. Owen, Madras Estab.; Mrs. Owen; Miss Owen; Capt. W. Clarke, late of the Fame; Mrs. Clark; Rev. Mrs. Banks and child; Capt. Edes, Lieut. Yates; Mr. Boys, two Misses Molesworth, two Misses Nicholl.

11. Deal. Ship *Britannia*, Luke, from Madras.—*Passengers*: Mr. Betham, Madras Army; Mrs. Betham; Miss Betham; Miss Arrow; Miss Britten; Capt. Thorpe, Madras Army.

14. Falmouth. Ship *Rockingham*, Waugh, from Bombay, 29th April.—*Passengers*: Mrs. Bazett, Doveton and two children; Mr. Moyle, Mrs. Moyle and two children; Mrs. Stevens and three children; Capt. Balle, Madras Army; Dr. Maccurdy; Lieut. Dundee; Lieut. Cooper; Lieut. Elderton, from St. Helena; Mr. James Hamilton.

Departures.

Sept. 10. Deal. Ship *Milford*, Horwood, for Bombay, having Sir Edward West, Recorder of Bombay, and family, on board.

19. Gravesend. Ship *Triumph*, Crosley, for Bombay.

20. Ship *Resource*, Fenn, for Madras and Bengal.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 18. At Francis Plain, St. Helena, the lady of Lieut. J. W. Torbett, of the St. Helena Regt., of a daughter.

Aug. 23. At Cleasby, Yorkshire, the lady of Captain Wray, of the E. I. C. Bengal Military Service, of a son.

Sept. 24. The lady of Lieut.-Col. Hogg, of the Hon. East-India Company's Service, of a daughter.

Lately. At Rennes, in France, the lady of Capt. George W. Gibson, of the East-India Company's Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 18. William Alder, Esq., of Goswell street Road, to Mrs. Jane Sinderby Coppin, widow of the late Capt. Edmond Coppin, of Lady Banks East-India-man.

Sept. 11. At Alledsey, near Coventry, Capt. R. Alsager, of the Hon. East-India Company's ship *Waterloo*, to Miss E. B. Lloyd, eldest daughter of Richard Lloyd, Esq., of the former place.

16. At Cheltenham, by the Rev. Chas.

Jervis, Capt. Robert Deane, late of the Hon. Company's Bombay Marine, to Maria, sister of Capt. William Maughan, late of the same Service.

21. At the Foundling Hospital Chapel, Cork, by the Rev. H. Cole, Capt. Robert Gramshaw, of the Bengal Artillery, to Sophia, second daughter of Benjamin Bunn, Esq., Paymaster of the 39th Regt.

24. At Cheltenham, Patrick Wallace, Esq., Commander of the Orient East-Indian, to Jane, only daughter of Colonel Sir John Sinclair, of Dunbeath, Bart.

DEATHS.

July 8. At the age of 29, lost in a storm, off Visregia, on the coast of Italy, Edward E. Williams, Esq., of the Fusiliers, youngest son of the late Capt. John Williams, of the Hon. East-India Company's Bengal Infantry.

Aug. 21. In Northumberland, aged 90, Robert Storey, M.D., many years resident at Madras, where he was Physician to the Nabob of Arcot.

Sept. 4. At Walthamstow, in the 78th year of her age, Mrs. Money, relict of William Money, Esq., of that place, formerly a Director of the East-India Company, and an elder brother of the Trinity House.

7. At the residence of her mother, Mrs. Brown, Mead Lodge, Hunsdown, Herts, Marion, lady of Captain J. K. Forbes, East-India Company's Service.

9. At his house in Hereford Street, Lieut. General Sir Hildebrand Oakes, Bart., K.G.C.B. Lieut. General of the Ordnance, and Colonel of the 52d regt. of Foot. He is succeeded in the Baronetcy by his only brother (now Sir Henry), a Lieut. General in the East-India Company's Army on the Bombay Establishment.

14. At Kennington, Matthew Sharp-house, Esq., of the East-India House.

LONDON MARKETS.

Friday, September 27.

COTTON.—The purchases by private contract since our last are too limited to report. The India Sale this morning attracted much attention; it consisted of 16,695 bags. The *Surats* sold at a reduction of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. a $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb.; the *Bengals* were chiefly taken in.

SUGAR.—The demand for *Muscovades* this week has been steady and considerable; the prices are without alteration. The request for Foreign Sugars continues general and extensive.

forenoon, 357 bags Bengal Sugars sold, fine yellow to ordinary white 29s. a 33s. 6d.

COFFEE.—The public sales this week have not been extensive; the good and fine middling descriptions went off rather lower; the ordinary descriptions at rather higher prices.

SPICES.—Mace has been enquired after and must be stated at an improvement.—Pepper and all other East-India Spices continue heavy.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1821-22.

When sailed.	Ships.	Managing Quarters.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Passengers.	Destinations.	To be about.	To be in Down.
REGULAR SHIPS.												
4 Dec.	4 Earl of Balcarross	Company's Ship	Peter Cameron	Timot. Smith	W. Longcroft	Alexander Bell	Fr. G. Moore	Henry Annot	John D. Smith	Bombay & China	1821.	1821.
4 Jan.	1 Sir David Scott	1300 Joseph Hare	William Hunter	John A. Treen	Pat. Lindray	John Vincent	John Moore	Nath. Grant	J. W. Hodson	Madras & China	11 Oct.	1 Dec.
10 Dec.	3 Thomas Cochrane	1334 S. Majoribanks	Alex. Christie	Thos. Addison	Flimer Phillips	Arth. Minney	Alex. Hay	Geo. Simons	W. Malmann			
4 Jan.	3 William Fairfax	1305 George Palmer	Kennard Smith	Wm. Pascoe	Wm. Haylett	Thomas Blair	Thos. J. Dyer	Geo. Desdiner	Walt. Lorimer			
5 Jan.	3 Durham	1325 Joseph Hare	Mint. Hamilton	James Barber	J. C. Wiltman	Shilt. Newdick	James Potter	Thos. Davidson	Wm. Dal'sa			
5 Jan.	3 Duke of York	1327 S. Majoribanks	A. H. Campbell	Wm. Pyman	H. C. Thomas	Thos. Shepherd	Henry Burn	Wm. Lang	Wm. Wm. Rose	Bombay & China	9 Nov.	31 Dec.
12 Feb.	1 Brunswick	1300 S. Majoribanks	John Shepherd	Sam. Holbrow	Edw. Madan	John D. Orr	Henry Wilson	John Austin	Edward King	Bombay & China		
20 Jan.	3 Orestes	1300 Wm. E. Ferrara	Edw. M. Daniel	Robt. Duffman	C. J. Stewart	John G. Gibson	James W. R. W.	Wm. Bremner	W. DeCharme			
21 Jan.	1 Macquenn	1323 Matthew Jacke	Thomas Sanders	Geo. A. Bond	Wm. E. Farrer	Patrick Burt	And. Picalini	Alex. Macrae	J. S. Anderson	St. Hel. & China	24 Nov.	14 Jan.
21 Jan.	3 Thamez	1302 John Campbell	James Walker	W. Titchmarsh	Hen. B. Hax	Alex. Read	George Davis	Thos. Godwin	Edward Fisher	China	9 Dec.	31 Jan.
13 Mar.	3 Backinghamshire	Company's Ship	Frederick Adams	James Head	Wm. Evans	Ed. Markham	Thos. Alchin	Wm. Hayland	J. W. Gisham	Bombay & China	1821.	1821.
30 Mar.	3 Castle Hinchley	1300 J. H. Glendances	H. A. Drummond	Thos. Dunkin	Wm. V. Wood	W. Freeman	W. K. Peckman	D. Mackenzie	Henry Barry	Madras & China	7 Jan.	27 Feb.
31 Mar.	3 Asia	1354 Henry Bannan	T. F. Sotherby	R. Broughton	Philip Baylis	L. R. Pearce	Thos. J. Wright	F. W. Hunter	Jas. Gardner	Madras & China	23 Jan.	14 Mar.
30 April	3 Marquis of Huntly	1306 Company's Ship	Wm. Patterson	H. R. Hoamer	Robert Lewis	Alf. Broadhurst	Geo. Crichton	Robt. Simons	W. Ro. Smiley	Bombay & China	14 Feb.	5 Mar.
28 April	3 Lady Melville	1300 John M. T. Grant	J. S. H. Fraser	John Shire	Thos. Leach	John Apport	Wm. Marquis	John Simpson	W. M. Harp	China	7 Mar.	27 April
14 May	3 Prince Regent	916 James Hall	Richard Clifford	Robert Clifford	R. W. Norfor	Henry Stowe	Ben. Bailey	Robert Martin	W. Anstair	Madras and Bengal	23 Mar.	10 May
18 June	3 General Heriot	901 Henry Boulton	John Innes	J. Craichbank	Wm. P. Jones	R. W. Dickson	Robert Scott	Francis Burtin	A. Harper Jun.			
18 June	3 March, of Ely	932 Sir R. Wigram	James Pearson	Jas. S. Biles	Rees Thomas	J. P. Griffiths	Booth J. Bell	Edw. Turner	Jas. Satter	Bombay	22 April	9 June
EXTRA SHIPS.												
MASTERS.												
1 May	3 Princess Amelia	Thos. Williams	Jas. Kellaway	Henry Agt	Charles Penny	George Cox	Barron Milne	T. Hackett	China		7 Mar.	27 April
2 May	3 Warren Hastings	Geo. Mason	Thos. W. Aldham	Jacks. Sparrow	Henry Cole	Thos. M. Storr	W. Hamilton	H. Kingsford	Madras and Bengal		4 April	17 May
13 June	3 Winchester	W. Adamson	Thos. A. Davis	Fan. Catley	N. de St. Croix	John H. Isaac	W. B. Diamond	C. Matthews	Bombay		20 April	3 June
13 June	3 Dorsetshire	Edmund Lyde	T. W. Moore	Jas. Duffman	John Gregory	Henry Pollen	Fr. Parsons	Robt. Hackett				
13 June	3 Carlisle	Wm. Williams	Geo. K. Barlow	H. B. Avarne	G. J. Curtis	John Cookman	Fred. Fogler	William Auld				
13 June	3 Lough	David Miller	Hem. Bird	Robt. H. Haud	William Ives	Jas. Richards	John Sparke	John Sparke			30 May	5 July
13 June	3 Lough	David Miller	Hem. Bird	Robt. H. Haud	William Ives	Jas. Richards	John Sparke	John Sparke			30 May	5 July

	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.		
Cochineal.....lb.	0	3	9	10	0	4	6	Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.							
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	8	0	0	—	9	0	0	Senna.....lb.	0	0	6	to	0	9	0
Cheribon.....	3	0	0	—	3	10	0	Turnerick, Bengal.....cwt.	0	11	0	—	0	16	0
Sumatra.....	4	15	0	—	3	2	0	Java.....	0	13	0	—	0	18	0
Bourbon.....								China.....	1	5	0	—	1	8	0
Mocha.....	8	0	0	—	10	0	0	Zedary.....							
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0	0	6	—	0	0	7	Galls, in Sorts.....	8	0	0	—	9	0	0
Madras.....	0	0	3	—	0	0	6	Blue.....	9	0	0	—	11	0	0
Bengal.....	0	0	3	—	0	0	6	Indigo, Blue.....lb.	0	11	6	—	0	11	9
Bourbon.....	0	0	9	—	0	1	0	Purple and Violet...	0	11	9	—	0	11	3
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.								Fine Violet.....	0	10	10	—	0	11	2
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	9	0	0	—	3	3	0	Good Ditto.....	0	10	6	—	0	10	9
Aniseeds, Star.....	3	0	0	—	3	3	0	Fine Violet & Copper							
Borax, Refined.....	2	10	0	—	3	10	0	Good Ditto.....	0	9	10	—	0	10	3
Unrefined, or Tincal	2	10	0	—	3	3	0	Ordinary Ditto.....	0	3	0	—	0	3	6
Campfire unrefined.....	9	0	0	—	11	0	0	Consuming qualities...	0	9	6	—	0	10	3
Cassidoms, Malabar.....lb.	0	2	3	—	0	3	0	Madras Fine and Good							
Ceylon.....	0	1	3	—	0	1	6	Rice, Bengal.....cwt.	0	9	0	—	0	18	0
Cassia Bada.....cwt.	18	0	0	—	18	0	0	Sulflower.....cwt.	3	0	0	—	14	0	0
Lignum.....	7	3	0	—	8	0	0	Sago.....cwt.	0	14	0	—	1	3	0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0	0	6	—	0	1	3	Salpetre, Refined.....cwt.	1	8	0				
China Root.....cwt.	1	0	0	—	1	10	0	Silk, Bengal Skin.....lb.	0	15	1	—	0	18	7
Coculus Indicus.....	1	8	0	—	1	12	0	Nosi.....	0	16	4	—	1	7	10
Columbo Root.....								Ditto White.....	0	16	0	—	1	3	10
Dragon's Blood.....	15	0	0	—	36	0	0	China.....	0	17	4	—	1	1	2
Gum Ammoniac, Lump.....	4	0	0	—	9	0	0	Organaline.....	9	0	0	—	9	6	0
Arabic.....	3	0	0	—	4	10	0	Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0	3	0	—	0	7	10
Assafetida.....	3	0	0	—	10	0	0	Cloves.....	0	2	3	—	0	3	11
Benjamin.....	3	0	0	—	30	0	0	Mace.....	0	3	0	—	0	6	8
Animi.....cwt.	9	10	0	—	9	0	0	Nutmegs.....	0	2	6	—	0	3	7
Galbanum.....								Ginger.....cwt.	0	10	0	—	0	13	0
Gambogium.....	11	0	0	—	12	0	0	Pepper, Black.....lb.	0	0	6	—	0	7	0
Myrrh.....	3	0	0	—	13	0	0	White.....	0	1	4	—	0	1	3
Olibanum.....	1	10	0	—	4	3	0	Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1	5	0	—	1	8	0
Lac Lake.....lb.	0	0	9	—	0	6	8	White.....	1	10	0	—	2	0	0
Dye.....	0	2	0	—	0	4	0	Brown.....	0	12	0	—	0	13	0
Shell, Black.....	9	0	0	—	3	0	0	Manilla and Java.....	0	18	0	—	1	12	0
Shivered.....	0	0	0	—	3	0	0	Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0	2	3	—	0	6	0
Stick.....	0	15	0	—	1	3	0	Congou.....	0	2	6	—	0	3	0
Musk, China.....oz.	0	7	0	—	0	18	0	Souchong.....	0	3	11	—	0	4	8
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0	10	0	—	0	16	0	Campol.....	0	3	6	—	0	3	10
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0	0	7	—	0	0	8	Twankay.....	0	3	3	—	0	3	7
Cinnamon.....	0	18	0	—	1	1	0	Pekoe.....	0	6	2				
Cloves.....	0	2	0					Hyson Skin.....	0	3	4	—	0	3	5
Mace.....	0	2	0					Hyson.....	0	3	8	—	0	3	4
Nutmegs.....	0	2	0	—	0	2	6	Gunpowder.....	0	4	8	—	0	3	3
Opium.....lb.	0	1	0	—	0	3	0	Tortoiseshell.....	1	6	0	—	2	1	0
Risharb.....	0	1	0	—	0	3	0	Wood, Sanders Red, ton							

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 10 October—Prompt 17 January 1823.

Company's.—Indigo.

Licensed and Private Trade.—Indigo.

For Sale 16 October—Prompt 24 January.

Company's.—Sugar.

Licensed.—Coffee and Sugar.

For Sale 21 October—Prompt 17 January.

Company's.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.

For Sale 6 November—Prompt 31 January.

Private Trade.—Blue Cloth—Bandannones—Nankers—Madras Handkerchiefs—shawl Handkerchiefs—Shawls—China Silk Piece Goods—Crape Shawls—Crape Scarfs—Crape Gown Pieces—Luttering—Silks—Satins—Taffeties—Damasks—Sewing Silk.

For Sale 11 November—Prompt 7 February.

Company's.—Saltpetre—Black Pepper—Cinnamon—Cloves—Mace—Nutmegs—Oil of Mace.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGOES of the *Kington* and *Albion*, from *Bengal* and *Madras*.

Private Trade and Privilege.—Indigo—Raw Silk—Red Wood—Madeira Wine.

Company's.—Piece Goods—Indigo—Sugar—Cotton—Pepper—Cinnamon.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

The exchange for bills on Bengal is at present from 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. per sicca rupee, and at sixty days' sight.

The premium on the Loan promissory of the Loan opened 18th February last had advanced to twenty-three per cent., and the Loan of the 1st May 1822 bore a premium of nineteen to nineteen and a half per cent.

Some improvement had taken place in the exchange on London, bills having been granted at 2s. and 2s. 1d. per sicca rupee at three months' sight.

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

Ships' Names.	Tons.	Captains.	Where to.
Ogle Castle	350	Pearson	Bengal direct.
Stentor	300	Harris	Do.
Margolis of Hastings	500	Borclay	Madras and Bengal.
Woodford	600	Chapman	Do.
Ediz	700	Ward	Do.
Lady Campbell	700		Do.
Melpomene	300	Steel	Bombay.
Enphraates	550	Meade	Do.
Mitgrave Castle	450	Ralph	late of France and Ceylon.
Lotutania	280	Langdon	Van Dieman's Land and New South Wales.
Thalia	280	Munro	Do.
Elizabeth	420		Do.
Ann	420	Jackson	Do.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of August to the 25th of September 1822.

1822.	Bank	3 p. Cent.	Reduced.	3 p. Cent.	4 p. Cent.	Consol. 1780.	New	4 p. Cent.	Long	Annuit.	Irish	Imperial	Other	Annuit.	New	India	South Sea	Old So. Sea	3 p. Cent.	Bonds	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	Consol. for	£. s. d.	1822.
Aug. 26	252	81 18 1	81 18 1	80 18 0	99 199	99 199	99 199	99 199	20 11 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91	80 1	80 1	47 48 p	47 48 p	80 180 1	22	9 0	Aug. 26
27	251 12 52	81 18 1	81 18 1	80 18 0	99 199	99 199	99 199	99 199	20 11 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80 1	80 1	47 49 p	47 49 p	80 180 1	27	—	27
28	251 12 52	81 18 1	81 18 1	80 18 0	99 199	99 199	99 199	99 199	20 11 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80 1	48 50 p	59 p	80 1	—	—	28
29	252 1	81 18 1	81 18 1	80 18 0	99 199	99 199	99 199	99 199	20 11 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80 1	51 53 p	59 p	81 180 1	22	15 0	29
30	—	81 18 1	81 18 1	80 18 0	99 199	99 199	99 199	99 199	20 11 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80 1	49 52 p	3 8 p	80 1	—	—	30
31	—	81 18 1	81 18 1	80 18 0	99 199	99 199	99 199	99 199	20 11 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80 180 1	48 p	27 p	80 180 1	—	—	31
Sept. 3	252 12 51 1	81 1	81 1	80 18 0	99 199	99 199	99 199	99 199	20 11 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90 1	—	—	47 49 p	26 p	80 1	—	—	Sept. 3
4	—	80 18 1	80 18 1	80 18 0	99 199	99 199	99 199	99 199	20 11 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80 1	47 49 p	27 p	80 180 1	—	—	4
5	—	—	—	80 18 0	99 199	99 199	99 199	99 199	20 11 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81 1	80 1	47 49 p	36 p	80 180 1	—	—	5
6	—	—	—	80 18 0	99 199	99 199	99 199	99 199	20 11 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80 1	47 49 p	26 p	80 1	—	—	6
7	—	—	—	80 18 0	99 199	99 199	99 199	99 199	20 11 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80 1	47 49 p	37 p	81 181 1	—	—	7
8	—	—	—	80 18 1	99 199	99 199	99 199	99 199	20 11 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80 1	—	—	81 181 1	—	—	8
9	—	—	—	81 1	99 199	99 199	99 199	99 199	20 11 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80 1	47 49 p	27 p	81 181 1	—	—	9
10	—	—	—	81 1	99 199	99 199	99 199	99 199	20 11 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80 1	48 49 p	38 p	81 181 1	—	—	10
11	—	—	—	81 18 1	99 199	99 199	99 199	99 199	20 11 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91 1	—	80 1	48 p	38 p	81 181 1	—	—	11
12	—	—	—	81 18 1	99 199	99 199	99 199	99 199	20 11 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80 1	47 49 p	38 p	81 181 1	—	—	12
13	—	—	—	81 1	99 199	99 199	99 199	99 199	20 11 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80 1	48 p	38 p	81 181 1	—	—	13
14	—	—	—	81 18 1	99 199	99 199	99 199	99 199	20 11 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80 1	48 p	38 p	81 181 1	—	—	14
15	—	—	—	81 18 1	99 199	99 199	99 199	99 199	20 11 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80 1	—	39 p	81 1	—	—	15
16	—	—	—	81 1	99 199	99 199	99 199	99 199	20 11 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80 1	—	80 1	46 47 p	29 p	81 1	—	—	16
17	—	—	—	80 18 1	99 199	99 199	99 199	99 199	20 11 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80 1	46 47 p	29 p	81 181 1	—	—	17
18	—	—	—	80 18 1	99 199	99 199	99 199	99 199	20 11 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80 1	47 p	27 p	81 181 1	—	—	18
19	—	—	—	80 18 1	99 199	99 199	99 199	99 199	20 11 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80 1	48 49 p	28 p	81 181 1	—	—	19
20	—	—	—	80 18 1	99 199	99 199	99 199	99 199	20 11 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80 1	48 49 p	17 p	81 181 1	—	—	20
21	—	—	—	81 18 1	99 199	99 199	99 199	99 199	20 11 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80 1	47 49 p	28 p	81 181 1	—	—	21
22	—	—	—	81 1	99 199	99 199	99 199	99 199	20 11 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80 1	46 48 p	17 p	81 181 1	—	—	22
23	—	—	—	81 18 1	99 199	99 199	99 199	99 199	20 11 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80 1	—	17 p	81 181 1	—	—	23
24	—	—	—	81 1	99 199	99 199	99 199	99 199	20 11 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80 1	—	28 p	81 1	—	—	24
25	—	—	—	81 18 1	99 199	99 199	99 199	99 199	20 11 21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80 1	46 48 p	17 p	81 181 1	22	15 0	25

E. EYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
NOVEMBER, 1822.

Original Communications, &c. &c. &c.

SIR JOHN MALCOLM'S REPORT ON CENTRAL INDIA.

IN the 13th volume of our Journal, pp. 542 to 555, we inserted copy of *Notes of Instruction to Assistants and Officers acting under the Orders of Major-General Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B.*, in the government of Central India, the sound and judicious views displayed in which reflect so much credit on the character and discernment of that intelligent officer. We have lately been so fortunate as to obtain sight of a most comprehensive and elaborate Report (to which the *Notes of Instruction* are appended) on Malwa and the adjoining countries, written by Sir John Malcolm, and addressed to the Most Noble the Governor General in Council. The Report, which is printed, occupies a quarto volume of more than seven hundred pages, and, as may be concluded, is drawn from the most authentic sources, which the station of the writer gave him access to, enriched by communications from the most respectable inhabitants of Malwa respecting the past history, the former and present condition of the province, and the tribes, manners and institutions of its mixed population. Whether or not this interesting work will be published, we are not authorized to say: but, be this point determined as it

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may, our readers, we are convinced, will derive no small gratification from the brief outline and review which we propose to give of a document, which diffuses so much light upon a portion of our eastern dominions, on which the information we have hitherto possessed has been scanty and imperfect.

We have observed that the natives of Malwa have contributed their assistance to this Report; the extent of which aid, it appears, was far beyond what could at first have been expected. Both private individuals and public officers of the first rank have been communicative, in a degree beyond what has ever been known among the same classes of men in India. Information, however, procured from this source, Sir John declares, though sought with diligence, has never been admitted as established truth, unless fortified by corroborating facts; and the investigations required to verify such communications have greatly multiplied and retarded the completion of the author's labours. The following rule has likewise been very properly observed:

"In forming the Report of Malwa," says Sir John, "I have strictly confined myself to observations and facts furnished from that province. No

analogies between its history, administration, or inhabitants, and those of other provinces, have been marked; nor any inference from such attempted to be drawn. My purpose was to describe the countries and people of Central India: to have passed this limit would have led to endless digression in a public paper, already of great length; besides, it was thought that by abstaining from such comparisons, which almost forced themselves at every line, the mind would be better preserved from bias, and more equal to do justice to the specific object in view. The observation of this principle has no doubt led to the introduction of much matter similar to what may be found in many documents already on the records of Government."

This valuable record is distributed into thirteen parts, in which so many distinct subjects connected with the Report are treated of.

The first part relates to the geography, soil, climate and productions of Malwa, and is illustrated by a map comprising the territory from Chitore in Mewar, north, to the Taptee river, south; and from Bellary, east, to Baroach and Surat, west; situate between the 21st and 25th deg. of north latitude, and the 73d and 80th deg. of east longitude. The memoir attached to the map explains its construction, and furnishes geographical and geological details connected with the subject.

The second part of the Report comprehends the history of Malwa previous to the Mahratta invasion; the causes which led to the success of the invaders, and the lessons afforded thereby to their present rulers, "how to rule and control these tribes, so as to promote their happiness and prosperity, through the same means that we use to strengthen and confirm their attachment to our government."

The Mahratta invasion of Malwa is the subject of the third part, which details the origin and character of the

Mahratta establishments in that province. Native records, communicated by the Commissioner at Poonah, and the Resident at Nagpore, have enabled the writer to develop the general principles and recognized usages connected with the first rise of the Mahrattas into fame as a nation, and which have been observed by this remarkable race since their condition has been changed, and their former ties have been broken or neglected.

The fourth part is occupied with the history of the families of Puar and Scindiah, from their origin to the year 1820. The former, a Malwa family, who never possessed extended territory, have latterly been reduced almost to insignificance. The latter, though they possess by far the strongest and richest parts of Malwa, have been comparatively less mixed with its history than with that of Hindustan and the Deccan.

The fifth and sixth parts are devoted to a minute history of the House of Holkar, the authentic materials for which enabled the writer to illustrate the opposite characters of Mulhar Row, Tukajee, Ahliar Bae, and Jeswunt Row Holkar, in which every shade of Indian government, from its brightest to its darkest hue, is to be found. The first division details the history of the Holkar family down to the insanity of Jeswunt Row; the other comprehends the events at the court of Holkar from that period (A.D. 1808) till the peace of Mundissore (A.D. 1817), with a short account of Ameer Khan. The value of this part of the report, as a record, is enhanced by the consideration that Sir John possessed the means of establishing the authenticity of every fact during this period of almost unexampled anarchy.

The seventh part contains an account of the Nabobs of Bhopal, from their origin to A.D. 1820, including a notice of the Mahomedan chiefs of the Pindaries, of the principal Rajpoot princes who have been destroyed, or

who have survived the extension of the Mahratta power; and of the Grasisahs, Soandees, Bheels, and other plunderers, who have been raised into consequence during the anarchy of the last thirty years. There is an interest in what relates to the Bhopal family, not merely from their being the only colony of Mahomedans who have, since the invasion of the Mahrattas, kept their ground in Malwa; but from their extraordinary vicissitudes, and from their having earned, at a former period, that reward which they have now obtained. The Patans of Bhopal boldly afforded aid to our troops when they were marched from Bengal in 1779, to support our declining interests on the western shores of India; and "it is a happy impression," observes Sir John, "among the natives of Malwa, that a grateful recollection on the part of the British Government of that service is one of the chief causes that have led to the distinguished favour with which it has treated this state."

The rise, progress and annihilation of the Pindaries, given in as condensed a form as possible, compose the eighth part of the Report. Although these freebooters never took deep root in Malwa, yet they made this province their head-quarters, during the war they carried on against the general peace of India. History scarcely furnishes another example of the complete extermination of so large a body in so short a space of time.

The Rajpoots of Malwa form the subject of the ninth part. The character of these chiefs, though much debased through the oppressions they have long endured, exhibits their ancient courage, pride and bigotry. Upon the good management of these classes of the community, the writer remarks, the peace and prosperity of Central India must in a great degree depend: accordingly, he has entered into some detail in what relates to this part of the population. His reasoning, with respect to their future government, is

equally applicable to other tribes, who are even more enslaved by prejudice than the Rajpoots.

The tenth part comprehends a very interesting analysis of the government and judicial administration of the states of Malwa, especially the description of the forms and proceedings of the Courts of Punjayet, the principles of which, though not easily reconcilable with our improved system of jurisprudence, appear to be well adapted to the notions of the people, who regard these courts as the only vestiges of justice left them, and are extremely attached to them. It is of the first importance that, in our future improvements of the system of administration in Malwa, care should be taken that they harmonize with the ancient institutions. Any admixture of the rules and proceedings of our Courts of Adawlut would be fatal to them, owing, it appears, to the terror as well as disgust which the very name of those courts inspires into the natives of Malwa.

The eleventh part is dedicated to an account of the revenue of the states of Malwa. This subject, and every point connected therewith,—trade, commerce, financial operations of every description, which appear to have existed amid scenes of warfare and confusion, are discussed in minute detail. The fullest notes and tables are inserted to illustrate the revenue system, as well as the interior and transit trade of the country, which, it is remarkable, was carried on, in the midst of convulsion and disorder, to considerable extent. An account of the revenues of the province is also given.

The population of Malwa furnishes a subject for the twelfth part. Full and perspicuous details are afforded upon this point, with correct tables of population, obtained from documents supplied, in a spirit of unreserved confidence, by some of the native Governments; and Sir John adds, that the benefit of this species of information is so well appreciated by them, that ar-

rangements have been made throughout their territories, by the ministers of Holkar and Puar states, for annual returns of births, deaths, removals, and new-settlers; a spontaneous measure on their part, and evincing a remarkable advance towards civilization.

The thirteenth and last part of the Report is entitled, "Contrasted View of Malwa from A.D. 1817 to A.D. 1820, exhibiting the beneficial change in the political condition of the country during that short period." A just compliment is paid to the wisdom of the plans emanating from the Governor-General in Council, and the vigour of their execution. The admirable manner in which the ministerial functions entrusted to the writer have been discharged, has contributed in an essential degree to the result above-mentioned, which has been gained by adopting a mild, gentle, and conciliating system. Since the termination of the war in 1818, with the exception of some coercive measures employed in suppressing a few Bheel robbers, the peace of the country has been restored and maintained without a musket being fired. "I viewed it from the first," observes Sir John, "as a work which force could never accomplish; and if there is one ground, beyond all others, on which I rest my hopes for the future tranquillity of Malwa, it is that of its having been established in the manner described."

Such is the outline of this very interesting document. We shall not baulk the expectations of our readers by any superfluous observations of our own, upon the various subjects which it embraces; but proceed to a brief review of each of its divisions.

1st. *Geography, Soil, Climate, and Productions.*

After defining the limits of the province, the writer describes the country concisely, as being a high table-land, consisting of a gently undulating inclined plain, in general open and highly cultivated, varied with small conical and table-crowned hills and

low ridges, watered by numerous rivers and small streams, and favoured with a rich and highly productive soil, and mild climate, conducive alike to the health of man, and the liberal supply of his wants and luxuries. Its elevation is denoted by its being the origin of several streams, which flow in different and opposite directions. Excepting to the north-west, there is a rise towards the province of Malwa from all quarters, though in few places it attains a greater height than two thousand feet above the level of the sea.

The principal rivers besides the Nerbuddah are the Chumbul and Chumbla, the greater and less Kalee Scind, the Mhye, Seeptra, Parbuttee, Newy, and Ahor.

The temperature of Malwa is mild and equal, except during the latter part of the year. The thermometer is seldom lower than 72° night and morning, or higher than 76° or 77° at noon, during the rainy season. During the hot season it rises sometimes in the day as high as 97° or 98°; but the nights are cool.

No variety of minerals is found in Malwa, which is of a flat basaltic formation. Iron is plentiful, and lead and copper mines exist in the primary mountains, extending to the north-west. The soil is fertile, though of little depth; consisting mostly of a loose rich black loam, or more compact ferrugineous mould.

The productions of the soil cultivated for exportation are chiefly grain, pulse and opium. Other products are used or consumed at home. The forests abound in fine timber, including the teak. Horned cattle are in great number, and constitute an article of export.

A specific description is given of each of the principal cities and towns of Malwa, amounting to thirty. The whole of the province, and the adjoining countries, abound with ruined towns and temples, many of which, it is said, deserve the notice of the

antiquary, from the remains of architecture, sculpture and inscriptions.

The foregoing details are followed by a notice of the geographical limits, soil, and chief towns, of those districts which adjoin Malwa, and have been so much under the same rule as to be considered parts of that province; namely, Nemauro, Rath, Bagur, Kantul, and Hurrowtee.

The first, which includes, or is at least bounded by, the celebrated hill fort of Aseer, lies between Hindia, east, and Kotra, or the Kooksee district, on the west; and between the Vindhya range, north, and the Satpoorah range, south. Its length is about a hundred and thirty miles, and general breadth from thirty to forty, and in the centre seventy miles.

From the Vindhya range on the western extremity of Nemauro, there extends, north, a hilly tract, separating Malwa from Goojerat, whose general breadth is from fifty to seventy miles, and which terminates in the upper extremity of Mewar. The southern portion of this, between Dohud and Tandlah, and the Nerbuddah, constitutes what the Hindus term Rath, and contains the petty states of Jabooah, Ally, Babra, Jobut, and the lands of their several dependant Takoor, the great proportion of whose subjects are Bheels.

The province of Bagur is a continuation of the same hilly tract, and is divided from Rath merely by a narrow slip of Malwa, which projects into it from Patlawud to Dohud. It is bounded on the north by Kantul and Mewar, and east and west by Malwa and Goojerat.

Kantul is a small district lying between Bagur and Mewar, and extending westward from Mundissore to the Banswarrah and Oodeypore territories. Its length is about forty miles, and its breadth from twenty to twenty-five. It comprises the principal part of the territories of the Rajah of Puraubhur.

Hurrowtee lies on the north-east

extremity of Malwa, and is separated from it by the Mokindra hills, and the continuation of the Chittore range. It resembles Malwa, though warmer and less salubrious, and is watered by the same rivers, which in their passage through this district become considerable streams.

2d. History of Malwa.

The early history of every Indian nation is so involved in fable and smothered with absurdities, that no little patience is required to discover and extricate such particulars as deserve to be considered as historical facts. The existence of Malwa as a separate province can be traced from Hindu tradition eight hundred and fifty years before the Christian era, when the power of the Brahmins, which had been destroyed by the Boodhists, of whose religion many remains are left, was re-established.

Under the early Hindu princes of Malwa, the province seems to have been a dependency of the Hindu empire of Dehli. After the Mahomedan conquest, it became a kingdom about the year 1387, and Dilawur Khan Ghoree its first Mahomedan monarch.

The report gives a brief history of the succeeding princes, from whence it appears that they never completely subdued the Rajpoot princes and petty chiefs of the province and vicinity; pursuing the wise policy of being content with nominal submission, a moderate tribute, and occasional military service from these brave Hindus. The latter, however, sometimes so far forgot their prejudices and customs, that matrimonial connections were formed between the Rajpoot princes and the ruling monarchs, which fact accounts for the establishment of some of the principal families in Malwa.

The injudicious policy of Aurengzebe, and the weakness of his successors, incited and encouraged a spirit of resistance among the Rajpoots, and paved the way for the Mahratta conquest. The celebrated Rajah Jye Sing, Prince of Jypore,

greatly contributed, perhaps unintentionally, to this event. A correspondence very characteristic of the parties and times took place, previous to the invasion, between this prince and Bajee row, the ruler of the Mahratta state. The latter sent to Jye Sing an Ashlagh, or sacred verse of the Poorana, warning him of the consequences of opposition, as follows: "Thou art the tree of desires: thou art the sea whence springeth the tree of desires, who can tell thy depth? I have no power to describe that depth of the ocean, but in all thy actions remember August Mooney." This personage, according to Hindoo mythology, drank up the sea. The answer of Jye Sing is also borrowed from the Poorana, and refers to the notion entertained by the Hindus that the sea is walled in; it is extremely in point, particularly as addressed to a member of the sacred tribe of Brahma, whose duty it was to preserve, not destroy, the order of the universe: "If the tribe of Brahma sin with me, I forgive them. This pledge I hold sacred. It was of no consequence August Mooney's drinking up the sea; but if God should doom the walls that retain the ocean to be thrown down, then the world would be destroyed; and what would become of August Mooney?"

3d. *Mahratta invasion of Malwa.*

In their first encroachments in Malwa, the Mahrattas waged war, not against the inhabitants, but the government. Their understanding with the discontented Hindu chieftains was evidently the reason of this distinction, which they afterwards disregarded. The first authentic account of the invasion of these "Southern plunderers," is towards the close of the seventeenth century. Their authority was not established in the province till the time of Mahomed Shah, and the appropriation of territory to the respective chieftains was not made till A.D. 1732. The system of warfare adopted by the Mahrattas, the principles upon which they acted in the

invasion, plunder, division and settlement of the countries belonging to the Mahomedan empire, are so peculiar, that Sir John has devoted some space to explain and elucidate them. Religious feeling, and the appearance of Brahmins at the head of their state and armies, gave their contests the character of a holy war. The strong principles of union which distinguished the Mahratta confederacy, and the wily artifices which they so successfully employed, were more efficient causes of their greatness than their courage in the field.

At first, their treatment of the inhabitants of Malwa was conciliatory. They soon discovered that little apprehension need be entertained of resistance from the weak government of Mahomed Shah, who endeavoured to conciliate their leader by honours and rewards. One concession, however, seems to have caused a further demand. The death of Jye Sing, in 1741, whose character seems to have operated as some restraint upon the Mahratta Chiefs, absolved them from the necessity of veiling their conduct with deceit and artifice; and at length Ballajee Row, the Paishwah, obtained the Soubah of Malwa; and his chief generals, men raised from low stations, became possessed of armies and interests of their own, north of the Nerbuddah; from three of whom sprung the great Mahratta families of Puar, Scindiah, and Holkar.

4th. *The Families of Puar and Scindiah.*

This part is subdivided into the histories of the Puars of Dhar, the Puars of Dewass, and the family of Scindiah. The interesting events which are interwoven with the history of these families seem to be the reason of their being thus distinguished.

The particulars of these histories have been derived from the highest authorities, oral as well as written, and form an important record, though they possess little to repay the curiosity of the general reader. The

young Rajah Runchunder Puar, the representative of the Dhar family, is a fine boy, twelve years of age. The Regent Meenah Bae, entertains the most lively gratitude towards the English Government; and Bapoo Raghonauth displays at present the same zeal and energy in promoting tranquillity, and encouraging cultivation, that he did two years ago in plunder, and in disturbing the general peace.

The family of Scindiah are Soodras, of the tribe Koombee or cultivators. Ranajee Scindiah, the first who became eminent as a soldier, was taken into the service of the Peishwah, and carried his slippers. His rise was rapid; and although the family was stripped of its possessions by the battle of Paniput (1761), yet its representative, Madhjee Scindiah, a man of genius and restless ambition, not only extended his authority over Rajpoots and Mahomedans, but acquired an ascendancy among his own nation. He died A.D. 1794, leaving to his heir, Dowlut Row Scindiah, the son of his nephew, aged thirteen, his vast countries, and an army which made him the most powerful of the Mahratta Chiefs, until his contest with the English power for superiority reduced his empire, his strength, and resources. He is now represented by Sir John, as "seeing in their true light the motives that have actuated the British Government in their conduct towards him; he appears already to have conformed to the great change that has occurred (1820), and, viewing the struggle for superiority as past, is forward to recognize the paramount power of the British Government."

5th. Family of Holkar.

These are also Soodras of the Dhoongur or shepherd tribe, though some authorities place them even a degree lower, describing them as Gaddrees or Goatherds. The father of Mulhar Row, the first who obtained any degree of eminence, or even rose above the peasant class, was a ryut of a village in the Deckan called Hull,

whence the chief and his descendants derive their name of Holkar, or rather Holkur.

In 1759, Mulhar Row Holkar received from the Peishwah the title of Soubadar, and the command of a considerable force. He was routed by a corps of Afghans; but at the battle of Paniput, fought soon after, so fatal to the Mahrattas, he had either the good fortune to retreat, or was treacherous enough to desert, in good order. Retiring into Malwa, he occupied himself in settling his possessions: with the exception of one district (Taul Mundawul), all that now belongs to the Holkars in this province was bequeathed by their founder, Mulhar Row.

He was succeeded by his grandson, Mallee Row, who died a few months after, when the wife of the latter, Aliah Bae, a woman possessed not only of great, but of the most amiable qualities, claimed and secured the sovereignty in spite of opposition. A large portion of this part is occupied in detailing the events of her reign, and the character of her government. It is pleasing, amidst the scenes of blood and disorder which these historical records unfold, to meet with so bright an example, in a female too, of talent combined with every virtue that adorns and dignifies our nature. It was imagined, the writer states, that the report of her administration had been overcharged with bright colours by the members of the Holkar family, from whom the facts were obtained, to contrast it with the government which afterwards prevailed in those countries over which she ruled; but though inquiries have been made among all ranks and classes, nothing has been discovered to lessen those eulogiums, or rather blessings, which are poured forth whenever her name is mentioned. The hours gained from the affairs of state were given to acts of charity and devotion. A deep sense of religion seems to have strengthened her mind in the performance of her

worldly duties. She used to say, that she deemed herself answerable to God for every exercise of power, and, in the full spirit of a pious and benevolent mind, was wont to exclaim, when urged by her ministers to acts of severity, "Let us mortals beware how we destroy the works of the Almighty."—"Such," adds Sir John, in concluding her history, "is the picture which the natives of this quarter give of Aliah Bae; with them her name is sainted, and she is styled an Aouter, or descent of the divinity. In the most sober view that we can take of her character, she certainly appears, within her limited sphere, to have been one of the purest and best rulers that ever existed, and she affords a striking example of the great benefit which the mind may receive from performing worldly duties, under a deep sense of responsibility to its Creator."

Soon after the death of Aliah Bae, in 1795, the territories of the family in Malwa were desolated by the conflicts of its members. Jeswunt Row at length established his supremacy. His contentions with his competitors, his war with Scindiah, and subsequently with the British, are narrated in the Report, the latter in a compendious manner, the former more in detail. A few years after the peace, which Jeswunt Row was forced to sue for, after he had been driven by Lord Lake into the Punjaub, symptoms of insanity developed themselves in the behaviour of this extraordinary character. The ardour with which he devoted himself to military affairs, to the casting of cannon, working himself at the furnaces and founderies, sometimes night and day, and more especially the habit of excessive drinking, to which he had been always addicted, accelerated the progress of the malady, which, though for some time outrageous, at length subsided into complete fatuity. In this state he lived nearly three years, being fed like an infant with milk, and afforded another melancholy instance of a pos-

essor of great talent expiring "a driveller and a show."

6th. *Events at the Court of Holkar subsequent to the insanity of Jeswunt Row, in 1808.*

These events are detailed at length, and with some minuteness. The principal personage on the scene is Toolsah Bae, the favourite mistress of the Maharajah (Jeswunt Row). Her beauty and talent had already given her a commanding influence in the affairs of the Government, and she was now considered as its head. Besides her personal charms, her manners were artful and winning; but her disposition was violent, and her morals corrupt. The leading feature of her character was cruelty, in which respect, and in most others, she forms a striking contrast to Aliah Bae. The intrigues, the dissensions, the crimes which deform the history of this Court, render it an object of disgust. The profligacy of the Regent was notorious, and public decency was outraged without scruple by her. These details, it must be recollected, are not collected from scandalous writings, but obtained by Sir John Malcolm in conversations with the chiefs and ministers of the time, especially the Minister Tantiah Jogh, who was most intimately acquainted with all that was transacted during this period of intrigue and atrocity.

At the death of Jeswunt Row, in 1811, a boy named Mulhar Row, son of Jeswunt Row, by a woman of low tribe, was placed upon the musnud, having been previously adopted by Toolsah Bae, who had no child. Such a change of rulers had little influence upon the scenes that were passing, or the persons that preyed upon the remains of the Government. Efforts were made to overturn the authority of Toolsah Bae, and mutinies and insurrections form the chief incidents in the history of the Court. The advance of Sir Thomas Hislop's army brought affairs to a crisis at the Court of Holkar. The person of the Maha-

rajah was seized by a party consisting of the principal officers of the Pagah, and a guard placed over Toolsah Bae. This event took place on the 20th December 1817. At night, the wretched woman, who during the day had refused sustenance, and passed it in tears, expecting the fate she judged was awaiting her, was seized and carried to the banks of the river, alarming with her shrieks the quarter of the camp she passed. According to the emphatic expression, says the writer, of a person who witnessed this scene, "not a foot stirred, and not a voice was raised, to save a woman who had never shewn mercy to others." She was taken from her palanquin on the banks of the Seeprah, and her head severed from her body, which was thrown into the river, being denied even the common rites of a Hindu funeral.

This event was soon followed by the defeat of the army of Holkar by the British troops, and by the treaty of Mundissore, which deprived the family of their possessions in the Jeypore country, and their territories south of the Sautpoorah range, as well as their claims upon the chiefs of Rajpootannah.

There is appended to this part of the Report an account of Ameer Khan, one of the chief actors in the scenes described therein, who has contrived to avoid the vortex which swallowed up other individual dependants upon Holkar, and has raised himself from a low condition, in the province of Mooradsabad, in the Company's territory, to that of an independent chief, and gained secure possession of a state that places him upon a footing with the minor princes of India.

7. *Nabobs of Bhopal.*

The account of these subordinate personages completes the history of the transactions in Malwa, which is contained in the accounts of the principal Mahratta families given in the preceding parts.

The founder of the Bhopal family
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was Dost Mahomed, who first came from Khybur in Afghanistan, and served the Nawaub Jelal Khan of Jelalabad, whom he left, and took service in the imperial army at Delhi, about the middle of the reign of Aurengzebe. The mode by which he possessed himself of property and power is related from MS. records, both Hindu and Mahomedan; and the events of his history and those which befel his successors are particularized in a manner which will greatly facilitate the inquiries of a future historian. Among the rulers of Bhopal, we have another example of a princess endowed with talent and spirit, united with virtue and humanity, in the person of Mahjee Sahibeh, who for more than half a century greatly influenced, if she did not direct, the councils of Bhopal.

The manner in which Wuzeer Mahomed, subsequently so distinguished in the transactions of this State, introduced himself upon a scene which opened such prospects to a person of talent and intrepidity, deserves notice for its romantic and singular character. When the fortunes of the Bhopal family appeared to be on the decline, after the death of Chotah Khan, recourse was had by the Government to the impolitic and desperate expedient of employing one of Scindiah's independent leaders, to recover part of the territories which had been seized by Ragojee Bhonslah, whose army, aided by large bodies of Pindaries, had begun to lay waste the country of Bhopal.

"Amid these events, which threatened destruction to this petty State, a youth made his appearance as its defender, in a manner which gives to his history that air of romance which continued to its close. He came to the gate of the city habited as a soldier of fortune, and attended by some well-mounted adherents; and being stopped by the guards, proclaimed himself to be Wuzeer Mahomed, the son of Sherif Mahomed Khan, the cousin of the reigning Nabob, Ma-

homed Hyat Khan, with whom he desired an interview. This was immediately granted. The Nabob, after the first salutation, asked him how he had subsisted during his absence from Bhopal. He frankly avowed that, banished his native country by the power of Chotah Khan, against whose administration his father had rebelled, he had been compelled to earn a livelihood by serving a plundering Rajpoot chief in the province of Omutwarah. He had learned, he said, the profession of a soldier, and the reports brought him of the distress and danger of the land of his ancestors, had made him determine, at all hazards, to offer his services, and to give his life (it was all he had) in any way the Nabob pleased, for his country. The old prince was roused from his usual state of abstraction by the occurrence. He gave to Wuzer Mahomed the endearing title of son, and hailed him (with a spirit of prophecy) as the future saviour of the State. The period was one of action. The troops of Nagpore were besieging Hussingabad, and the depredations of the Pindaries were every day more dreadful. We may imagine how rapidly the fame of Wuzer Mahomed, who soon became a distinguished actor in these scenes, had increased, when we are told that in eight months after he reached Bhopal, he was a popular candidate for the office of Dewan.*

From the hour he obtained the government of the principality to the day of his death (February 1817), a period of nine years, he passed not a day in repose, and is acknowledged to have saved the country from ruin by

his talents and heroism. His attachment to the English, which he transmitted to his successor, Nuzzer Mahomed, may be reckoned among the causes of his success. The death of the latter prince has been a misfortune not only to the Bhopal state, but to the English Government, to which his firm attachment was as advantageous as the virtues and talents which adorned his character were to the former.

Sir John Malcolm adverts, in the close of this history of Bhopal, to the singular institutions of the Murajee Khyl Patans of that place, arising out of their original agreement to maintain their habits and laws, as they existed in Afghanistan. Their government is of a patriarchal form, and they claim a right of choosing their chief, which is however limited by a usage common among the Afghan tribes, of selecting a member of the ruling family.

It is impossible not to feel some interest in perusing these details, though belonging to a subordinate department of historical composition; because they are impressed with a character of genuineness, which we are seldom able to assure ourselves we find in those of history in general. The eloquent speeches we occasionally meet with are not supplied, as those of the Greek and Roman historians, but are transferred often from the tongue of the speaker or the hearer. We have been as concise as possible in our review of the foregoing parts, because what remains will probably furnish matter of more general interest.

(To be continued in our next.)

RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES IN CANARA.

On quitting the chowky of Coolgund,* I found about 12,000 head of cattle standing in groupes for sale, whilst the inhabitants of both Malabar and Canara were some haggling for a bargain, others dragging off their purchase, not unfrequently the cattle dragging their new masters: the

whole road was filled with them. After passing Mutchy-teert, and the Comaradary river in which it is situated, the road is lined on each side with temporary buildings for the visitors to the pagoda during the festival, many of whom are cloth and other merchants, with their goods. In short, it is a fair which is highly beneficial

* At the bottom of the Bijee Pass.

to the country, and hence supported (in keeping up the sanctity of the temple) by the Government. Along this part of the road are now seen men and women rolling at full length, as a propitiatory offering to the Government ("mudistan" is the term for this act); the former in expiation of sins, the latter as propitiatory to child-bearing. The distance they have to pass over a hard and strong road occupies many hours; the exertion is very great, and some, who are afflicted with disorders, find a termination to their earthly career ere the sacred temple is attained. After reaching it, they who succeed, roll around the "angun" or interior area, and thence to a nullah, where they purify themselves. They then return to the pagoda, and receive the pursad, and enjoy the remainder of the festival.

Several shops are open for the sale of small silver articles, rudely emblematical of the numerous diseases to which the human frame is subject; these are bought and offered to the god by those who have been, and are, afflicted. Some present money, according to their means.

These offerings are collected by the public servants of the pagoda, and afterwards appropriated to repairs of the temple, or for an ornament for the idol, the chief symbols of which are the cobra de capello and the peacock.

Exclusive of the eighteen daily ceremonies, the following additional ones are performed at this Shrista Jatra; and, I am told, differing entirely from those carried on at the other celebrated pagodas during this great festival.

This temple is dedicated to Comara Swamy, with 1,000 names.

There are four days in this year (1821), 28th November, 29th, 30th, and 31st December, 28th Baliky, plantain-fruit, about six are cut into four slices, and thrown into a large wooden bowl of water before the god and all the Bramins. As many as float, the fruit uppermost, for so many thousand bramins must food be prepared, counting one slice a thousand.

A poojah is then made, Pullavo Pooja, or prayer, that there may be no lack of food during the festival. All castes who attend this feast, no matter on what score (even thieves), are entitled to food during the four days.

Juppa vaida Parrien unna pooja.

Summa Rathona, or distribution. About 10,000 Bramins were assembled; all receive one day's stock of rice, &c. From this number about 600 or 1,000 dine in the angun of the pagoda (their food being brought in on plantain leaves). On a signal, they rise and retire to the sacred stream, and purify themselves. The remainder of the Bramins (that is as many as can) then lie down, and roll around the angun, upon the remains of the dinner left by the former body.

This is termed Mudistan. All must perform this ceremony, Bramins first, the Suders afterwards, and of both sexes.

The halipike, or toddy-drawer, is excluded.

On the 29th every Bramin is anointed with oil, one-quarter to one half seer, in the pagoda; on returning, they are ordered by the god to stop every Bramin widow and mock her. This they do with the hand beating against the lips, whilst they hollow out their jests. They may also pull them about, until the poor old creatures cry out, "let me go."

Numerous other ceremonies take place, but are observed elsewhere. The cobra de capellos are so numerous, from being fed at the pagoda, that it is very common to see them gliding over those asleep, or attending the Bramins eating. The tassildar of the talook, who was on duty, gravely told me that one of the oldest and largest snakes was actually present, and spread his hood, and remained near the pagoda money, which he was examining for two hours, in the presence of several other Bramins; and that had it been incorrect, the purloiner would have been darted at by the animal, but not bit, merely indicating the thief.

The cold here is considerable, and the water very impure, so that I fear as many as offer up their vows for cures, most probably carry back the seeds of vital extermination. Thermometer, outside the tent, at 5 A.M. 57°; at 9 P.M. 62°.

I observed the sun did not gild the top of my tent until twenty minutes past seven. He rose immediately over the highest top of this wonderful mountain, whilst at Mangalore, sixty-five miles off, he was seen probably before six, A.M.—*Mountains of Canara, Dec. 1821.—Cal. Jour.*

GRATITUDE OF THE NATIVE TROOPS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: Not doubting but you are always happy to record, in the interesting pages of the Asiatic Journal, every communication calculated to render justice to, or to exalt the character of the native soldiery, or others, the inhabitants of our vast possessions in Asia, I feel much pleasure in the opportunity of handing to you the following noble testimony of a generous spirit of gratitude and attachment on the one hand, and of enviable qualification and professional merit on the other.

When the Marquis of Hastings (then Earl of Moira) entered on the government of India, his Lordship's enlightened mind soon foresaw the necessity for strengthening the small body of regular cavalry in Bengal; and in furtherance of that object, his Lordship in Council adopted the resolution of raising some corps of irregular horse, thereby combining with the accession of military force, the great political benefit of gathering under our banners bodies of men, inured to war, whose horses were their patrimony, and their saddles their dwelling places; and who, but for such provision, would inevitably have associated themselves with those hordes of Pindharies, and other soldiers of fortune, who, in failure of employment by the Native Powers, were driven into habits of predatory warfare, as the alternative for supporting themselves and their horses.

The measure having thus been resolved on by Government in 1814, Lord Hastings, as Commander-in-chief, selected Captain Henry Tuffnell Roberts, of the 5th regiment of cavalry, to raise a body of a thousand Rohilla Horse, for which purpose that officer was ordered to repair to the province of Rohilkund, where, in the short space of two or three months, the levy was completed, and formed

for service, under the eye of the officer commanding in the province; and Capt. R. was honoured with the orders of Government to entertain the farther number of a thousand horse of the same description; which duty having likewise been accomplished, with such zeal and activity as obtained for Capt. Roberts the particular thanks of the Commander-in-chief; he was, early in 1815, permanently appointed to the command of the first raised body, under the denomination of the 1st Rohilla Cavalry; the other moiety was denominated the 2d Rohilla Cavalry, and made over to the charge of another officer.

From that period the 1st Rohilla Cavalry, under Captain Roberts' command, was constantly employed in the field, participating in the arduous service which occurred during the Nepaul war, the siege of Hattrass, the severe and harassing warfare of the Pindharrie-Mahratta war, and subsequent operations on the Nurbudda, down to the rainy season of 1819, when the corps, exhausted and worn down by the effects of service and climate, was ordered to repossess the Ganges, and allowed a short interval for re-equipment and repose.

During that long period of active and laborious service, the 1st Rohilla Cavalry, under Capt. Roberts' command, was frequently honoured with the approbation and thanks of the Government, of the Commander-in-chief, and of the officers commanding divisions of the army under whom it served, for their distinguished gallantry, their successful spirit of enterprise, and their zealous devotion to the service of the Hon. Company.

In 1821 Capt. Roberts, after twenty-two years' service, resolved on returning to Europe, on furlough, to renovate his constitution. On hearing of that intention, the native officers

and men of the corps spontaneously, and, without the exception of a single individual, expressed their wish to subscribe a month's pay, for the purpose of presenting their commander with a costly sword, in testimony of their respect and esteem.

They were informed that Capt. R. would not hear of any such sacrifice on their part: that a sword of the moderate value of eighty or a hundred pounds sterling, would be far more acceptable; for that no intrinsic value, however great, could enhance the feelings of pride and exultation which such a token, so tendered, could not fail to inspire.

Not satisfied, however, with this view of their intention, Capt. R. had no sooner left the corps, preparatory to his return to Europe, than, animated by the same unanimous impulse, they determined on subscribing half a month's pay for the purpose in question; inviting, at the same time, the European officers, serving with the corps, to join them in the measure (to which they most cordially assented); and on being informed that, with reference to an order recently promulgated, the sanction of the Commander-in-chief was necessary on the occasion, they earnestly requested that it might be solicited without delay.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander-in-chief, taking into consideration the peculiar nature and constitution of the corps, and the circumstance of its having been raised by Capt. Roberts, was pleased, as a special case, to comply with their request.*

* The system of this description of troops is altogether different from that of the corps on the regular establishment. The native officers and men receive a high fixed rate of pay, for which they maintain and clothe themselves, and provide their horses, arms, and appointments, without any further expense to Government. The corps are formed into *Reerrals* (or troops), but the whole are paid through the medium of the commanding officer, who, assisted by two or three European subaltern officers, has the peculiarly difficult duty to perform of fulfilling the expectations of Government in regard to the perfect efficiency of the corps, on one hand, and, on the other, of preserving the good-humour and cheerful alacrity of the men, under a well-measured exer-

The sum of twelve thousand five hundred rupees, or upwards of fifteen hundred pounds sterling, was accordingly remitted to Capt. Roberts, with a request on the part of the corps that, on his arrival in England, he would lay out the amount, first, in providing himself with a very handsome sabre, and the remainder in massy pieces of plate, on all of which they desired that the following inscription should be engraven:

"A farewell token of affectionate esteem, from the officers and men of the 1st Rohilla Cavalry, to their much respected commander, Captain H. T. Roberts, 1821."

We have read, with reference to the arrogance of the Romans, that they had not a word to express humility, in the Christian sense of that virtue; and I have heard it said, invidiously and erroneously, no doubt, that in India they have no word for gratitude: but I trust, Mr. Editor, that this will be admitted as a noble trait and test of gratitude and attachment on the part of men, who combine with a high sense of personal honour all the enviable qualities which adorn the character of the soldier; and that it will fully justify the opinion, which a long intercourse with India enables me to assert, that in no quarter of the globe are the feelings of grateful attachment and fidelity better understood, or more duly cherished, than among the natives of Hindostan; nor in any army in the world, perhaps, have the like number of instances occurred, in which subordinate officers and private soldiers have generously hazarded and sacrificed their lives to the rescue of European officers, who (to their honour and renown) have successfully emulated the praiseworthy example of "commanding their lives through the medium of their affections."

GANGETICUS.

*From the Banks of the Yahr-
Wuffadar, 1822.*

cise of authority, in regulating the requisite expenditure on their part for maintaining their horses, arms and appointments of every kind, in a uniform and serviceable condition.

NOTES ON BERAR.

THE provinces or districts of Sumbhulpoor, Patna,* Sirgooja, and their dependencies, which, having been restored to us by the last Mahratta war, have remained, in the interim under the superintendence of Major Roughsedge, as commanding officer and Governor-General's agent on the S.W. frontier, are in general very little known; some account, therefore, of their productions, climate and inhabitants, compiled from the personal observations of the writer, may not be uninteresting to the public.

These countries, as to extent, would form three very considerable kingdoms; but not having been regularly surveyed, their dimensions cannot be stated with accuracy: they are bounded, however, on the west by the districts of Boad, Duspalla, parts of the Madras frontier, and Chuteesgurb; on the north by Mundla, Gurea, Sohagpoor, and Singprowld; on the east by the Company's possessions, and on the south by parts of Cuttack, Ganjam, &c. In compliance with the repeated and anxious solicitations of their Rajahs, Zumeendars, and the people in general, it was determined by the Bengal Government, after their capture in 1803, to separate them from the Mahratta dominions, and retain them as Tributary States; but Sir A. Wellesley, not aware of the negotiations that had taken place between Colonel Broughton and the aforesaid Rajahs and Zumeendars, on which Government had formed the resolution above alluded to, and not receiving instructions in time to prevent his including them in the countries given up at the close of the war, he ratified the treaty then pending, and restored them to the Mahrattas. This proceeding caused great distress to all classes of the inhabitants, and accordingly many attempts were made, to induce the Rajah of Berar to exclude them from the treaty, and receive an equivalent for them in some other part of our territories. He, however, remained obstinate, and we, being unwilling to excite jealousy or discontent by any farther urging the question, endeavoured to satisfy the people, by promising that, in the event of future wars bringing them again into our power, they should be permanently attached to the

British dominions. In 1817, when our troops took the field, the inhabitants of Sumbhulpoor, mindful of the promise, made frequent and voluntary offers to Major Roughsedge of assisting to drive the Mahrattas out of their country; and soon afterwards, when the fort of Sumbhulpoor surrendered to that officer, the garrison, though numerous, made it a part of their terms, that they should be escorted beyond the Sumbhulpoor boundaries, and protected from the violence of the inhabitants by our sepoys. These particulars will sufficiently shew their hatred of the Mahratta, and partiality for the British Government.

The eastern parts of Sumbhulpoor, like the Ramgurb hills, with branches of which they are connected, are mountainous and woody; but in the northern and western divisions there are fine extensive plains, which produce excellent wheat, barley, sugar-cane, cotton, and indeed, in general, the rubbee crops of Hindoostan. Here, between Chunderpoor and Soory Narain, some sixty or seventy miles north from Sumbhulpoor, the most healthy situations in the province for a military cantonment might be chosen: but the distance and difficulty of access to this quarter would form great obstacles to such a selection. The Mahanuddee River, which, rising in the wild and mountainous district of Bustar, and winding through every point of the compass in its course to Soory Narain, where it flows gently over a sandy bed of five furlongs broad, is navigable from Cuttack to this place, from September till February, for boats not drawing more than three feet water; and Chuteesgurb and the eastern parts of Gurra, Mundla, &c., as well as the countries under description, might be supplied with military stores and all necessary imports by this navigation; for this purpose, however, storehouses would be required at Cuttack and Soory Narain, and the supplies, ought to be sent from the former place before the middle of March, and dispatched from Cuttack about the beginning of September. At Chunderpoor the bed of the river becomes rocky, and continues so to the mountains of Burmohl (through parts of the districts of Soanpoor and Boad excepted), about sixty miles N. W. from

* Not Patna on the Ganges.

Cuttack. Most of the diamonds obtained from the river are found between the fort of Sumbhulpoor and the mouth of the Heeb, a large river that flows into the Mahanuddee, fourteen miles N. of the fort, and by the waters of which the natives of the place believe that all the diamonds are brought down. Some years since there was one found, bare and dry on the sand near the fort, that was valued by a jeweller at two lacs of rupees. They are at times enclosed in matrices of a reddish clay, but are commonly sifted out of, or picked up on the sands like any other pebbles, as that above-mentioned was, and a common observer might have supposed it to be nothing else than a piece of chrystal. All diamonds found within the above-mentioned space are considered as the sole and entire property of the Rajah. In the rains the Mahanuddee runs with astonishing rapidity, boats making the passage from Sumbhulpoor to Cuttack, a distance of between two and three hundred miles, in two days, and to effect this no assistance from sails or oars are necessary, but it requires trouble and dexterity to prevent the boat from running against rocks, trees, &c. Opposite the fort the river is a mile wide. The fort of Sumbhulpoor is of an oblong form, extending along the river's bank exactly half a mile, but being built to correspond with a shell that defends the eastern and southern sides, is of very unequal breadth, surrounded with a wall, intersected with bastions of stones, bricks, mortar, &c. of different heights, according to the nature of the ground and strength required at particular places, and having guns of different calibres mounted at certain distances, chiefly on the bastions. It never could have made any defence against a European force provided with artillery, but was sufficiently strong to hold out against Pindaries and other marauders that long infested those countries. The principal entrances are along narrow causeways on the northern and southern sides, and which, from the nature of the defences, are the strongest parts of the works.

The town of Sumbhulpoor is a place of good antiquity, and is of considerable size, extending north and south of the fort for about two miles. There are many temples and other Pukka buildings in it, beautiful groves of mangoe-trees all around, &c. &c.

Grain, cotton, sugar and timber might be exported in abundance from Sumbhulpoor to Cuttack; and by the return boats, salt might be imported to great advantage, for most of the tracts between Cuttack and Mirzapoor district are supplied with this article from the latter place, and it would be a great acquisition to these countries, as well as an additional source of revenue to Government, to have a storehouse belonging to the Cuttack Salt-Agency at Sumbhulpoor. The Mahrattas, during their government, collected a tax of one rupee on every bullock-load of salt that passed through Sumbhulpoor or Ruttunpoor. The climate of Sumbhulpoor is fatal to Europeans, particularly so from August till December, and nearly one-half of the European officers who have been employed there since 1818 have lost their lives by it; and even those who by care, flight, or superior constitutions survived, still suffer from the diseases of its marshy and jungly atmosphere. For the two first seasons the natives of our western provinces are not more fortunate, but if they get over them, they think themselves hardened to the climate, and that they can then remain in it with safety. Many a valuable life must be lost before the marshes and woods of these countries can be dried up and cleared away, since much time and labour, and a far more numerous population than they at present possess, will be required to effect this desirable object; and from whence can the supply of hands be expected, or what people will be so imprudent as to go thither in search of graves, when many parts of the finest districts in India are unoccupied and in want of inhabitants? If Government were to call on their medical officers who have been in Sumbhulpoor, for a report on the climate of the place, it would be found that their opinions correspond with those here given, and they could farther testify that the distinguished officer, who has been mentioned more than once in this paper, lost his valuable life through insensibility to its dangers, or a determination not to see them.

The population of these provinces is chiefly composed of Hindoos of the lowest castes; but the chiefs and principal landholders are Rajpoots, as are most of the men employed in military and police duties; many of them indeed are deserters and adventurers from our own districts.

In mountainous countries, intersected by deep, broad, and rapid rivers, as these are, troops could not act in the rains, granting that the climate offered no obstacle to their doing so; and it is therefore clear that they might be much more advantageously posted at Hazareebaugh than at Sumbhulpoor, for from the former station they might be marched forth wherever their services might be required, in the month of December or January, in an efficient state, and accomplish every common object of service so as to return to their cantonments by the 1st of May at the latest, and many a year must pass before a battalion that has passed the rains at Sumbhulpoor can take the field in the ensuing cold weather in a serviceable state. The interest, inclinations, and hopes of the people all combine to keep them tranquil among themselves, and to prevent disturbance among their neighbours; each Raja or Zumeendar has force sufficient to keep his own district quiet, and not one of them can, or does, expect to accomplish any object by making aggressions on others: under such circumstances, it is not easy to conceive what end can be gained by keeping a military force at Sumbhulpoor. Two companies of sepoys, under an experienced native officer (there are some excellent native officers in the Ramgurih battalion), might be left there for the sake of shew during the rains; the civil duties might be entrusted to the Commissioner in Cuttack, or to the Civil Authorities in Ramgurih; and thus the duties of these countries might be conducted, to the great saving of life and money, and in a manner to answer every object of the Government with regard to them.

The district of Sirgoojah, which is about two hundred miles long, and in some places one hundred and fifty broad, is bounded on the north by Palamow and Singhrowls, on the east by Jushpoor, on the south by Odypoor, and on the west by Ruttunpore, or rather Chuteesgurih. The greatest part of the above space is surrounded by a range of mountains of various elevation, but the height of which, in general, may be estimated at from one thousand to twelve hundred feet. The most frequented access on the northern and eastern sides of the country is by a ghaut named the Pooштоо, of the height above described, and so very difficult, from

the abruptness of the ascent and narrowness of the path, that a few resolute men might defend it against any force; and it cannot be turned without great toil and labour, and going a considerable distance to the left. This pass, according to the traditions of the place, was celebrated of old for great and various occurrences: but it owes most of its modern fame to the exploits of Lubdoo and Luggun Saree, chieftains whose names, in the days of Homer, would have descended to posterity with high renown. Crossing these mountains, and advancing a few marches to the south, the country opens into extensive plains, abundantly watered, and chiefly covered with short grass, and trees or shrubs so thinly scattered, that they might very easily be cleared away, and which do not deserve the ill name of jungle. In the driest times of the year these plains are fresh and green, as other parts of Hindoostan are in the month of September. To shew that Sirgooja is much elevated above the surrounding countries, it is sufficient to mention that the rivers which rise in it flow in opposite directions, some north into the Soane, others south into the Mahanuddee, &c. &c. This district, in the moisture of its surface and richness of its soil, forms a singular contrast to the surrounding countries, which are sandy, rocky, and ill-supplied with water, while the sides, and even tops of many of the Sirgoojean mountains are so soft and marshy, that elephants cannot traverse them; possessing therefore the advantages of a rich and well-watered soil, a mild climate, and every form of situation, from deep glens and vallies to level plains and high mountains, there is no doubt that it would produce the corn, vegetables, and fruits of India in great plenty; and nothing seems wanting to render such a land prosperous and happy but a more numerous population and superior management. Is it likely to have either, and when?

On these plains, in latitude 23. 10. N., and longitude 83. 30. E., once stood Sirgooja Nuggur, but now scarcely a vestige of the town remains to point out its quondam situation; on the same plain, and about three stages to the south-east, there is a mountain called Mynpot, that is reckoned thirty-three miles long and twenty broad, between two and three thousand

feet high, and the tops of which have all the appearances of a plain open country, being free from jungle, covered with short and green grass at all seasons, prettily watered by springs, rivulets, &c. The sides, indeed, are of a different character, consisting of precipitous rocks, and the thickest and heaviest jungles imaginable. Here innumerable wild beasts lurk by day, but by night they ascend and prow about and browse upon the tops, and perhaps there is not a spot in the world where so many savage animals, and of such different kinds, might be seen collected together in the course of a day as upon Mynpot. Tigers, leopards, hogs, bears, buffaloes, queos (a sort of wild dog, like the jackal), and all kinds of deer frequent this mountain; but the gowrs (a kind of wild ox) are in such numbers, that from fifty to one hundred may be seen in a day. Several of them were killed by a party, of which the writer was one, that ascended the mountain for the sake of sport, and that remained on it four days, in May 1818; and some of these, on being measured, proved to be larger than any wild buffaloes, and were fat and sleek as if stall-fed for years; about the head and neck they appear like an overgrown English bull, having curly hair, and horns bending over the forehead; an elevation of some inches takes place over the shoulder, where the hump is usually situated, and falls gradually to the middle of the back: this gives them an appearance of great strength, and is not a deformity, as the hump commonly seems to other animals. Their legs and tail resemble those parts in the elk more than those of the ox-kind; their colour is nearly black, and the natives of the district consider them as fierce, dangerous, and untameable animals. Several unsuccessful attempts have been made to domesticate and bring up young gowrs, and it is commonly believed in Sirgooja that they cannot live more than a few months in a state of confinement. Phe-fowl, jungle fowl, black partridge, hares, &c. &c. are plentiful in most parts of Sirgooja.

The air on Mynpot, as may be supposed from its elevation, is very cool: the thermometer in the end of May was down so low as 60° in the morning, and no inconvenience was experienced by staying out in the sun throughout the day. The cli-

mate of this country, as may be expected, in its present neglected state and want of inhabitants, is very insalubrious; but the diseases to which Europeans are subject in it are by no means so malignant, be the causes what they may, as similar complaints are in Sumbhulpoor; and these might be rendered far less so, or entirely removed, by drying up the stagnant waters, and clearing away the jungles, which, under proper management, might be done in Sirgooja with little trouble and at small expense. What has already been said relating to the population of Sumbhulpoor, as to castes, may be repeated here of the inhabitants of Sirgooja, who are mostly of the inferior Hindoo tribes; but the landholders and principal families are of Rajpoot origin. From the earliest times of which we have any authentic accounts of Sirgooja, it has been continually ravaged and depopulated by internal disturbances, or the private quarrels of its chieftains with the neighbouring Rajahs; and even under our superintendence, with a military force in the country, it has been found a very difficult task to restore it to order and tranquillity. The restoration of these blessings, however, was not perhaps so difficult a matter as their preservation may prove: for the Chiefs of Sirgooja have been long accustomed to acknowledge no laws, and submit to no controul; to take whatever they can, and to keep whatever they can; to affect many of those nice points of honour, which the Rohillas and various Rajpoot tribes are known to observe with great tenacity. When they think it necessary to fly from our troops, their forests and mountains afford them ample shelter and security against every pursuit, so long as their own people do not betray them. Hence it may be conceived that it will require much time, trouble, and address, to reform the manners and customs of such turbulent and lawless men, and make them sensible of the blessings of civilized life.

The Persian, Hindoostanee, Brij Bhakha, and Mahratta languages are most generally used in Sirgooja, both in writings and for colloquial purposes (the Persian is of course excluded from the latter), as they are occasionally throughout Sumbhulpoor and Patna; but in these districts last mentioned, the Mahratta and Ooreca

tongues are employed as the principal mediums of discourse and business.

The only ruins or remains of ancient greatness that have hitherto been discovered in Sirgooja, are scattered over a kind of island of a mile in diameter, but of much greater length, formed by branches of the Kunhur River; and these consist of old Hindoo temples, fragments of buildings, sculpture, &c. Figures of Mahadeo, Bhowance the Swant Raja, who, according to accounts received on the spot, reigned there two thousand years ago, and of a Brahmenes bull, in a recumbent posture, nearly as large as life, are cut out of solid stone, and are tolerably well executed, particularly that last mentioned. There are inscriptions on some of these which none of the party, nor indeed of the people of the country, could decypher, though the character in which they are formed appears something like that of the Deonagree. It is a curious fact that, notwithstanding the rude and uncivilized state of this country, almost every villager in it can write a good letter in a beautiful Nagree character.

After what has been said of Sumbhulpoor and Sirgooja, it will not be necessary to add much concerning Patna, which lies to the south and west of the former province, and which indeed is much less known, and is in a still more wild and neglected state than the other two districts. Parts of this country run down southward to the Madras frontier, where the inhabitants are said to be of the most savage of the Goand tribes. There is a curious waterfall at a place called Herin pap (purifier of sins), which is much resorted to by pilgrims from great distances, and to which fame and tradition have given many virtues, some of which, if they really existed, would be of more use to mankind than all those of the Grecian oracles put together. The description of one will suffice. When a pilgrim, whose crimes are of great magnitude, exposes himself to the stream for purification, it immediately turns away, and thus detects his vices. This is said to have happened frequently; and when a trial was recommended to Lubdoo and Asmodius (one of the titles of the present Raja of Sumbhulpoor), they seemed to be too well acquainted with their own characters, and too certain of the result, to make the experiment.

The only act which Government appears to have in contemplation for the improvement of these jungly regions, is the opening of a more direct communication through them than heretofore existed, by making a road on the shortest practicable line that can be traced between the presidency and Nagpoor; and accordingly, in 1819, an officer of the Quarter-Master-General's department was employed to survey a route for this purpose. This officer, proceeding from Midnapoor in a south-west direction, made the distance between that place and Sumbhulpoor two hundred and seventy-nine miles, and from thence to Nagpoor three hundred and sixty-nine miles. This, compared with other routes, *via* Benares, Allahabad, Bundelcund, or by Jubbelpoor, &c., would be a very short one, and a distance of three or four hundred miles would thereby be saved, besides the innumerable benefits it would bring to the countries intervening, and the reduction of the public expenses. Objections having been raised against the part of this route that lies between Midnapoor and Sumbhulpoor, because of the numerous intervening hills and ghauts, and its being believed that a more level track can be found by following a different line, without increasing the distance, a survey, under the conduct of European officers, is now in hand, which commencing at Jhanabad on the new road, is to proceed thence to the south-west, through Singhboom, &c., to Sumbhulpoor.

The following is a list of the Rajas and Zemindaries dependent on Sumbhulpoor, and which, with Sirgooja, Odypoor, Rygurb, and Jushpoor, are under the control of the Governor-General's agent:

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|---------------|------------------|
| 1. Gangpoor, | 11. Burgurb, |
| 2. Soanpoor, | 12. Borasamba, |
| 3. Bumbra, | 13. Burpalee, |
| 4. Bonei, | 14. Koolabera, |
| 5. Autmoolk, | 15. Rampoor, |
| 6. Boad, | 16. Lera, |
| 7. Saringurb, | 17. Rajpoor, |
| 8. Patna, | 18. Chundurpoor, |
| 9. Fooljah, | 19. Puddumpoor. |
| 10. Suktee, | |

The proprietors of some of these estates are men of considerable power, and could at a very short notice bring together a numerous force of matchlock-men and archers; and although such soldiers could not be formidable against ours in open battle,

or indeed ever meet us in this way, yet such are the means which their hills and jungles afford them, for making occasional excursions on their neighbours, and carrying on desultory warfare, that they could, in spite of all our efforts to prevent it, keep the districts in question in a state of confusion for years. This was lately exemplified in Cuttack; yet had the Raja of Boad been well disposed towards our Government on that occasion, it would have been easy for him to have seized and delivered up Jugbundoo, who was the principal person in causing and continuing the disturbances alluded to. In 1818, when the Raja of Borasamba became refractory, it was thought necessary to collect a force of two battalions of infantry, with some cavalry and artillery, for his reduction; but the Raja of Boad would be found a much more powerful and far more difficult man to subdue than the Raja of Borasamba.

It is impossible to tell what amount of revenues the Mahrattas realized from these countries; their yearly assessments appear very moderate, but their exactions were made on all occasions according to the pretended wants of the State, or the rapacity of the Superintendent, who exercised the most despotic power; and those who hesitated to obey his orders, or to pay the demands made on them by his agents, frequently lost an arm, a nose, or an ear, for

their disobedience. The great object of retaining these districts in former times was for the sake of strengthening our frontier, which being now so far extended to the westward, no longer exists; and whether they are ever to become profitable to us will depend entirely upon the superintendence under which they may be placed: for should they by mismanagement be thrown into their wonted confusion and anarchy, and military force be yearly required to restore them to order, the great loss of lives and heavy expense which must thereby be incurred will render them not only a useless, but a grievous burthen to the State. Under proper settlements, they might all be safely restored to their rightful owners, with every advantage and privilege belonging to them, save that of some trifling tributary acknowledgment to the British Government. Those who managed their estates well might be led to hope for augmentations to them; and those who mismanaged might be punished by ejectment or otherwise, as the case should require. During long wars, and disturbances of every kind, the Rajas of Soanpoor and Rygurr have contrived to keep their possessions in a flourishing condition; and such men, duly rewarded for their good conduct, might very properly be held up as examples to their less prudent or less fortunate neighbours.—
John Bull in the East.

POSTAGE OF NEWSPAPERS TO INDIA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: I have observed, in several daily papers, a notice that the Post-Office in Lombard Street will forward newspapers to India at the rate of one penny per paper. This may be true, but it is of consequence to your numerous readers to be apprized, that the *Post-Offices in India* will not deliver a newspaper at any distance under half a rupee, or fifteen-pence per paper.

In the hope that this oppressive tax on the press need only be universally known, to be abandoned, or at least greatly modified by the proper authorities, I have troubled you with this notice.

I am, Sir, &c.

ASIATICUS.

York, Sept. 27, 1822.

EARLY TRAVELLERS, No. III.—TOM CORYAT.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: No connected narrative of the eastern travels of this oddity having yet appeared, I may administer to the entertainment, though not perhaps to the instruction of your readers, by collecting and adjusting, as well as the fragments will admit of, the *disjecti membra Coryati*. Some of his letters from India have been preserved in Purchas his Pilgrims. The editor of this curious collection (Sam Purchas) was not only contemporary with Coryat, but appears to have been his friend, or at least his acquaintance and literary associate.

Master Thomas Coryat, who seems to have become conspicuous solely through his eccentricities, or rather fooleries, was the son of a clergyman, and born at Odcombe, Somersetshire, in the year 1577. He became a commoner of Gloucester Hall, Oxford; and was at one time in the household or family of Henry Prince of Wales. In 1608, he set out upon a journey on the neighbouring continent; and, in the year 1611, he published his travels under the whimsical title of "Crudities hastily glob'd (gobbled?) up in five months' Travels in France, Savoy, Italy, Rhetia, Helvetia, or Switzerland, some parts of high Germany and the Netherlands, newly digested in the hungry sir of Odcomb, in Somersetshire." This work, though full of nonsense, has been reprinted, 1776, and has proved of some use to the writers upon the manners of former times, especially the editors of Shakespeare. Professor Beckmann, too, if I remember rightly, in his curious 'History of Inventions,' quotes the authority of Coryat to prove that *forks* were not used commonly in England during his time. Tom having brought one from abroad, was called *Furcifer* by a friend, for no other reason, as he assures us, than for employing it at his meals.

In 1612, after taking leave of his friends, by an oration delivered at Odcombe-cross, his restless curiosity drove him out again. He went to Constantinople, and visited Greece, Egypt, and Jerusalem, where he had the arms of Jerusalem punctured upon his left arm, and a cross on his right, which he gloried in shewing, referring the spectator to Gal. vi. 17.

But I will not detain your readers with relating the antics he was guilty of in this part of his expedition, except that of his receiving a new order of knighthood on the plains of Troy. He relates the event himself:

"Master Robert Rugge, observing that I had taken paines for some few *houres* in searching out the most notable antiquities of this the worthiest part of Troy, to yeeld mee some kinde of guerdon or remuneration for my paines, in a merrie humour drew his sword out of his scabberd, and ascending to one of those great stones that lye in the open part of this middle gate, knighted mee, that kneeled vpon another stone on my right knee, by the name of the first English Knight of Troy, and at the knighting of mee, pronounced those wittie verses *extempore*:

"Coryat no more, but now a knight of Troy," &c.

Two poore Turkes, that stood but a little way from vs, when hee drew his naked sword, thought verilie hee meant to haue cut off my head for some notorious villanie that I had perpetrated. These verses I answered *extempore*, withall I pronounced an extemporall oration; also our musketees discharged two volleys of shotte for ioy of my knighthood."

The history of his peregrinations up to the period of his visit to Jerusalem have appeared in his own publications; and he intended to have put forth a history of his Eastern travels

after he had penetrated into Tartary, proceeded into China, visited the Court of Prester John in Ethiopia, and other places worthy of examination, to which object he intended to devote ten years. But these magnificent projects were spoiled by a flux, which he increased by drinking sack (crying out, at hearing it mentioned, 'Sack! sack! is there such a thing as sack? pray give me some sack!'); and he died near Surat in December 1617, and was buried at Swalley, the spot indicated, as Sir Thomas Herbert states, by "two poor stones."

The most remarkable part of this man's history is, that he performed the whole of his journey from Egypt to India on foot: his travelling expenses were therefore very small. He says that, in his journey from Aleppo to the Mogul's Court, which occupied ten months, he spent but £3, and fared "reasonable well" every day; nay, he adds, "of that three pound, I was coozened of no lesse than tenne shillings sterling by certain lewd Christians of the Armenian nation; so that indeed I spent but fiftie shillings."

In his route, he halted and remained four days at "Ur of the Chaldeans," but he says, "I could see no part of the ruines of the house where that faithful servant of God (Abraham) was borne, though I much desired it."* In passing the Tigris, the poor man discovers why the country is called Mesopotamia, "because it is inclosed by that river and the Euphrates." From Casbin, four days journey from the Caspian, he reached, after twenty-three days journey, Spahan, the capital of the Persian king, who was then in Gurgistan, "ransacking the poor Christians with fire and sword." Leaving Spahan, where he passed two months, he travelled to "the goodlie citie" of Lahor in India,

"one of the largest cities in the whole universe, for it containeth at the least sixteen miles in compasse, and exceedeth Constantinople itselfe in greatnesse."

Between Ispahan and Lahore he met Sir Robert Sherley and his lady, travelling towards the Persian Court. "Both hee and his lady," says Tom, "used mee with singular respect, especially his lady, who bestowed fortie shillings upon mee in Persian money." But what gave the silly man most joy, was Sir Robert's promise to shew some of his books to the Persian monarch, and explain them, which he expected would induce the prince to confer some "princelie benefit" upon him; "for," adds the traveller, "hee is such a iocund prince, that hee will not be meanly delighted with diners of my facetious hieroglyphicks, if they are truly and genuinely expounded vnto him." From Lahor he proceeded to the "goodlie citie" of Agra.

There is one circumstance mentioned by Coryat which appears to me to relate to the same people spoken of by Mr. Fraser, in his tour to the Himala Mountains, who mentions the same fact;* and, but for the authority which his evidence, and that of a few other writers, supply, would probably be classed among the embellishments of early travellers. I shall relate it in Coryat's own words: "Whereas there is a mountayne, some ten dayes iourney betwixt Lahor and Agra, but verie neere ten miles out of the way, on the left hand: the people that inhabit that mountayne observe a custom very strange, that all the brothers of any family haue but one and the self-same wife; so that one woman sometimes doth serue six or seven men."

From Agra he journeyed to the Mogul's Court, at a town called Asmere, where he found some of his countrymen, agents for the "Company of Merchants of London that trade for

* He was probably encouraged to expect this sight, from having discovered in his Egyptian travels "on the hither side of Lake Aspharitis, about a bow-shot from the water, the pillar of Lot's wife in salt, with her childe in her armes, and a prettie dogge also in salt by her."

* See the review of that work in our Journal for April 1902, p. 355.

East-India." At this town and Agra he spent nearly two years; and from these places the letters are dated which contain most of the particulars of his travels, except some notes furnished by Sir Thomas Roe. "Great pitie it is," saith the editor, Purchas, "that his voluminous observations of his foot pilgrimage, longer than perhaps of any man ever hath bin in that kind, are either lost or at least not come to some discreet hand, which might no doubt distill good instructions thence for the publicke, as sweet fresh water out of the huge salt ocean."

Among the epistles referred to, is one which illustrates the humour of the man, who seems to have been encouraged and flattered by the intimacy of a parcel of wits, whose chief object was to laugh at him. It is addressed, "To the High Seneschall of the Right Worshipful Fraternitie of Sireniacall gentlemen, that meete the first Friday of every moneth, at the Signe of the Meremaid, in Bread Street, in London?" and is subscribed, "Your generosities most obliged countryman, euer to be commanded by you, the Hierosolymitan-Syrian-Mesopotamian-Armenian-Median-Parthian-Persian-Indian-Leg-stretcher of Odcomb in Somerset, T. C." The letter concludes a quantity of nonsense, by desiring remembrances to many individuals of reputation, among whom is the editor of the *Pilgrims*, and also, "Master Benjamin Jonson, the poet, at his chamber at the Black-friers."

In speaking of the wonders of the Mogul's Court, Tom's imagination seems to have been most filled by his Majesty's Menagerie. "He keepeth," says he, "abundance of wilde beastes, and that of diuers sorts: as lyons, elephants, leopards, beares, antlops, unicornes, whereof two haue I seene at his Court, the strongest beastes of the world." He adds, "twice every week, elephants fight before the prince, the bravest spectacle in the world; many of them are thirteene foot and

a-halfe high, and they seeme to juggle together like two little mountaynes; and were they not parted in the midst of their fighting, by certaine fireworkes, they would exceedingly gore and cruentate one-another by their murdering teeth. Of elephants, the King keepeth thirtie thousand in his whole kingdom, at an unmeasurable charge; in feeding of whom, and his lyons and other beastes, he spendeth an incredible masse of money, at the least tenne thousand pound sterling a day. I have rid upon an elephant, since I came to this Court, determining one day (by God's leaue) to have my picture expressed in my next booke, sitting upon an elephant."

He describes the Mogul as speaking very reverently of our Saviour, and as being very benevolently disposed towards Christians; and truly he appears to have possessed one Christian virtue, namely, patience, in perfection, having listened to a long-winded oration of the traveller in praise of his Majesty (upon whom, like another Dogberry, Tom bestowed all his tediousness) not forgetting his Majesty's elephants. A copy of this oration in the Persian tongue, and a translation of it into English, are given by Eurchas, which I shall not trouble you with, fearing that your readers' patience may not equal his Majesty's.

In the last letter he wrote, addressed to his "most deare and wel-beloved mother," and written from Agra, he speaks chiefly about his finances (not finding room for his favourite topic, the elephants); the sum he received from the Mogul, amounting to a hundred pieces of silver, "countervailing ten pounds of our English money;" that given by the Ambassador, as well as the benevolence of my Lady Sherley, and the sum total, which he considered almost inexhaustible, as his daily expense, he says, was at the utmost two-pence a day. At the end of six weeks he was to leave Agra, for the famous river Ganges, "to see a

memorable meeting of the gentle people of this countrey, called Benians, whereof about 400,000 people go thither of purpose to bathe and shauce themselves in the riuer, and to sacrifice a worlde of gold to the same riuer," &c. He doubtless refers to the ceremonies performed at the fair at Haridwar.

Perhaps the insertion of an entire letter of this writer (fortunately of small dimensions) will give a better idea of his peculiarities than many extracts :

" From the Court of the Great Mogoll, resident at the towne of Asmere, in the Easterne India, on Michaelmas Day, anno 1615. I doe enioy at this time as pancreaticall and athleticall a health as euer I did in my life; and so haue done euer since I came out of England, sauing for three dayes in Constantinople, where I had an ague, which with a litle letting blood was cleane banished, the Lord bee humbly thanked for his gracious blessing of health that hee hath giuen unto mee. I was robbed of my money both gold and silver (but not all by reason of certaine clandestine corners where it was placed), in a citie called Diarbeck in Mesopotamia, the Turkes countrey, by a Spahee, as they call him, that is one of the horsemen of the great Turke; but the occasion and circumstance of that misfortune would bee too tedious to relate. Notwithstanding that losse, I am not destitute of money I thanke God. Since my arrival heere, there was sent unto this King one of the richest presents that I haue heard to bee sent to any prince in all my life time: it consisted of diuers parcels; one being *elephants*, whereof there was one and thirtie, and of those, two so gloriously adorned, as I never saw the like, nor shall see the like again while I liue. For they wore foure chaines about their bodies all of beaten gold; two chaines about their legges of the same; furniture for their buttockes of pure gold; two lions

upon their heads of the like gold; the ornaments of each (both) amounting to the value of almost 800,000*l.* sterling; and the whole present was worth ten of their leakes as they call them, a leake (*lac*) being 10,000*l.* sterling; the whole a hundred thousand pounds sterling."

Deformed as the style of this writer is by affectation (and which was distinguished by his contemporaries by the epithets *Oldecombian* and *Coriaticall*), it is by no means so absurd and ridiculous as that of our last noticed traveller, Sir Thomas Herbert, whose manner was probably an admired specimen of elegant Euphuism.

Some few memoranda of Coryat, preserved by Sir Thomas Roe, our ambassador to the Mogul, are subjoined to his letters; but there is nothing among them worthy of notice: probably Sir Thomas, who figures himself in the pages of Purchas, may have appropriated to his own use the remarks of the traveller, a trick which ambassadors have been charged with playing in modern times.

Notwithstanding the weakness and absurdity which attach to the character of Tom Coryat, there seems to have been some English stuff in the man. When the ambassador (Roe) reproved him ostensibly for receiving money of the Mogul (which he pronounced "a beggerly fashion,") but really on account of his familiarity with that prince, who seems to have treated Tom as if he was a man more "after his own heart" than his Excellency, he answered the latter with spirit, or, as he says, "verie stoutlie." On another occasion, when the ambassador gave him a letter (inclosing a bill for ten pounds) to the Consul at Aleppo, wherein were these expressions, "when you shall hand these letters, I desire you to receive the bearer of them, Mr. Thom. Coryat, with courtesy, for you shall find him a very honest poor wretch," &c., he observed, that "my lord ambassador

had even spoiled his courtesy in the carriage thereof;" and he had the letter phrased to his mind. His presumption in attacking the religious prejudices of the people might have cost him dear. Tom, hearing one day a priest crying from the turret of a mosque, according to the custom of the Mahometans, *La alla illa alla Mahomet resul alla*, i.e. there is no God but the one God, and Mahomet is his prophet, got upon a high place directly opposite, and contradicted him, by crying, *La alla illa alla Haret Eesa ben alla*, i.e. no God but the one God, and the Lord Christ the son of God; adding, that Mahomet was an impostor. The hearers took him for a madman, or an idiot, a description of beings whom they hold in great veneration. The natives even allowed him the privilege of disputing upon religious points with their Moolahs, in some of which contests, if Tom can be trusted, he had decidedly the advantage in the opinion of the hearers. He was most concerned at

hearing of a contemptuous expression used by King James respecting him. Meeting, on his way to India, a merchant from England, and inquiring the news, the latter told Tom the King had asked after him in this manner; "Is that fool living yet?"

Upon the whole, we cannot dismiss Coryat more favourably than by quoting the words of one of his biographers: "He was a man of coveting eye, never satisfied with seeing, as Solomon speaks, and took as much pleasure therein as others in enjoying great and rare things; he had the mastery of many hard languages, besides Greek and Latin, which he brought from England; and had he had wisdom to manage them, as he had skill to speak them, he had deserved more fame in his generation."

In short, Tom wanted common-sense, which, as Swift says, is not so common a thing as is commonly supposed.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

DAVUS NON ŒDIPUS.

MEMOIR OF THE MEWATTIES.

Geographical Position of their Country.

Mewat or Alwar is a district in the N.W. quarter of the province of Agra, situated between the 27th and 29th degrees of north latitude, to the south-west of Delhi, and to the west of Agra, and extending to the west about 190 miles, and from north to south about ninety miles. In the reign of Acher it was divided into forty-three mehals, measuring 1,662,012 bigahs of land, and capable of furnishing 6,514 cavalry and 42,020 infantry. The tract of country is hilly and woody, containing several very strong fortresses on its almost inaccessible heights, and is at present possessed by the Macherry Raja, a Rhatore Rajpoot. The cultivators are chiefly Jats and Aheers.

Curious Sketch of their History.

The people of whom we purpose to give a brief account in the following narrative, were distinguished at an early period of

the history of Hindoostan as an association of robbers by profession. We could with ease trace them as a nation to remote antiquity, by pursuing the track of tradition; but, according to Dr. William Robertson, "If we push our inquiries concerning any point beyond the era where written history commences, we enter upon the region of conjecture, of fable, and of uncertainty. Upon that ground I will neither venture myself, nor endeavour to conduct my readers." The object of the present undertaking is to describe the Mewatties from the date of their becoming conspicuous in the character of a horde of banditti, and we shall therefore confine ourselves to the time when they were engaged in a career of rapine, murder, and extortion.

Secure in the fastnesses erected on their mountains, they defied the attacks of the neighbouring lowlanders, whose estates they plundered with impunity, and whose

cattle they carried off without effectual resistance. This system of brigandage might have continued to an indefinite degree, if they had limited the scene of their furtive incursions to the territory adjacent to their own hills; but acquiring confidence with success, and wishing to extend the circle of their devastations, they had the temerity to descend upon the provinces subject to the Emperors of Dehli, and committed such ravages among the vassals of the state, that the Supreme Government, indignant at their cruelties and excesses, formed the resolution, at length, to adopt vigorous measures for their annihilation. With this view, we are informed that in 1296 A.D. Sooltan Balin commanded an army to extirpate them *vi et armis*; since in former reigns they were so considerable that they could assemble in bodies of 50,000 men, and during his administration had the audacity to visit the gates of the very capital, and to possess themselves of a large portion of land approaching nearly to the foot of the throne. However, the imperial troops, by slaying upwards of 100,000 of them in the course of this expedition, and by levelling their forests for above the circumference of 100 miles, succeeded in retarding their progress for a season. There can be no doubt that the demolition of the woods tended to produce a more efficacious check to their pursuits than the slaughter of a multitude, since they had not only found an asylum in the almost impervious jungles, to which they equally retired after victory or defeat, but were able to afford a place of refuge to all fugitives, sufficient to protect them against the possibility of seizure.

Accordingly we may observe, that the generality of state criminals hastened to Mewat in quest of security, either on detection of offence, or on suspicion of destruction at Court. They invariably received a retreat: yet, amidst a banditti whose object was plunder, and whose end was gain, we cannot be surprised at the members sacrificing their claim to good faith, by offering up their victims at the shrine of political convenience and personal advantage. Many are the instances demonstrative of their want of that magnanimous principle, which guards innocence in need, and shields it, even at the risk of inevitable ruin, from the gripe of tyranny and oppression. The behaviour

of Goga, the governor, during the reign of Ferose the Third, 1387 A.D., is an atrocious example of the want of this honourable feeling; since in the hour of expedience he had the treachery to deliver his protégé Jehan the Wuzer, to the myrmidons of Secunder, who sent the head of the devoted wretch to Dehli, as might have been foreseen. Still, notwithstanding this act of infidelity and cowardice, Mewat was long regarded by the distressed as a temporary haven, while the military strength of the empire was not directed to ensure their capture. Abou Bukr, who had excited alarming dissensions during his assumption of sovereignty at the metropolis, fled to Mewat in 1390 A.D., on his discomfiture by his successor Mahomed: but seeing no hopes of safety left, and fearing the fate of the betrayed minister, he surrendered himself to his rival, who commanded in person the force detached for his apprehension.

In the year subsequent to this affair, however, serious disturbances broke out in Mewat, and his Majesty was again under the necessity of visiting the district in order to suppress the insurgents. He so far succeeded in his purpose, that he was at liberty to retrace his steps to the capital: but scarcely had he arrived when intelligence was brought that Nahir, who was an adherent of Abou Bukr, had plundered the country to the gates of the city, and he was, therefore, obliged to proceed once more to chastise the enemy, although in a precarious state of health. Nahir, who headed the rebels, drew out his forces before the fort of Kotillah, and gave the Emperor battle: but he was defeated, and fled to Jidger. This disaster, though it dispirited, did not reduce the Mewatties to permanent obedience: for Mahomed dying shortly after his return, his son, Mamood the Third, deemed it necessary to march, in the following year, to Mewat, accompanied by many of the nobility, for the purpose of quelling the commotions which were multiplying around him, owing to a band of conspirators being desirous to depose him and invest with royalty the prince Futtab, Ferose the Third's eldest son, who had retired to that quarter. The Prince not declining to encourage the party in his favour, coincided in their plan; a civil war ensued: and, wonderful to relate, two potentates, carrying on a *bellum internecium*.

num, resided in one city, with a belligerent host in the heart of Dehli. "It has been observed," says Sadi, in his Goolistan, "that ten Durwaishes may sleep upon one blanket: but that one kingdom cannot contain two monarchs." Much less, then, could one capital contain two kings! But while these disorders prevailed, and the empire was distracted by internal broils, an invading foe hovered on the borders of their country. Domestic warfare ceased; preparations were made to defend the realm from the threatened revolution: all were unanimous in their exertions towards the common cause. Still their endeavours failed: the standard of Timoor waved on the ramparts of the citadel; victory had crowned his arms; defeat had trampled the ensigns of the Pathan at his footstool. Under these circumstances, which were chiefly attributable to the confusion attendant on a state of minority, in an empire that could with difficulty be held together by a veteran despot, the Dehlians might have exclaimed with Catullus:

*Omnia fanda nefanda, malo permista furor,
Justitiam nobis mentem avertere Deorum!*

In this crisis of affairs, the Mewatties availed themselves of the situation into which the Government was plunged. Timoor, in his career of conquest, had penetrated through their country; he found them ready to co-operate in a scheme calculated to overthrow their inveterate enemies at Delhi; and although the Emperors never could obtain from them any expression of voluntary submission, the invader received immediately from them tokens of subserviency and subjection. It is remarkable, that of all the Indian governors who paid their homage to the conqueror, after his triumphal entry into the metropolis, the Head of the Mewatties was the first: for a few days only had elapsed when he hastened to offer to "the destroying Prince" a couple of white parrots as curiosities, with professions of obedience to his mandates. Although they were the foremost to acknowledge his supremacy, during his presence, they did not scruple to evince to his successors and lieutenants a disposition resembling that which they had displayed towards the powers that were for many ages previous to his appearance among them. It is true they were comparatively quiet for a few years: but tranquillity seemed a calamity, and peace a phenome-

non in their sphere of life, and insatiation a prey upon their minds: they, therefore, returned to their former habits; and at length carried their system of pillage to such a height in 1421, that Khiser the Emperor marched to Mewat, taking and destroying the strong hold of Kotillah. Whether the climate was insalubrious, or the nature of the offensive operations arduous and fatiguing, we shall not stop to enquire, though we cannot refrain from noticing that Khiser, like Mahomed, ended both his life and his sway on returning from his campaign. During the reign of Mubareck the Second, his successor, the Mewatties became more and more daring. Exasperated by their repeated atrocities, the Emperor flew to engage them in 1423, A. D., and as the description given by Ferishta of the consequences which ensued is interesting and explicit, we shall shew it in the words of the author:

"The Sultan crossed the river Ganges, chastised some notorious Zemindars, and returned to Dehli. He did not remain there many days before he drew his army towards Mewat, from whence he drove the rebels to the hills, and ravaging their country, returned to Dehli; and permitting his Omrahs to retire to their jagheers (or estates held in fief), he gave himself up to pleasure and festivity.

"But the inhabitants of Mewat, rendered more desperate and distressed by the King's bad policy in ruining their country, were obliged to prey upon their neighbours, and to infest all the adjacent countries. The circumstance obliged the King, in the year 829 A. H., to collect again an army to subdue them. Upon his approach, Jiller and Kidder, the grandsons of Buhadur Nahir, retreated to the hills of Alwar, where they defended the passes with great bravery. Being at length reduced to great distress, they surrendered themselves, were imprisoned, their country was again ravaged, and the Sultan returned to Dehli.

"But the distresses of the people of Mewat did not render them peaceable subjects. The King, after a recess of four months only, was again obliged to turn his arms against them, and to carry fire and sword through their whole country. He proceeded as far as Biana, where, after the death of Amir, his brother Mahomed held the chief sway. Upon the approach of the

emperor, Mahomed shut himself up in the city, which he held out against Mubarick sixteen days; but upon the desertion of the greatest part of the garrison, he surrendered at discretion, and was, with a rope about his neck, brought into the presence. The Sultan delivered the city to the care of Mackbul, and sent Mahomed and his family to Dehli. During this transaction Mahomed found means to escape with his family to Mewat, and collecting a considerable force, took the city of Biana, in the absence of Mackbul, on an expedition to Mahaban.*

This exemplary visitation upon the Mewatties occurred in 829 A.H.: but notwithstanding the recent instance of the imperial wrath and vengeance, they continued to be so refractory that Mubarick marched against them in the month of Moohurrim 832 A.H., and entirely subdued their country, obliging them to pay a regular tribute, after he had seized Mallek Mewattie, a traitor, who had joined himself to Ibrahim, another rebel, and ordered him to be put to death on the capitulation by Mahomed of Biana. That they were uncommonly and seriously troublesome at this period, we may be allowed to infer by the Emperor proceeding to attack them in the sacred month, as the Koran most expressly forbids Moosulmans to wage war during the sacred months, unless their enemies come on to engage them.†

The presence of Mubarick may have been productive of beneficial effects for a while; not, however, for any length of time, the King having been obliged to visit them again in 1430 A.D., which was the fifth and last expedition he made to Mewat. During his reign they appear to have been more than usually rapacious. He punished them severely, though ineffectually, as well as other predatory barbarians in the vicinity of Gualior: his harshness, however, seemed to goad them to desperation, and to render them less capable of desisting from their nefarious practices. Their lands were ravaged, and many thousands of them carried off into slavery. On the death of Mubarick they were still a formidable race. At the beginning of his successor's reign, in A.D. 1447, all Hin-

doostan was divided into separate states, and Ahmed of Mewat was in possession of Merowlee, and all the country to the Serai of Lado, within fourteen miles, of Dehli. The capital and a few small districts remained to Alla; he was not in a condition to oppose them: but in the reign of Beloli, A.D. 1452, when the Imperial power became firmly established, the King's first movement was towards Mewat; so that we may conclude necessity, and not inclination, prevented the Mewatties from receiving another memorable lesson. Ahmed was a man of an aspiring spirit: as the head of a troop of brigands, he was undoubtedly a fit captain; and his ambitious views being perceptible to all, he was drawn over by Hussun, surnamed the Monarch of the East, to aid the insurgent in his proposed beleaguer of the metropolis. We may form some conception of the daring and intrepid character of Ahmed, when we learn that, finding himself the commander at Selwan, and also governor of Biana, he struck money and read the Khootbe in his own name.* To the oriental reader, it is unnecessary to explain that this impertinence is the highest act of disloyalty a subject can be guilty of in Asia, because it manifests his independence of the Supreme Government, his disaffection to the ruling power, and his assumption of regal dignity and authority.

We should find it an easy task to continue our account of the Mewatties in this strain: but since a regularly progressive history of their pursuits would afford a repetition only of such scenes as we have represented, and the description we have already given is sufficient to shew their characteristic propensities, we will no longer detain the reader by similar details; but shall proceed rather to exhibit them at the period when the imbecility and supineness of the house of Timoor furnished an opportunity to extend their depredations throughout the Doab, and the portion of the British possessions designated at present by the appellation of the Upper or Western provinces.

To all who are acquainted with the history of Hindoostan, the gigantic power of

* Dow's History of Hindoostan, vol. ii. p. 23.

† Sale's Preliminary Discourse to the Koran; chap. vii. Koran, vol. i. pp. 23, 24, 100, &c.

* An oration delivered every Friday after the forenoon service, in the principal Mahomedan mosque, in which they praise God, bless Mahomed and his descendants, and pray for the King: this was generally pronounced by the heir apparent.

the Mahrattas at the beginning of the last century cannot be unknown. "These irregular marauders," says Ferishta, "ravaged the opulent kingdoms of Malava, Nurrar, and Ajmeer, in such a manner (in 1718 A.D.) that no revenues could be paid by the unfortunate inhabitants. The weak Mahomed, instead of checking this insolence with the sword, disgraced the dignity of the house of Timoor by submitting to become in a manner tributary to those despicable banditti. He agreed to pay them the chout, or fourth part of the revenues of those provinces which had been subject to their depredations. From this pusillanimous conduct of Mahomed we may date the irremediable decline of the Mogul empire."*

In these inroads the Mahrattas could not have found more zealous auxiliaries, or in their exactions more appropriate allies, than the Mewatties, who, we may believe, were delighted with the opportunity opened by the posture of affairs at court, to continue and extend their ancient usages. They joined the *corps de brigandage* with alacrity; united in the attempt to sack Dehli, and in spreading their depredations to the very gates of Agra, and crossing the Jumna near Calpee, proceeded in company with a design to plunder the province of Oude. Saditkhan, who was governor A.D. 1795, opposed and defeated them; but it will be shewn in the sequel that some of his descendants were more desirous to encourage and employ, than willing to expel the Mewatties. At this time the appearance of Nadir Shah, King of Persia, with an invading army, tended to draw the attention of the Emperor and his Viceroy from these hordes of robbers to the royal forces. The traitor Saditkhan, who had evinced such promptitude in amusing the Mahrattas to evacuate his own domains, no sooner heard of the approach of the Persians, than he secretly adopted arrangements for a coalition in the scheme of conquest. When the enemy appeared in sight of the capital, he contrived to be taken prisoner in a sham fight, that he might execute his plans with less chance of discovery or obstacle: and he was ultimately instrumental in the capture of his king and country. The Mewatties, imitating the example of their ancestors at the

period of the invasion by Timoor, confederated with the enemy, and entered the city with no other objects than pillage and rapine. The result is notorious. We ourselves have witnessed the scene of their devastation; the palaces, the mausoleums, and the colleges bear testimony to their wanton excesses; and the cathedral of Roshun-ood-Dowla is an existing monument of the treachery of Saditkhan: of the cruelty of Nadir Shah, by ordering from the terrace of this edifice the massacre of no less than 100,000 Dehlians; and also of the depredations of the Mewatties and Mahrattas combined.

During the administration of Sufdur Jung, Saditkhan's nephew and son-in-law, the Mewatties renewed their old course. They knew the new Governor of Oude to be not only a bad soldier, but a weak irresolute man, and it is not surprising therefore that they should have given him a great deal of trouble. The first difficulties encountered by Sufdur Jung were in 1161 A.H., when Kaeem Khan Bungish, the feudatory lord of Furruckabad, having fought a battle with a neighbouring chieftain, his estate, held in fief, was directed to be confiscated. The Governor's orders were regularly, though vigorously executed: but the haughty proprietor, burning with revenge for the insult and dishonour sustained, and with anxiety for the safety of his five sons, lost no time in collecting the tribe of Afghans. His lady presented herself before them; rent her veil, which she distributed among them all; and assembled a force adequate to take the field. Kaeem Khan's whole strength did not amount to more than 4,000 men, while Sufdur Jung's exceeded 20,000: yet the latter was defeated, and his artillery and baggage left on the scene of action. The Newab again collected his troops to attack the foe, and to recover the glory he had lost. In his progress to Furruckabad, the monster, "without distinction of age, sex, or condition," put all the Pathans he could find to the sword. He engaged Ahmed Khan, Kaeem Khan's son, at Sahawur: but the wind driving the arid sands of the plain into the eyes of his soldiery, they could not see their opponents, were cut to pieces, and their leader, the cowardly Sufdur Jung, was the first to leave them to their fate. He fled. When the several subordinate states saw a

* Dow's History of Hindoostan, vol. II. p. 361.

petty chief, with a handful of his clan, baffle the whole imperial force, they threw off their allegiance, and in process of time committed such acts of disobedience and rebellion, that the house of Timoor was actually under the necessity of concluding a treaty with the Mahrattas, and of accepting an accession of 40,000 of their number, with a view to enable the minister to recover the province of Oude. With these barbarians a party of Mewatties were associated: so that, however desirous Sadikhan was at one time to drive them from his country, his nephew was now happy to receive their aid, for the purpose of establishing his own as well as the authority of the Emperor at Dehli. This is the first account on record of the authorized appearance of the Mewatties in Oude; hence, from the invitation given to them in this emergency, we may date their settlement in that province, and the commencement of the career of theft and pillage, which they continue to pursue to the present day, from the western frontier of Agra to the eastern boundary of Goruckpoor. Respecting the inconsiderate short-sighted policy of Sufdur Jung, in thus allowing them to remain, we may be permitted to say in the words of Juvenal:

— *Seculi non invenire tyranni
Tormentum majus* :—

since their residence has been attended with the most dreadful enormities, and the most injurious consequences to the wretched Natives who have been exposed to their influence.

When Shooja-ood-Dowla, his son and successor, ascended the musnud, the effects of their temporary retention in the service of the Government began to be severely felt. Their assistance being no longer required, they were disbanded; and being thus reduced to seek for a livelihood, and deprived of the means of subsistence, they of course betook themselves to their accustomed pursuits. The exigence of the times filled their ranks by bodies of fresh recruits: necessity compelled many of them to infest Bundelcund; some to visit the districts of Furruckabad, Cawnpoor, Allahabad and Mirzapoor; while others went to Goruckpoor, Juannpoor, and also to Sarun; circumstances, however, induced Shooja-ood-Dowla to engage a part of them again. At that time Fyzabad was the capital of Oude: the Nuwab be-

ing fond of the sports of the field, used to visit the district of Goruckpoor, which abounds with extensive forests. Several hundreds of them accompanied his Excellency on these excursions of pleasure. They became acquainted with the locality of the country; and on being re-disguised the public service, they returned to their former habits, inhabited the jungles, and found in them a secure retreat from the visitation of the law or the dread of punishment. Following the example of their iniquitous fraternity, the Mahrattas, who imposed a *chout*, as stated above, upon all the provinces subject to their depredatory incursions, they had the audacity at length to demand collections from their neighbours, under the nomination of *roosoom*, which literally signifies "duties," but corresponds exactly with the term "black mail." In fact, *roosoom* and *chout* are synonymes: they are the same in principle, the one is indefinite, the other definite, though they were both arbitrary and illegal, at least at this stage of our history.

Ever since the pacification between Lord Clive and Shooja-ood-Dowla, in 1765, Oude had been protected from its external enemies; but its internal peace was not preserved, notwithstanding the assertion of a certain writer to the contrary: it was a scene of pillage on one hand, and of resistance to authority on the other. During the governorship of Asuf-ood-Dowla, who "abandoned his subjects to the unprincipled associates of his low pleasures," the country was depopulated by cruelty and extortion, and the inhabitants driven to a state of desperation. In the former administration, some of the principal landholders retained a number of the Mewatties in their service, on being deserted by their rulers, for the purpose of aiding them in their resistance to the collectors of revenue: but on the cession of part of the Doab and several other districts, the landholders, like their Government, no longer engaged the adventurers, as life and property were comparatively secure, and defiance to the new system of things both impracticable and ineffectual; consequently the Mewatties, thus thrown on the world, were happy to join their countrymen, who had been previously dismissed, and were maintaining themselves and families on the fruits of their spoil. This augmentation to their strength rendered

them the terror of the people. From the Jumna to the Gunduck they levied roosoom or black-mail: they reduced the villagers to such extreme wretchedness, that many of them enlisted beneath their banners; and knowing the capabilities of the inhabitants, these enabled their leaders to ascertain with certainty the receptacles of wealth and property. They were also eligible members, since they knew the haunts most likely to ensure a safe retreat in the hour of danger. Public treasure was the chief object of booty; and the dividend being considerable, each individual received an enormous share. About this time we hear of their forming regular companies, under the command of a sirdar, one or two jemmadars, and other subordinate officers.

Having now arrived at the period when the Mewatties, owing to a series of events, were dispersed throughout a large range of territory lying between 75° and 85° E. longitude, and 25° and 29° N. latitude, we shall conclude our account of them by taking a hasty view of the names they assume in different places, and of their number and condition at the present day.

In the districts of Agra, Alligurb, Etawah, Furruckabad, Cawnpoor, Allahabad and Mirzapoor, they are called Badheks, Thughs, Kunjurs, Phanseegars, Baurias, Gidias, Harburas, Badharahs, &c. In the districts of Goruckpoor, Juanpoor, Ghazeepoor, and Sarun, they are known by the Hindoo terms of Sear Murwahs and Sear Kh'ahs; and the Persian terms of Shighalkoosh and Shikalkhor, all being synonymous and signifying jackall-killer or eater.

After the treaty concluded on the 10th of November 1801, the Civil Authorities under the British Government became alarmed at the cruelties and exactions they committed in their respective zillahs, and hastened to call the attention of the Governor-General in Council to measures calculated to effect their speedy suppression.

It would lead to prolixity by particularly noticing their practices in each jurisdiction (even if we possessed the materials requisite to enable us to furnish a distinct and satisfactory account), and under this consideration we propose to give a succinct sketch of their proceedings in two only, namely, in Furruckabad and in Goruckpoor. In undertaking to do so, we must

go back to the time of Kacem Khan Bungish, the *laird* or feudatory lord of Furruckabad. It appears that about sixty years prior to the cession, when that nobleman was engaged in hostilities with Suddur Jung, he granted to the Mewatties the right of collecting a roosoom on all articles of merchandize passing through the pergunnahs of Khassgunge, Secundra, &c.; in return for which, they stipulated to protect the goods from plunder and robbery, and to be responsible for any loss or injury which might be sustained while the property remained under their charge. The black-mail thus annually levied in these pergunnahs amounted, on an average, to the sum of 5,100 rupees. They demanded seven rupees on each cart-load of cloth; twelve annas on each cart-load of *cayitra* (or things put upon hired vehicles), eight annas on grain, &c. &c.

On the demise of Kacem Khan, his son, the brave and courageous Ahmed Khan Bungish, granted to these freebooters, for their maintenance, certain villages in jaghier, or military tenure, disposable at the will of the donor; and so likewise did Suddur Jung, the Nuwab Wuzcer, in Oude; but although these estates were subsequently attached, both by the Mahrattas, their old allies, and by the Aumil of Khassgunge, the roosoom was confirmed and continued to be exacted until the 1st of February 1802, after the battle of Laswarree, when all Raddaree duties were abolished, and a custom-house established under the British Government. Being thus deprived of their accustomed allowances, two of their jemmadars presented a *kyfeent* or statement, in April 1802, to the Collector of Etawah, exhibiting an account of their peculiar usages, and soliciting resumption of the contribution they had been permitted to impose, during the power of their native masters. To this proposition no acquiescence could be afforded, under the existing regulations: for, independent of the measure being exceptional, the chiefs had no documents to produce in attestation of their declaration, or in support of their claim: all their sunnuds, or warrants, they said having been lost during the Mahratta war. These sunnuds they affirmed that they had received from Almas Ali Khan, an officer of the Nuwab, who resided at Mendyghant, where he was under the neces-

sity of erecting two mud forts, each about one mile in circumference: for such was the state of this part of the country, according to Tennant and others, that the European proprietor of an Indigo factory, in the vicinity of Almas's strong holds, was obliged to surround his works even with a fortification, to protect them from the banditti with which the province swarmed in 1798, and up to the period at which we have arrived. These banditti were the Mewatties; and it was alleged that Almas Ali Khan furnished them with these warrants, to secure his own and the neighbouring parts from their depredations. Be this as it may, the British Government supposed that these barbarians, being marauders by profession, who from their former habits would not readily betake themselves to agriculture or domestic pursuits, but, like the Pykes of Midnapore and Rangurh, when no longer paid to guard the country, might return to their lawless career, it was therefore deemed impolitic to deprive them all at once of the subsistence which they had so long enjoyed by prescription: accordingly it was thought advisable to employ them in the service of the state, for the safety and protection of the natives and the district! To this arrangement they expressed their consent, and engaged to act for ten rupees per man; we are inclined, however, to believe that they were not kept on a regular establishment: as, shortly after the presentation of the kyfeet above-mentioned to the Collector of Etawah, they began again to disturb the tranquillity of that zillah and of Furruckabad by their incursions; they overran the borders, infested the high roads, and resided in haunts in the jungles, to which it was difficult to find any access.

To such a length did they at last proceed, that Mr. Russell, officiating agent to the Governor-General stationed at Futtygurh, was induced to solicit the aid of a regiment of regular cavalry to oppose their progress. The operations of a troop, under the command of Lieutenant Ryder, were attended with the best success, for through his real and exertions the community was preserved in perfect security; and the landed proprietors, finding that a check was made to the sallies of the brigands, and that they could no longer give them shelter with impunity, manifested a disposi-

tion to enter into engagements to inform the authorities of their retreats, and apprehend such of them as might seek an asylum on their estates. The cavalry, however, was shortly afterwards withdrawn by the order of General Lake, the commander-in-chief. The beneficial consequences derived from the movements of Lieutenant Ryder's party were so evident and important, that immediately on their departure, the acting Magistrate suggested to Government the propriety and expediency of attaching fifty native troopers, in addition to those on his establishment, as by stationing them in several parts of the districts they could seize the delinquents, maintain good order, and afford protection to the people, as well as encourage them to assist in their discovery and apprehension. To this proposal the Government acquiesced on the 4th of August 1803. The adoption of this measure was imperative; since, in the April preceding, the robbers had become so formidable and audacious, that they even attacked, in the day-time, some companies of infantry under the command of Lieutenant Harriott, and committed several considerable depredations at Etourna, Herow, and Dhoomree, distant a few coss only from the chief station. In 1804 or 5 they joined Holkar with a view to harass stragglers, and to cut off supplies: but after his retreat they dwindled into comparative insignificance; and, by the wise and generous policy of the Local Authorities, have been incapacitated for many years from carrying on excesses to any extent. In the neighbouring districts of Alligurh, Etawah, and Cawnpore they occasionally appear; but their name as a body is now unknown, and their descendants, under the appellation of Thughs, Badheks, &c., have assumed their avocations in this quarter, though in number too diminutive to render them objects of terror, or capable of resisting, with effect, the officers of police.

We have grounds for asserting, that at this time the aggregate body throughout the Doab cannot exceed 150 or 200 persons, exclusive of their women and children: we mean those, of course, who are addicted to robbery and theft as a profession. The members of the same class who frequent the forests of Goruckpore and the districts of Bulrampore, Atroula, and Baraitch, are more numerous. That

they are the same people we have already endeavoured to shew; and in support of our conclusions we shall quote the corroborative testimony of a gentleman in the civil service, whose opinion, expressed by his observations regarding the Badheks and Thugs, coincides entirely with our own, that "the Badheks of Aly Ghur, and the Shighal-khors of Baraitch, are connected with each other, and are one and the same people, the name constituting the sole difference."* If any further proof were wanting to maintain the position we have advanced, we could state, on an authority which we cannot take the liberty to divulge, that the marauders to the west of the Ganges often unite with the Secarmurwahs, or Shighal-khors, and

strengthen their gang by bodies of fifty, seventy, or even 100 recruits. The total number of the Secarmurwahs, not including their families, may amount to 500 men, who, like their western associates, are composed of Moosulmans and Hindoos of the lowest castes. Mihrban, the robber who was lately executed at Gyah, belonged to this tribe. There are many Sirdars and Jemmadars still in existence: and unfortunately, owing to the absence of efficient measures for their extirpation, and particularly to the supineness and imbecility of the government of his Majesty the King of Oude, whose officers and dependents not only conceal them, but aid them in their atrocities, and receive a share of their booty, there does not appear to be any probability of their being soon extinguished.—*Cal. Journ.*

* Official report by Mr. John Shakespear, Acting Superintendent of Police for the Western Provinces, dated the 30th April 1816. Published in the last volume of the Asiatic Researches.

In the Interior, Feb. 12, 1822.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE JUTS, JÂTS, OR GETÉ.*

SIR: In compliance with our promise given in a note to the 540th page of this Journal for June last, we will now endeavour to give an account of the very numerous tribe of Jut, Jât or Geté, who occupy a considerable district in Gujerat, inhabit both sides of the river Indus, and are in possession of a principality near the banks of the Jumna. One of our objects in doing this, is to prove that the Hindoos admit of proselytes, and that several of the tribes of India came originally from Tartary.

Much of our information on this subject is derived from an essay of Monsieur De Guignes, on the Grecian Kings of Bactria, published in the 25th vol. of the *Histoire de l'Académie des Inscriptions*, with some notes from his *Histoire des Huns*; the remainder from Persian and European histories: but as a periodical work will not permit us to enter at length

on this subject, we will endeavour to condense our matter as much as possible. We learn from De Guignes, that there was formerly a Nomade nation called Yuc-chi, or Geté, who inhabited the country west of the Chinese province of Shensy, and who having been invaded by the Huns, about two hundred years B.C., were compelled to emigrate.

On this occasion the Geté divided: the greater number proceeded to the north-west, and after having driven before them a tribe named Su,* took possession of the country in the vicinity of the river Ili.† The lesser division marched towards Tibet, and were distinguished by the title of the Little Geté.

Another revolution compelled the Geté to quit the banks of the Ili,‡

* The Su were one of the tribes who subdued the Bactrian empire, 125 years before Christ, and are supposed to have been the ancestors of the Soviets.

† A river of Tartary, which falls into the lake Balkash.

‡ It is not improbable but that some of them proceeded towards Europe, and formed the advance of the Asiatic swarm denominated Getse and Massagetae.

* As this name is written in Persian without a vowel, thus: جت or جته, it may be pronounced in various manners. The Persian plural is

and to encamp on the plains to the north of the river Jaxartes or Sihon, in the vicinity of the lake Aral, whence it appears that they subsequently extended their conquests south of the Oxus, and obtained possession of the eastern part of the extensive province of Khorassan, which brought them in contact with the Parthians.

In Gillies' History of the World, vol. ii. page 552, we are informed that, about the year 130 B. C., "a horde of Scythians were invited by Phrahates, the Parthian monarch, to defend him against the Syrian invasion; they, however, came too late, and on this account their stipulated pay was denied them; but, independently of this ground of quarrel, the shepherds in *Turan* always hung, as it were, in ambush over the husbandmen in *Iran*; and, when an opportunity offered, were ready to pour down on them in merciless desolation. On the present occasion, Phrahates, and his follower, Artabanus, were, in the course of four years, their successive victims."

The Chinese annals leave no doubt that the Geté were the Scythians here alluded to; and that, having taken possession of all the country now constituting the Afghan empire, they divided it into five governments, viz. Hieou-mi, Choam-mi, Kuei-choam, Hietun, *Kao-fou*; this last province limits India on the side of the Indus. As the Chinese had no B in their language, and use F instead, there can be no doubt that *Kabul* is the country here meant.

The Geté continued to possess these countries, and to flourish for a number of years, until they were invaded by another Tartar tribe, called the Geougen, and were compelled to quit the vicinity of the river Oxus: on this occasion, a division of them took possession of the country called Fo-leouchu (Balouch), to the east of which was situated the great temple of Fo, or Boodh, probably that of Somnaut, at Din.*

On a reference to Mr. Pottinger's description of Baloochistan, page 269, it will be seen that he supposes the people of that province to be of Tartar origin, and that several of their tribes still retain the same pastoral manners.*

De Guignes sums up his account of the Geté in the following manner:

"But to return to the King of the Yenchu, named Kitola: in the end, this prince, at the head of a powerful army, again entered Northern India, and subdued many kingdoms. The want of records prevents me from following the history of this nation to modern times; but it may be in general said, that all Maveralnahar (Transoxonia), Captchae, and many countries in the vicinity of the Indus, were governed by kings who derived their origin from the Yuechi."

We will now finish the first part of our account of this people, with an extract from the 378th page of the 2d vol. of the *Histoire des Huns*.

"The superiority which the Chinese had over the Turks, obliged the great Khan to turn his arms towards the west, where he had only to combat against *Nomades*. He went to subdue in Maveralnahar people called Geta or Getes. These were descended from the Yuechi, who having traversed Tartary, had taken up their abode in the vicinity of the river Oxus. From thence they extended themselves along the banks of the Indus, and even towards the Ganges, where they are still to be found under the name of Getés. These Getés had embraced the worship of Fo (Boodh); they dwelt in tents, which they transported, according to the change of season, to the places where they might avoid its rigours. They were governed by a king, who shifted his quarters every month. They had so few women among them, that several were obliged to unite, for the possession of one; but the usual mode was for the bro-

* In note to page 42, 3d vol. *Histoire des Huns*, it is stated that the Geté were Boodhists.

* See also 6th vol. *Asiatic Researches*, 4to edition, page 402.

thers of a family to form this singular society among themselves.*

There is every reason to suppose that the Getés retained possession of the countries already mentioned, till the revival of the Persian empire under the efficient dynasty of the Sassanides, and that they were expelled by the celebrated Shahpour, some time in the fourth century. We find, in the reign of Nousheerwan, who ascended the throne in 531, that he divided his empire into four governments, the first comprising Khorassan, Seistan, and Kerman, also that he subdued the provinces of Khabul and Zabulestan.†

This circumstance is corroborated by De Guignes, who states that during the fifth century the Getés were again in possession of Transoxiana, and that they had conquered Khoten, Yerkend, and Kashgur.‡ They are again stated to have been in possession of Bactria in 743. In the vicinity of Bamian, a very ancient city of Ghour, there are very extensive excavations and sculptures, many of the images of which are those worshipped by the Boodhists, and there can be little doubt that they were constructed during the long period the Geté or other Tartar tribes were in possession of that country.§

We do not quite agree with De Guignes, that the Geté conquered any of the countries East of the Indus, but think it certain that, during the 500 years they were in possession of Afghanistan, they possessed all the western banks of that river, and that some colonies of them were admitted by the Hindú Princes as subjects into the Punjab and Gujerat, whose descendants remained after the nation returned to the north of the Oxus,

where they were found in great force both by Jengiez Khan and Tamerlane.*

The following extracts from the works of Iben Haukal, in the middle of the tenth century, give reason to suppose that Moulton was in possession of the Geté at that time.†

"The city of Moulton is about half the size of Mansoureh. Bekhur is called the Golden House, for there is in this city a certain idol, to which the Indians of the country come as on a pilgrimage every year, and bring great riches with them."

"Moulton is not reckoned as belonging to Hindoostan, but there is in it a race of idolaters, who worship in this temple."

"The idol is made in the form of a man: it sits upon a square throne, the hands resting on the knees."‡

Here is a sufficiently minute description of the image of Boodh, for the representation of which see Moore's Hindoo Pantheon, or Symes' Embassy to Ava.

We again find that the Geté were in possession of the Delta of the Indus in the eleventh century, and were severely punished by Sultan Mahmoud of Ghizné.§

Also that they were very powerful in Gujerat in the beginning of the thirteenth century, and that an army of them advanced nearly to Delhi.||

The Geté are described by the historians of Tamerlane, as being dispersed over the Punjab in the fourteenth century, and were cruelly punished by him.

* It is more probable that some of the Afghan tribes are descended from the Geté than from the lost tribe of the Israelites: but this subject will be fully discussed in a future number.

† The city of Moulton was taken by the Arabs, A.D. 711, but they never obtained complete possession of the country.

‡ See Sir W. Ouseley's Translation of Iben Haukal.

§ It is stated in Idhbi, that in the eleventh century the worship of the people of Gujerat was that of Boodh.—Rennell's Memoir of the Map of Hindoostan, page 209.

|| Dow's History of Hindoostan, pages 77 and 135; 4to, edition.

* The inhabitants of Boothan and the Nairs of Malabar still retain this strange custom.

† Malcolm's History of Persia, page 130; and Gibbon, 7th vol. 8vo., page 340.

‡ 2d vol. Historie des Huns, pages 348, 372, and 302.

§ See Asiatic Researches, vol. vi., page 402, 4to edition.

In the following century, the celebrated Nanick began to preach in the Punjab his doctrine of the unity of the Godhead, and had great success in converting the Geté or Jats, who readily abandoned the atheistical systems of *Boodh* for the pure theology of the Apostle of the Sikhs. From that period their descendants have dropt their patronymic title, and are now incorporated with the Sikhs.*

It now remains to give some account of the Jats, who have been admitted into the pale of Hindooism. They are described by various authors as a tribe of *Aheers*, or shepherds, who migrated from the banks of the Indus in the end of the sixteenth century, and who, taking advantage of the confusion in the Mogul empire after the decease of Aurungzebe, obtained possession of the strong fortress of Dieg, and a considerable extent of territory in the vicinity of the river Jumna. They are well known to the British by their gallant defence of Bhurtpore in the year 1802. Their chiefs now assume the title of Raja, and they wish to be considered as Rajpoots, in the same manner as those of Nepal, mentioned in our former essay.

Doctor Buchannan Hamilton, in his description of the district of Kan-

* See Ward's Account of the Boodhists; and Sir J. Malcolm's History of Persia, page 238.

gra, says, "None of the infidel tribes remain. The most numerous caste is said to be that called Jat, to which not only the Ranjit (Sikh chief) of Lahore belongs, but also Ranjit (Jat chief) of Bhurtpore; the tribe is considered pure, but in Kangra is not permitted to wear the *thread of distinction* belonging to the military tribe." Page 312.

In conclusion, we venture to assert,

1st. That the *Jats* who inhabit part of Gujerat, the banks of the Indus, and a portion of the Punjab, are the descendants of the Geté, who have been converted to Mahommedanism.

2d. That the *Balooches* are also descended from the Geté, and have embraced the religion of the Arabian lawgiver.

3d. That a considerable portion of the *Sikhs* are also the descendants of that people.

4th. That the remaining portion of them are *Jats*, who have been admitted into the pale of Hindooism, and were probably the last tribe of consequence who abandoned the worship of *Boodh* in Hindoostan.

P.S. As the Geté were conquered by the *Huns*, and are often confounded with them, it is probable they were the people alluded to in the inscription on the pillar at Buddal, mentioned in page 142, 1st vol. Asiatic Researches, 4to. edition.

Y. Z.

FRENCH JOURNEY INTO ABYSSINIA.

WE give a place to the following extract from a French periodical work, which seems to prepare us for some very interesting information respecting the geography of Northern Africa.* The writer asserts (but we must remember he is a Frenchman) that he has proceeded beyond the boundaries of any former European traveller, Meagre as are the geographical details in these letters, they shew how very defective is our knowledge of the

states and nations in the neighbourhood of Abyssinia: the names or places of some of the kingdoms referred to by the writer will not be found in our best maps of this part of the world. The kingdom of Fazoele is the same which is sometimes written Fazaclo. The particulars respecting the White River, or Bahr el Abiad, are curious, and will interest those persons who have directed their attention to the abstruse question respecting the course of the great rivers of Africa. Upon this subject a very in-

* The travels of M. Cailland may be by this time published, but we have not seen the book.

telligent article, by M. Jomard, is subjoined to these letters in the work from which we have translated them, but it is scarcely suitable to the objects of this Journal. We understand that the Pacha of Egypt having completed his conquests in the districts visited by the traveller, journeys may now be performed throughout these tracts, of which our knowledge is so very limited, with tolerable security.

*Translation of Letters from M. Cail-
land to M. Jomard, of the French
Institute, respecting a Journey to
Abyssinia.*

First letter, dated Sennaar, November 1821, announces their departure for Fazoele, and the dangers they encountered during their stay at Sennaar for five months. They employed that time in researches into the condition and history of the country and surrounding kingdoms, and the chronology of the Kings of Sennaar and Chendy; also in making collections of plants and birds.

Second letter, dated 18th February 1822, at Fazoele, states, they are about to depart for Sennaar and Egypt, owing to the war in this quarter not permitting their route to the westward; and intimates that, if the time allows, they purpose proceeding by the ancient Troglodytick country, on the shores of the Red Sea, and returning by Berenice and Assouan. "Twenty days ago," says the writer, "the agents of Mr. Salt arrived, in order to pass some time at Sennaar, and have retraced their steps back, not having advanced more than five days' journey. If I remained so long at Sennaar, an unhealthy place, where we were every day threatened with the plague, which has destroyed a third of the army, it was because I hoped to travel a great distance on the White River.* Leaving Sennaar with Ismael Pacha, we at first followed the Nile. Passing the confines of Sennaar, we entered the kingdom of

Bertot, bounded on the east by the Nile, on the west by the great province of Bouroun, and on the south by Darfoke. We found in the interior the people to be Pagans, whom the prince was forced to fight: their country was mountainous: the woods and roads almost impracticable. After more than a month's journey from Sennaar, we reached the Nile at Fazoele. The Musulman chiefs of this province entered into treaty with the prince, and payed him tribute. Thence we entered the interior, continually in action with the Pagans, and arrived in the province of Gamamil, where gold is found in the sands. I washed some of the sand, which yielded only six or eight grains of gold to the quintal of earth. From this province, the last south of Bertot, we entered into that of Dar-foke, and came to Singue, a village partly inhabited by Musulmans. We were then in the tenth degree of latitude, five days' journey from the confines of Abyssinia. Here the prince fixed the boundary of his conquests. We returned to Fazoele.

"In the kingdom of Bertot, we passed many times the Tourmat, a river two hundred paces wide. It comes from Abyssinia, and falls into the Nile. No river exists of the name of Muleg, marked in many charts, as falling into the White River, by which is doubtless meant the Tourmat. There is another more rapid river named Jabousse, coming also from Abyssinia, which falls into the Nile two days' journey and a half south of Fazoele. This, they say, contains crocodiles and hippopotami all the year. On the eastern bank of the Nile is another less rapid river, named Essen-Gologa, which ends in the Dender. Many others also contribute to increase the Tourmat. I have collected all the observations I could, upon the customs and religion of these Pagan people. Many of their usages belong to the ancient Egyptians. I am the only European who has penetrated to Singue. The expedition of Ismael Pacha draws to

* The Bahr-el Jebel.—Ed.

a close, the decrease of the waters not permitting him to undertake any thing upon the White River. The accounts which I have received regarding the course of this stream induce a belief that it communicates with the Niger, but they are too uncertain to warrant any conclusion.

"Eastward of the river is the great province of Dinka, occupied by Pagans; on the west, the Kourt-Sal; on the north, Gebel-Noba, on the south, Pagans again. The river stretches much farther to the west (as high as the tenth and eleventh degree) than is marked upon the charts.

"Ismael Pacha has evinced, especially in his last expedition, much ability, firmness and intrepidity. In spite of the incredible difficulties he met with, in transporting the artillery on the backs of camels, through thick woods, across multitudes of torrents, and over mountains and impassable roads, he has nevertheless continued his enterprise: many others in his situation would have abandoned it. In less than two years he has overcome a host

of nations and tribes, and conquered many provinces and several kingdoms. All the army has braved the greatest dangers; in the journey to the south of Fazoele, the enemy might have destroyed us every instant, either by fire or by night attacks. Providence has watched over the army of Ismael. Ibrahim, his brother, having lost his physician at Sennaar, and being himself very ill, returned to this city, from whence he has removed five days' journey to the southward. There returned with him a Milanese, whom he had taken with him to write his campaigns, and the agents of Mr. Salt. His sickness has put a stop to every thing. His troops have reached Dinka, from whence they are to move to join those of Ismael Pacha."

Third letter, dated Sennaar, 27th February 1822.—"We arrived in this city to-day. In about three days, or more, we leave it for Halfaye, and Wet-Beit-Naga. To come from Fazoele hither, the Prince gave us a *canja* with sixteen oars, which enabled us to arrive so quickly."—*Revue Encyclopédique*.

ON BRITISH INTERFERENCE WITH THE SUTTEE, AND THE LATE INDIAN GOVERNMENT ORDER.*

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: Want of leisure has interrupted the inquiry which I proposed to myself to follow, with respect to the Indian or Bengallee practice of permitting widows to burn themselves, either with the dead bodies of their husbands, or with something which has belonged to them; and my progress has likewise not been a little delayed by the necessity of answering the objections of your correspondents. At present, I am only solicitous to reply to one or two observations of Col. Macdonald, inserted in your last number.

The Colonel, who betrays no anxiety to point out to "An Old Indian," and

others, how much they mistake what has been written by myself, adverts with satisfaction to a remark of your Edinburgh correspondent, that "with a qualifying 'perhaps,' Mr. K. is not averse to the principle of the measure of prevention; as he writes, 'I should perhaps be happy to see that law enforced by native authority.'" This qualified concession is called by Col. M. an "allowing of my better sense to prevail;" as if, in one particular moment, I had yielded the subject of controversy! But, surely, Sir, the Colonel will not say, that the point referred to is that which was ever in debate between himself and me? It was never for an enforcement by native authority that the Colonel, in the

* Since the publication of our last number we have ascertained that the Government Order here referred to was first issued in 1813.—*Ed.*

last resort contended; it was never against an enforcement by *native* authority that I protested. Let Col. M. do me the common justice to acknowledge, that it was for ultimate *British* interference that he called; that it has been against *British* interference that my observations have been directed; and that my concession, that possibly a *native* adoption of the plan of Col. M. might be less objectionable, was not at all connected with the strait line of the controversy. In one word, what I have said amounted to this, that my decided hostility is not to the *principle* proposed, but to the acting upon that principle by *British* hands.

But though I hesitated at expressing a *decided* hostility to the principle, I qualified all that I could concede to it with a *perhaps*; and I think that this, too, admits of a very consistent explanation. I had granted (*Asiatic Journal*, vol. xiii. p. 450) to Col. M. the expression of my willing belief, that the true design of those Hindoo commentators on the cremation of widows, whose writings are quoted as law, and to whom Col. M. had referred, as insisting on the woman's ascending the burning pile, was "to check, and not to encourage the practice;" and I added, that "I should perhaps be happy to see that law enforced by *native* authority." And why did I only say, "perhaps?" Because I doubted, as I still doubt, the humanity and wisdom of enforcing it, even from native sources. The truth is, that all the corruptions and perversion of the modern practice, and which are confessedly open to the most signal and frightful abuses, are nothing but humane contrivances of modern generations, to mitigate the ancient horrors of a practice purely savage in its origin. Now, when it is proposed to a more refined age, to replunge itself into the fullness of ancient barbarism, I think it reasonable, in spite of every theoretic advantage held out, to make something of a pause, and not to be hurried too soon beyond the saving

word *perhaps*. Besides, I offered, at the time, some of my reasons for thinking, that *perhaps* the enforcement, even by *native* authority, would be unadvisable.

Again, Col. M. accuses me of some perversion of *reasoning in a circle*; and I accuse him, and those who fancy themselves with him, of *flying off in a tangent*. If I could but once get all of these to keep *within the circle*—not to travel out of the road—half my labour would be finished. I ask continually to see the man who will stand up for Col. M.'s scheme of forcing the determined Suttee to *ascend the burning pile*? Nobody shows himself; and take, for example, B. W. That gentleman disagrees with Col. M. upon the point just mentioned; disagrees with him as to the supposed danger of an absolute prohibition; and, while Col. M. insists upon the unqualified enforcement of the law, B. W. insists upon its unqualified *abrogation*! Was there ever such concord? such backing of a friend? And yet this concord, and this backing, delights "an old Indian;" so profoundly is that third party acquainted with the question!

And why do I dwell so pertinaciously on this unlucky disagreement? For the plain reasons, that Col. M. is the decided foe of abolition, by any means but his own; and that if every one else is a foe to the means of Col. M., then the cause of abolition, so far from being forwarded by Col. M., has, in him, one of its most determined opponents. Overturn the position of Col. M., and you overturn, according to Col. M., the only basis on which it can stand.

And would Col. M. himself stand by his own basis beyond the walls of his closet? I am quite confident that the Gallant Officer has not the heart to carry into practice his own cold speculation. I am quite confident, that if Col. M. were called upon to sanction the burning of a determined Suttee, he would consent to,

and assist every expedient for diminishing the sufferings of her fearful trial! Col. M. has too much of a British gentleness, and too little of Roman severity, to be akin to those who could find pleasure in the glory of "—Doing right in stern despite of Nature; Shutting their ears against her little cries.

But, Col. M. and "An Old Indian," have but little patience with me while I picture the Colonel in the act of superintending a Suttee; and yet in what situation, according to the Col.'s last letter, are the worthy "magistrates" of the British Indian Government actually placed? It is they, it seems, who *sanction* each particular Suttee, and that, upon *their* view of its particular merits! In a former letter of my own (vol. xiii. p. 45), I have described the old practice to be, that the Thannadah was required by law to be informed of the intention to perform a Suttee; that this officer was to apprise the "magistrates," and to obtain their *order* or *permission*. By "*permission*," I intended only a ministerial permission, without reference to the particular merits of the transaction. Col. M., however, now speaks of *sanction*, and of a previous investigation. I wish to reconcile all this with the text of the Government Order in your last number, in which it is said (p. 383), not to be the "intention of Government to require any express leave or permission being required previously to the performance of the act of Suttee," and that "the police officers are not to interfere and prevent any such act from taking place;" and in which no personal interference on the part of the "Magistrates" appears to be contemplated, nor any notice from the people to the police to be provided for: the police is enjoined to act "on receiving intelligence;" but whether there is any thing obligatory on any body, as to conveying the intelligence, does not appear from this Order. Without some explanation, then, the cases stated by Col. M. in your last number,

joined to the words of the Order, must lead to the supposition, that the control exercised by the Indian Government over Sutties has been lessened, rather than increased. As to what is here said about the Police Officers not interfering, &c., I am aware of the special cases in which the Order previously requires them to interfere, and I can perceive the meaning of the almost unintelligible phraseology in this place employed concerning them: but these things do not answer my inquiry. Could a British Indian "Magistrate" previously give or refuse his "*sanction*;" and was a "*previous express leave or permission*" required?

I add nothing to these remarks, called for by your publication of this month, except a promise to come early to the discussion of the *origin* of the custom on which I am writing: a question of the utmost importance to a just view of the whole subject; and one which cannot but imperiously demand a place in the Asiatic Journal, now that a very intelligent correspondent (though certainly not, in this instance, an *Œdipus*), has told us, (p. 24), that the early traveller, Mocquet, speaking of the burning of widows in India, subjoined, "Tis remarkable that the body of the woman hath such an oily property, that one body will serve, like oil or grease, to consume the bodies of five or six men;" and then, with an appearance of even more credulity than that of an early traveller, has added, "This will perhaps afford a clue to discovering the *origin* of the practice!" Be so good, Mr. Editor, as not to let *this* discovery be lost on the Indian poor of Calcutta, who could never afford to buy wood for burning their dead, whom the abolition of the duty will still leave without wood; and who, I am persuaded, are so barbarously ignorant, as not to know that living widows make better fuel than dead logs. I am, Sir, &c.

Oct. 7th, 1822. E. A. KENDALL.

P.S. In my letter inserted in your number for August, the words, "where continually making him the advocate of kings, which the good man's soul

abhorred," should have read, "were continually making him the advocate of things which the good man's soul," &c.

MERMAIDS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

Sir: We live in an age of wonders. The *speciosa miracula rerum* appear rising up in quick succession to astonish us. A short time back, your Journal announced to us the discovery of a Unicorn; not indeed the Unicorn of Pliny, and which helps to support the royal shield, but the Unicorn of Scripture; and, lest this discovery should not be surprising enough, you tell us that a specimen of the former, the Unicorn of the Roman Naturalist, *corpore equo, capite cervo, cauda apro, similia, etc.*, is actually on its way to England from its native Thibetian Mountains. To fill up the interval of suspense, another wonder more wonderful than the last, is exhibited upon the stage—a Mermaid! Whether we shall proceed *passibus equis* to the *Phanix*, the *Griffin*, and the *Sphinx*, time will disclose to us.

As the eastern part of the globe was the abode of this (as well as the former) extraordinary animal, which also passed (at least its carcase did) through the warehouses of the India Company to its present fashionable lodgings in St. James's Street, perhaps some remarks upon these monsters of the deep may find a place in the Asiatic Journal.

Before I proceed to this subject, suffer me to remark, with reference to the animal first spoken of, that the part of the skeleton brought to England by Mr. Campbell has been examined by Sir Everard Home, whose account of it, in the last published part of the Philosophical Transactions, would lead to a remarkable conclusion, in direct opposition to a very prevailing theory, namely, that the

animal is identical with that found in a fossil state in Siberia.

The specimen now exhibiting under the name of a Mermaid (which, if it be artificial, displays such dexterity and ingenuity as even on that score to be an object of curiosity), appears, from the statement of the proprietor, Capt. Ede, to have been found among the Molucca Islands by the Malays, who it is supposed have had it some time in their possession, and regarded it as an object of worship!

From a very early period there seems to have been a prevailing belief that a creature existed among the tenants of the Ocean half human and half fish. The ancient Siren, *Dulce malum in pelago*, renowned for the bewitching charms of her voice, is but the Mermaid of the Moderns, without her comb and looking-glass, with which she has since been equipped. Siren is the name given to this class of animals (supposed to be imaginary) by Artedi, in his new System of Ichthyology, who supposes them to constitute a peculiar genus of the *plagiuri* or cetaceous fishes. Its characters, according to his account, are these: it has no pinnated tail; the head, neck and breast, down to the navel, represent those of the human species; there are only two fins on the whole body, and those stand on the breast.

It is generally supposed that various individuals of the cetaceous tribe, in particular the sea-cow, have been mistaken by sailors for the Mermaid, and that all the stories we have met with relate only to the latter animal metamorphosed by means of a startled

imagination. The efforts which have at different times been made at imposition, have tended to confirm the scepticism of mankind as to the existence of such animals as mermen or mermaids. The last attempt of this kind in London was a *luxus naturee* of the human species, in a foetus of eight months old, with a hydrocephalus head. The two legs grew together, covered by one common membrane; and the toes were beaten out into the resemblance of fins. It was pretended to be a young Mermaid taken on the Acapulco shore.

Without paying implicit credit to all we hear and read of, in regard to such an animal as that in question, we must allow that many travellers have attested its existence, whose descriptions cannot be reconciled with that of the sea-cow, or of any other of the cetaceous tribe we are acquainted with.

Perhaps the earliest account of such a monster is that given by Larrey (*Hist. d'Angleterre*), of one which was fished up in the county of Suffolk, in the year 1187, and kept by the Governor for six months. An opportunity being offered, it plunged into the sea and escaped.

Johannes Hondius tells us of one that was caught in the Netherlands, and being treated with great care and tenderness, was taught to spin.

In the year 1560, near the island of Manar, on the coast of Ceylon, seven mermen and mermaids were taken at once by some fishermen, in the presence of several Jesuits, by some of whom the monsters were examined and carefully dissected, and who found the parts, external and internal, perfectly conformable to the human.

A Merman was seen on the coast of Martinique, near the Great Diamond Rock, by some persons, who gave a precise description of it before a notary, affirming they saw it wipe its hands over its face, and heard it blow its nose!

In the year 1531, a creature of the same species was caught in the Baltic, *Asiatic Journ.*—No. 83.

and sent as a present to Sigismund King of Poland, with whom it lived three days.

The foregoing may perhaps be disregarded as authorities for the existence of this marine monster. The following I think are less exceptionable.

In Purchas's account of the first voyage of Columbus (*Pilgrims*, b. ii, c. 1, § 5), he says, "after sayling from Port Natiuitie, he saw three Mermaids leaping a good height out of the sea" (which, by the way, is one of the habits of the sea-cow), "creatures, as hee affirmed, not so faire as they are painted, somewhat resembling men in the face, of which at other times he said he had seene on the coast of Guinea."

The Journal of Christopher Turer, of Haimendorf, in his Travels in Arabia, states, "The eighteenth (November 1565), we came to Thora, which citie is on the shoare of the Red Sea of no lustre; the haven small, in which ships laden with spices out of Arabia, Abassia and India, resort. In this citie wee saw a Mermaid's skinne, taken there many yeares before, which in the lower part ends fish-fashion; of the upper part only the navill and breastes remaine, the armes and head being lost."

In the "Second Voyage or Employment of Master Henry Hudson, for finding a passage to the East-Indies by the North-East," written by himself, is the following passage: "15 June 1608, lat. noon 75 deg. 7. min. This morning one of the companie looking overboard saw a Mermaid, and calling up some of the companie to see her, one more came up, and by that time she was come close to the ship's side, looking earnestly on the men; a little after a sea came and overturned her: from the navill upward, her back and breasts were like a woman's (as they say that saw her), her body as big as one of us, her skin verie white, and long haire and hanging downe behind, of colour blacke; in her going downe

they saw her tayle, which was like the tayle of a porpoise, and speckled like a macrell. Their names that saw her were Thomas Hilles and Robert Rayner."

There is a French traveller, in (1610,) who gives some particulars concerning a species of monster which he calls "*poisson mulier*," or woman-fish. These details I do not think proper to quote, and I am persuaded, upon consideration, that the animal he refers to is no other than the sea-cow, which is called by the Portuguese *peixe mouller*, easily corrupted into *poisson mulier*.

But the most precise and least hypothetical account I have met with is the following by Capt. Richard Whitbourne, in his account of Newfoundland, his voyages thither and observations there; wherein he says, "Now also I will not omit to relate something of a strange creature that I first saw there in the year 1610, in a morning early, as I was standing by the water side, in the harbour of St. John's, which I espied verie swiftly to come swimming towards me, looking cheerefully as it had beene a woman by the face, eyes, nose, mouth, chin, ears, necke and forehead: it seemed to be so beautifull, and in these parts so well proportioned, having round about upon the head all blew strakes resembling haire downe to the necke (but certainly it was haire), for I beheld it long, and another of my companie also, yet living, that was not then farre from me; and seeing the same comming so swiftly towards mee, I stepped backe, for it was come within the length of a long

pike; which, when this strange creature saw that I went from it, it presently thereupon dived a little under water, and did swim to the place where before I landed; thereby I beheld the shoulders and backe downe to the middle to be as square, white and smooth as the backe of a man, and from the middle to the hinder parts pointing in proportion like a broad hooked arrow. How it was proportioned in the forepart, from the necke and shoulders, I know not; but the same came shortly after to a boat, wherein one William Hawkridge, then my servant, was, that hath since bin a captain in a ship to the East-Indies, and the same creature did put both his hands upon the side of the boate, and did strive to come in to him, and others taken in the said boate; whereat they were afraid, and one of them strooke it a full blow on the head; when it fell off from them, and afterwards came to two other boates in the harbour; the men in them fled for feare to land. This (I suppose) was a Mermaid; now, because divers have written much of Mermaids, I have presumed to relate what is most certaine of such a creature that was seene at Newfoundland; whether it was a Mermaid or no, I know not; I leave it for others to judge, &c. R. W."

If the animal just spoken of was a sea-cow, Capt. W. must have indulged in what Dr. Johnson elegantly terms "laxity of narration."

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

JOHN DORY.

CHINESE STATE PAPER.

Report to the Emperor of China from two Censors upon the Expenses of the Imperial Harems, the sale of Offices, and the non-employment of the Persons who have passed their Examinations, and are still without Situations;—laid before the Emperor Taou-Kwang in July 1822.

Sin Tung Yih, Principal of the Literati in Shan Tung province, and Yuen

Soer, Censor of Yun Nan province, lay the following document before the Emperor.

We have heard that the sale of the magistracy, and the vending of high offices originated under the Emperors Hwan and Ling, at the close of the Han Dynasty, A.D. 190; but, alas! the disgrace of selling office under the present

dynasty is greater than theirs: and why? the revenues thus procured at the close of the Han dynasty were still appropriated to the public service; but our dynasty puts one-half of such revenues into its private purse. From this state of things it is that the nets thrown to get gain, and gain-getting statesmen are numerous.

Our dynasty commenced the sale of offices in the tenth year of *Tien tung*, about 1637, to supply money for the use of the State,* and to collect together human talent; for many of the sages and worthies of antiquity arose from the midst of fish and salt, and markets and public wells; and those who bought office made up a portion of talent unsupplied by those who obtained office by literary merit; this being the intention, it was not bad; and, under these circumstances, it was provided by imperial orders, that annually there should be employed eleven literary statesmen, and eight who had bought appointments, by which means there was a majority of the learned in all departments of the Government.

But at this moment there are unemployed by Government more than five thousand of the *Tsin tsu* graduates, and more than twenty-seven thousand of the *Keu Jia* graduates; and those who are now waiting to be employed are those made eligible eighteen examinations since (about thirty years ago). The design of his Majesty's heart is to give age to their talent, and prepare them for service. But it is very well known that, before all those on the list are employed, those made at the present day must wait thirty years: and allowing that they are thirty years of age when they obtain the degree of *Keu Jin*, and go to the Court examinations, and again wait thirty years, these men will be upwards of seventy years of age before they are employed; and if then appointed to office, by the time they have reached it, and been there a year, the quinquennial examination may occur, and if they are not rejected as old or superannuated, they will be pointed out as feeble and stupid, and thus the sect of the learned will be entirely excluded from office.

The buyers of office have plenty of money, and are young in years: and thus they are promoted over every body's head,

* This was before the Tartars gained the dominion over the Chinese.

and are pointed out as being correct, and having the talents. Our former Monarchs complimented the system as good, and the intention beautiful: but where is the reality?

Besides, the rules at the examinations are most rigorous. A candidate must state in writing his descent of three generations back; he must have five *Seu tae* Graduates to give bonds in his favour, and he must have two other securities, who affix their mark: and there is a special investigation lest any one should write for the candidates, and lest they should be connected with players, lictors, or menial servants: and is not all this more than enough?

But respecting the office-buyer there are no such precautions. No questions are asked about his origin. As soon as the money appears, there is an office given him. Governors and Deputy Governors become his sureties, and in one year he will be actually in office.

Thus the Magistrate *Seang Yang*, a Bonze, prohibited by law from holding office, bought his way to one. The *Tauu Tue*, of Ning B (a high office), from being a mounted highwayman, bought his way to office, besides others of the vilest parentage, eight of them were accused and brought to light in a few years. Of late, none have been impeached, and their numbers are unknown. But this class of men have their covetousness and cruelty denominated purity and intelligence. They covet money, and they get money; and having money, they get their superiors, and their superiors point them out as possessing the talents. They are cruel, and inflict severe punishments, and severe punishments make the people terrified; and their superiors point them out as possessing decision: and these are our able officers!

We remember reading *Yang Ching's* words, and we have been unable to prevent our minds from perpetually recurring to them. These were, "in kind treatment of the people my heart can labour and toil, but in pressing hard the payment of taxes I have no talent for government." These few words disclose a reason why his acquirements procured him a low place.

When this document shall be laid before your Majesty, and be sent forth to the Privy Council, they will no doubt make a pretext that the resources of the country

are inadequate, and thereby darkly insinuate their slanderous aspersions. We have therefore made a calculation.

What occurred in the reign of *Keen Tung*, and before his time, we need not bring into the account, but from the third year of *Kea King* shall commence our estimate.

At that time the religious banditti in *Sze Chuen* and other two provinces caused an insurrection, and the sales of offices procured seventy odd thousand taels. During the 11th year the mountaineers of *Yunc tan* rebelled, and the sales of offices procured a hundred and twenty thousand taels. In the 19th year the Yellow River broke its banks, and the sales of offices procured sixty thousand taels; amongst these sums there might be, more or less, twenty or thirty thousand taels, but the whole amount for twenty years makes but one hundred thousand taels.

Now if the expenses of *Imperial Harems* were once removed, it would save as much in one year as the sales of offices have produced for ten years.

For the expense for flowers and rouge at the *Tung Tiao* Harem is annually a hundred thousand taels. The salaries at the Harem of the waiting boys is a hundred and twenty thousand taels. The round splendid gardens of *Yuen Ming Yuen* cost more than two hundred thousand taels. The *Ji ho* establishments cost four hundred and eighty thousand.

The great officers who superintend the *Yuen Ming Yuen* gardens get in salaries a hundred and sixty thousand taels, and there are conferred, in largesses on the women of those gardens, two hundred and fifty thousand taels.

If these few items of expense were abolished, there would be a saving of more than a million of taels of useless expenditure; and talent might be brought forward to the service of the country, and the people's weal might be secured.

We find upon investigation that in the provinces, from Governors and Deputy Governors, down to village Magistrates, all combine to gain their purpose by hiding the truth from the Sovereign. Thus the Salt Commissioners of *Hoo Kwang* and *Keung Nan* are six great officers, and with these the tricks of the Salt Merchants are very many.

For the salt these Merchants send in to

the Emperor, weighs sixty catties a bag, at about 500 cash a bag, but the salt they sell to the people weighs only eight catties, at 500 cash a bag; it was on account of such nefarious conduct that the late Governor *Pak* (or *Pih Ling*) was degraded, and *Ti tsin* procured so much eclat.* But *Ti tsin* the Prime Minister, who had the whole government in his hands, and who acquired such glory and such weight with his master, how did he show his gratitude? Out of undeserved tenderness, not to mention any other of his misdemeanors, take his conduct on the 25th of the seventh moon of the last year, concerning the Emperor who has now gone the great journey, and become a guest in Heaven. *Ti tsin*, in order to join in with a cabal, affirmed officially that the late Emperor was born at *Luan Yang*; but the *advents* of the dragon Princes of the reigning dynasty are subjects of as easy ascertainment as the most luminous object reflected in a mirror, and the late Emperor, it is well known, made his *advent* at *Shin leou*; however, this is a specimen of the way in which *Ti tsin*, the accuser of *Sung Ta Jin* and *Tung K'ou* reported to his master and deceived the Emperor. But the numerous cases in which he fomented ill cannot be reckoned up on bended fingers.

If your Majesty deem what we have now stated to be right, and will act thereon in the Government, you will realize the designs of the souls of your sacred ancestors; and the army, the nation, and the poor people, will have cause of gladness of heart. Should we be subjected to the operation of the axe or the hatchet, or suffer death in the boiling cauldron, we shall not decline it.

HIS MAJESTY'S REPLY.

The report of *Yuen Seen* and his colleague is extremely lucid, and shews them faithful statesmen, who are grieved for the state of their country, and who have the spirit of the great statesmen of antiquity. Since the days of *Yunc huang too* and *Hung leung Keth* such men have scarcely appeared.

NOTES.

Sung ta Jin now holds an office called "Reviewer General of the Troops, and Supreme Controller of Travelling Encampments," and is also Acting Governor of *Chih Le* Province.

* *Ti tsin* was Prime Minister when Lord Amherst was at Peking.

The provinces of Keang Nant Gan Hwuy are in arrears to Government seven millions of taels.

The Emperor has issued a Vermillion Edict, applauding such of the Provincial

Governors as he deems highly of. The late Governor of Canton, *Tsang to Jin*, now Governor of *Sze Chuen*, is praised, but the present Governor of Canton, *Yuen*, is entirely overlooked.

Review of Books.

The Adventures of the Gooroo Paramartan; a Tale in the Tamul Language, accompanied by a Translation and Vocabulary, together with an Analysis of the First Story. By Benjamin Babington, of the Madras Civil Service. 4to. pp. 243. 1822.

Our attention has been attracted to this work from its being, we believe, the first translation * from the Tamul tongue, a language which has been hitherto little known, and less studied by European scholars, though it is spoken by a population of more than five millions, "being current in the southern portion of the peninsula of India, throughout the Jaghire, the districts of South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Combaconum, Tanjour, Trichinopoly, Madura, Dindigul, and Tinnivelly, as well as in many parts of the extensive kingdom of Mysore."

The author, with a very excusable affection for the subject of which he treats, assigns a high origin to the Tamul language, observing that it possesses stronger features of antiquity than any of the cognate dialects of Southern India; and that it is entirely unconnected with the Sanskrit in its primitive words, having borrowed from thence only those which are necessary when the human mind has made some advances in the science of reason and reflection.

The book is, in fact, an elementary work, designed to assist the student in this country in the acquisition of the Tamul tongue; consisting of a

tale in the original character, a translation of it into English, a vocabulary (there being no Tamul dictionary in England), and an analysis, like those specimens of parsing supplied to the fables of Phædrus, or *Corderii Colloquia*.

The form of the characters is rather remarkable. It bears no sort of affinity to that of the Sanskrit, nor indeed does it resemble that of any language with which we are acquainted. In their separation from each other, and distinctness of shape, they correspond most with the characters of the Ethiopic or Abyssinian tongue. As far as we are able to judge, there is a simplicity in the structure of the language (except in the verbs derived from the Sanskrit), as well as in the shape of its letters, which furnish tolerable evidence of the Tamul being one of the aboriginal dialects of India. Mr. Babington gives the following account of the mechanism of the language in his Preface:

The most complicated rules of the Tamul accidence, and those which admit of the greatest number of exceptions, relate to the formation of the past and future tenses of verbs; and, as is usually the case with grammatical anomalies, they for the most part occur in words of frequent use, and such as will be found in the Tale before us. I have therefore, with a view to familiarize the student's eye to these, inserted after each verb the terminations, in the first person singular, of the past and future tenses. The parts of speech are likewise stated throughout; and, with the kind and liberal assistance of Mr. Charles Wilkins, I have been enabled to refer the derivations from the Sanskrit, to their originals in the *Dévanāgarī* character. The printed dictionary in use in India does not give any of these particulars, and, to that extent, I may venture to hope, that the Vocabulary here offered is better adapted to the use of a beginner.

Tamul Syntax, more especially that of the low dialect, has not hitherto been con-

* It appears from the Preface, that a collection of moral apophthegms, called *Tirovallooran Cooral*, has been made by the late Mr. Ellis, and partly printed, the object of which is, like that of the publication before us, to facilitate the acquisition of the tongue.

sidered in detail by grammatical writers; nor do the native teachers, many of whom are acquainted with English, offer any very satisfactory explanations on this subject to their English scholars. The idiom is highly elliptical, and there is therefore room for discussion with regard to the supply of what is understood; some striking peculiarities exist in the powers of verbal derivatives, and numerous are the constructions which bear no analogy to what we find in other languages.

We confess ourselves somewhat disappointed to find that the tale, or rather series of adventures, chosen for the elucidation of the language, was not written by a native Tamulist, but by Father Beschi, an Italian Jesuit Missionary, who arrived in India in 1700, and applied himself with such diligence and success to the study of the Tamul, Sanskrit, and other Eastern tongues, that he gained a high reputation for learning among the natives, whose manners he adopted, and acquired from the Tamuls the name of Viramamooni, or the great champion devotee. His works are enumerated by Mr. Babington; one of which, a Tamul grammar of the higher dialect, written in Latin, was translated by him in 1814. Beschi held the office of Divan (or prime minister) to Chunder Saheb, Nabob of Trichinopoly, from the year 1736 till the year 1740, and died two years after.

Fully qualified, as we doubt not the Jesuit was, to compose a work of imagination in the language of the Tamuls, it would have been far better had the translator selected some production of a native, because it would, in the first place, have been more satisfactory to exemplify the rules by such a work, which, in the second place, would probably afford a better insight into the manners and modes of thinking which belong to those by whom the language is spoken. The compositions of a familiar nature, written by the native Tamuls, probably rank low in respect of wit or genius: but we should have sustained little loss on this head, for the tale of Father Beschi is in many parts ex-

tremely puerile and contemptible, as well as deficient in originality; some of the adventures being founded upon stories long current in Europe.

The tale consists of some adventures that befel a Gooroo (a title signifying teacher), whose name the translator represents as meaning *Noodle*, and who had five disciples, bearing the respective names of *Blockhead*, *Idiot*, *Simpleton*, *Dunce*, and *Fool*. The first story relates to the difficulties and dangers they met in passing a river, which having happily surmounted, they were alarmed by a discovery of *Fool* that they were only five in number instead of six, which was confirmed by each individual numbering the company and omitting himself. This incident is taken from the "*Merrie Tales of the Wise Men of Gotham*," being related in a similar way, and ending by the same *denouement*; namely, a stranger giving each person a sound thwack upon the shoulders, and numbering the strokes.

Story the second represents the party as anxious to buy a horse, which object the Gooroo not having funds to effect, a very whimsical expedient is suggested by a discovery of Master *Blockhead*. In searching after a cow, he saw in an enclosure a number of mares reposing on the sward, and near them a quantity of pumpkins, which he forthwith determined to be *mares' eggs*, and inquired their price by that name, of a man who, to humour the joke, told him five pagodas. He concluded that it would be a profitable speculation to purchase at that price, what, when hatched, would be worth a hundred pagodas. Full of the project, he hastens to the Gooroo, who is equally enraptured with it, and supplies money for the egg. *Idiot* joins *Blockhead* in the expedition; and when they arrive at the place, they ask for a pumpkin by the name of "*horse's egg*."

He, in his turn, seeing their idiotism, said, "Hey-day! do you suppose yourselves fit to buy such high-bred horses?"

eggs as these? They are very costly indeed." To this they replied, "Go to, Master, do we not know that five pagodas is the price of them? Look ye, friend, take your five pagodas and give us a good egg." To this he answered, "You are, to be sure, fine honest fellows. In consideration of your good qualities, I consent to give them to you at this price; select therefore an egg to your liking, and go your ways, but do not publish it abroad that you have obtained it at this easy rate." They both of them selected and took away a fruit which was larger than all the rest, and rising early the next morning, they set out on their journey just as the day was breaking.

Meanwhile a difficulty had occurred among the party with the Gooroo, upon a question started by Fool, as to how the egg could be hatched. It was represented as so large that it could scarcely be encompassed by a man's two arms, and what hen could sit upon such a monstrous egg? At length the Gooroo, after long pause, said, "I see no other way but that one of us should sit upon it." Upon which each of the party begged to be excused.

"It is my business," says one, "to go daily to the river and fetch all the water that is wanted, as also to go to the jungle and procure caves for fire-wood, how therefore can I possibly hatch it?" Says another, "After remaining night and day without intermission in the kitchen, dressing rice, cooking all kinds of curries, making fancy cakes and boiling water for every body, thus killing myself at the stoves, how can the hatching be performed by me?" Says another, "Before day-break I go to the river, and after having cleansed my teeth, rinsed my mouth, washed my face, purified my hands and feet, and completed all my ceremonies according to the rules, I have to go round the flower-gardens, cull the new buds, bring them thither with due respect, tie long garlands, strew flowers over different idols, at the same time worshipping them, and daily assist at the Poojai of the deity. Such is my business; is it not? With all this, how can I hatch it?"

All this is admitted by the Gooroo, who moreover allows that the two associates on the expedition have similar excuses; and he magnanimously undertakes the office himself.

We were prepared to expect that

the process of incubation would be performed with an exact observance of nature's rules; and that Noodle would have squatted upon the pumpkin, like Fika-kaka upon the goose's egg, in the '*Adventures of an Atom*.' But we are elsewhere informed (pp. 75, 92), by Mr. Babington, that the Tamul writers shun every approach to indelicacy; and for that reason, we suppose, the Gooroo is made to adopt a novel mode of hatching: "I will place the egg," says he, "in my lap, embrace it with my arms, cover it with the skirt of my cloth, hug it in my bosom, guard it with tenderness, and thus hatch it." From the sequel of the story, however, it appears that the Gooroo was saved this bootless office of cherishing a pumpkin, for the two simpletons, in the course of their journey home, dropped the egg, which, rolling some distance down into a bush, was broken, and a hare starting at the same time from the spot, was mistaken for the foal, and pursued over hill and dale by these worthies, until "their bowels jolted with fatigue." Giving up the pursuit of puss, they sought their master, who, hearing the speed of the animal described, was extremely glad of its escape, observing, "If whilst a foal it runs in this manner, who will be able to ride it when it is full grown?"

The four succeeding stories are silly. In the seventh, there is a joke related which we think occurs in some of our jest books. The Gooroo, having dropped his turban, passed quietly on, thinking his disciples would pick it up. He reprimanded them for not having done so, telling them, "they should pick up every thing that had fallen." Whereupon Idiot hastens to recover the turban, and in his way back, picks up some horse-dung, which had also "fallen," and delivered, respectfully, both articles to the Gooroo. At this the latter became angry, exclaiming, "Fie! fie!" But his disciples said, "Wherefore is this, Sir? Did you not tell us to pick up what had fallen?"

and now that we obey your instructions, you fly in a passion!" Upon this the Gooroo informs them, that some things are proper to be picked up, and others not. The disciples very naturally desired that he would, in compassion of their ignorance, be pleased to write down what things it would be proper for them to pick up; which he accordingly did.

Some time after, poor Gooroo Noodle slipped and fell into a hole, "head downwards and feet upwards." He roared to his disciples, and begged to be picked out. They ran to the spot, and one of them taking out the cadjan (or leaf upon which the directions of the Gooroo had been written), began to read: "To pick up a fallen turban; to pick up a fallen waistcloth and short cloth; to pick up a fallen jacket and drawers," and in like manner went over the whole catalogue. No direction being inserted respecting a fallen Gooroo, the disciples absolutely refused to assist him, notwithstanding his intreaties and rage; saying, "Sir, where is it written that you are to be picked up? We will do exactly according to what is written, but we will never consent to do that which is not written." The poor wretch, seeing no other way of getting out, wrote as he lay with a style upon a leaf, "and if I fall, you are to pick me up too."

The effects of this disaster, and another piece of foolery on the part of the disciples, which is connected with a certain prophecy (too indelicate, notwithstanding Tamul fastidiousness, for us to explain), cause the death of the Gooroo in the eighth story.

It is not within the compass of our ability to speak of the fidelity with which the translation has been executed. Some of the notes supplied by the translator are useful and necessary, but others might well have been spared. The custom of illustrating certain forms of expression by quotations from classic authors, has often been carried to too great an extent;

but we did not expect to see, in a work like this, Greek and Latin authors quoted with editorial pomp, to illustrate very common modes of speech. We will give an example from p. 99:

Text.—"They too, on thinking of that augury, were terrified; but although terrified, they did not disclose, but," &c.

Note.—"They were terrified, but although terrified." This repetition, though somewhat redundant, adds force to the disjunction. Thus also in the following passage:

Ὅρα; ; φρονεῖς μὲν εὖ, φρονούσα δ', εὖ θέλεις

Παῖδας τ' ὀνῆσαι, καὶ σὲν ἐκσῆσαι βίην.
Eurip. Hippolytus, line 313, 314."

Few notes, from the time of Theobald himself, have been more needlessly introduced than this. Far be it from us, however, to allow the motives which prompted the publication of this work to pass without commendation. It is peculiarly the duty of our Journal to encourage all attempts to facilitate the acquirement of Eastern languages. The nations that speak these languages are our fellow subjects: the stores of knowledge concealed in them invite our curiosity; philological inquiries materially assist, besides, the purposes of the general historian. "The similitude and derivation of languages," says our great lexicographer, in a letter to Mr. Drummond, "afford the most indubitable proof of the tradition of nations, and the genealogy of mankind. They add often physical certainty to historical proof; and often supply the only evidence of ancient migrations, and of the revolutions of ages, which left no written documents behind them."

Cœur de Lion, or the Third Crusade; a Poem, in Sixteen Cantos, by Eleanor Anne Porden. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1822.

It is much to be lamented that the numerous innovations that have been made, of late years, in the style of poetic writing, have had so extensive

an influence in perverting good taste and sound criticism; and we fear that it may also be said, that the same cause has produced generally a dissipation of mind, disinclining to the perusal of any poem, however excellent, which cannot boast the charm of brevity. Under such circumstances, it was surely a bold design in a young and female author, to undertake the production of an heroic poem, in two octavo volumes, in the good old English style, following the rules of acknowledged critics, and poets of standard celebrity. Giants, moreover, had preceded her in the path she was about to pursue; and the idea of being contrasted with a Tasso, or even with an Ariosto, would have been sufficient to deter a mind of less poetic daring. If, however, she has attempted much, she has attempted it on the best principles, with a modesty that bespeaks esteem, and with a grace peculiarly feminine.

The subject she has chosen is perhaps the best which our history affords for a poem of this description. The character of our first Richard, and his exploits in the Holy Land, have long deserved to be immortalized in British verse. The gratitude of his country has been criminally tardy. The successful champion of the Third Crusade has waited long for the accustomed honours; but the spirit of chivalry is yet alive, and the crown is at length awarded by a hand that is worthy of conferring it.

The poem is dedicated to His Majesty in a neat and appropriate Ode; after which, we are introduced to the Christian army besieging the city of Acre, and itself surrounded by the camp of Saladin. The summit of Mount Carmel is enveloped in a dense cloud, concealing the evil Genii, who are there assembled, plotting the destruction of the Crusaders. The duties to be respectively performed by the members of this infernal Senate are determined, after a furious debate;

and the approach of day dissolves the conclave.

The Christians, in the mean while, who have just sustained a considerable defeat, are yet more depressed by the death of Sybilla, who by virtue of her rank, as Queen of Jerusalem, had invested her husband Lusignan with the supreme command of the Crusaders. The allegiance which had hitherto been reluctantly yielded to Lusignan, departs with the breath of his consort; and in a conference of the chiefs, assembled on the occasion, Conrad, the Prince of Tyre, usurps his authority, and with a shameless effrontery avows his intention of divorcing his present wife, and of espousing Isabella, the sister of the deceased queen. Lusignan has neither influence nor spirit to resist; and Isabella herself, renouncing the nuptial bonds by which she is united to the Count of Thoron, is eager to exchange her present lord for the impious, but intrepid Conrad. The day is ushered in by an attack on the part of the enemy. The Christians are at first successful, but afterwards compelled to retreat. Conrad, after having greatly signalized himself, is wounded, and generously rescued from death by the timely succour of his rival Lusignan. The arrival of Philip, at this critical juncture, with the flower of French chivalry, preserves the Christian army, and the enemy is ultimately defeated.

We are next introduced to the English armament, and to Richard, the hero of the poem. The fleet is becalmed near Cyprus; but a storm is quickly excited by one of the evil spirits, whose consultation on Mount Carmel has been already noticed. The damage thus occasioned compels Richard to demand of Isaac, the King of Cyprus, the hospitality he has a right to expect from Christian friendship and community of cause. But Isaac is a secret foe; and his treacherous behaviour is speedily requited by the

conquest of the island, and the loss of his crown and liberty.

The heroic character of Richard captivates the heart of Evanthe, the amiable and virtuous daughter of Isaac. His affections, however, are already engaged, and his faith already plighted, to Berengaria, the Princess of Navarre, who had accompanied his sister Matilda in the present expedition. Notwithstanding the arts of Maimoune, another of the infernal spirits, the happy pair are united in the island of

Venus; and the disconsolate but generous Evanthe is required, both by honour and religion, to conceal and suppress her feelings. The celebration of the nuptials is attended with the customary rejoicings, which occupy several days; and a fair opportunity is thus afforded for introducing the names and characters of the English Nobles. On this occasion the Order of the Garter is instituted, and Richard concludes the ceremony with the following spirited and appropriate ode:

" Fair Regent of the summer sky !
How oft, when all was still and mute,
In thy clear ray my tender lute
Has wak'd soft strains of love-sick melody.
How oft, when from th' unfinish'd fight
The sun withdrew his envious light,
I bade thy fickle beam the day supply,
And forced from wond'ring Night reluctant Victory.

" Bright Queen of Heaven, I come not now
To breathe the amorous sigh, or stain
With blood and death thy silent reign;
I hail thee witness to a lofty vow—
Courage, and Hope, and Constancy,
Enduring Faith and Honour high,
And all that should inspire the loyal breast,
Which with its holy sign, approving Heaven has blest.

" It comes! th' auspicious hour I hail !
Once more upon the sparkling brine
We launch our barks for Palestine,
And spread the golden Lions to the gale;
Expectant Angels, even now,
Watch from proud Carmel's blossom'd brow;
Weep, weep, ye faithless! smile, ye faithful train!
Sad Sion, lift thy head, thou shalt be Queen again!

" Thou azure badge, not soon to fade,
Ev'n from this night thy glories rise!
Proud as those palms that to the skies
In the pure light their giant foliage spread;
Eternal as those hills of snow,
Or yon vast ocean's sullen flow,
Thou shalt be Virtue's highest meed, and worn
Mid undiscover'd worlds, and nations yet unborn.

" Nor does fallacious Hope inspire;
Nor is it daring Pride that sings—
A Cherub's plume has swept the strings,
And nobler numbers warble from the lyre.
More clear yon vivid orb on high
Moves slowly thro' the purple sky,
In whose dark realm the stars assembling bright,
Mock Europe's dusky heav'n, her pale and cloudy night!

" O Thou, who gav'st those orbs to roll !

If where for Man a Saviour bled,

Diviner, purer light, they shed,

Now pour the living lustre through the soul !

Mean as we are, but breathing dust,

Exalt our hope, revive our trust,

Oh ! guide our swords—at least accord the prayer

To reach the sacred shore, and fall or triumph there !"

Our attention is again recalled to the siege of Acre, which is briskly prosecuted by Philip, while reinforcements arrive from all quarters at the camp of Saladine. The gigantic towers and engines of the Christians are at length consumed, after nearly accomplishing their object, by Median fire, introduced by infernal agency. The destructive effects of this element are somewhat too general, and the description is rather inflated. The Christian army is again reduced to extremity, and its sufferings are greatly aggravated by pestilence and famine. But Richard is on his way from Cyprus ; and after accomplishing the destruction of a vessel of enormous size, destined for the relief of Acre, arrives at the camp of the Crusaders to supply their wants and invigorate their hopes. But the jealousy of Philip is quickly roused by the preference bestowed on Richard ; and the support which is given by the latter to the rights of Lusignan, is sufficient to call forth the hate of Conrad. Philip refuses to fight under Richard : it is agreed therefore that the latter should conduct the immediate operations of the siege, while the former encounters Saladine in the field. The most vigorous measures are now adopted. The water is cut off, and the city most strictly blockaded. Philip in the mean time is secretly negotiating with Saladine, to purchase, on his own account,

the surrender of the place. An accident discovers his treachery ; which is rendered nugatory by a sudden attack upon the city, and its almost immediate capture.

The chagrin occasioned by this event, both to Philip and Conrad, induce them to withdraw from the army. The former, however, agrees to leave a body of ten thousand men, under the command of Otho, that he may not be accused of entirely abandoning the Christian cause. The capture of Acre is followed by the retreat of Saladine, whose army is quickly pursued by Richard. The march to Arsouf, and the various events attending it, are related with great richness, elegance, and feeling. * The last stage brings us to the enchanted wood of Tasso, which still continues to be the resort of demons. On issuing from these baleful shades, the enemy is discovered advantageously posted, and offering battle to the Christians. The challenge is not refused ; and although it is not pretended that the battle-scene is depicted with the colouring of a Tasso, to say nothing of more standard masters, it is presented to our view with the vigour and adroitness of a natural genius. The return of Richard from the pursuit of a portion of the enemy, to accomplish the destruction of the remainder, is told in a high tone of poetical enthusiasm :

Now shouts are heard ! from Arsouf's crimson stream

With thundering speed triumphant RICHARD came.

He, not too far by present glory led

To scorn the havoc far behind him made,

Changed like a god the fortune of the war,

And the foil'd Moslems quit the half-won car.

Oh, CŒUR DE LION ! why withhold the name

With which applauding comrades stamp'd thy fame ;

When armies fled before thy withering glance,
 And victory waited on a single lance?
 As earth, and rocks, and bristling wood betray,
 Where the spring torrent forced its furious way,
 Though Alpine snows supply its rage no more,
 And the hot sun have wasted all its store;
 Of arms and steeds, the wounded and the slain,
 A ghastly track grows dreadful o'er the plain.
 Such then the terrors of his arm, that still
 At Richard's name Arabian bosoms thrill!
 The restive courser starts that sound to hear,
 And infant cries are check'd by sudden fear.

The triumph of the Christians is considerably damped by the loss of the Princess Matilda, who had been taken prisoner during the engagement. Her restoration, however, is pledged by Adel, the brother of Saladin; which pledge is faithfully redeemed: but Adel had seen her in the interim, and formed an attachment. Terms of peace are consequently proposed by him, in an interview with Richard, in which Matilda is demanded in marriage, and great advantages are offered to the Christians. The matter is referred to an assembly of the Chiefs. Their acquiescence is nearly unanimous, and Matilda generously consents to devote herself for the common cause. But the sanction of the Church is requisite, and an envoy is consequently despatched on this errand. The Christian army advances in the mean while towards Jerusalem. On approaching Ascalon, they meet only with its ruins; the city having been just destroyed by the order of Saladin. The description is very fine, but we have not room for its insertion.

Richard determines to rebuild the city, and the whole army commence the task. At length an embassy, which had been sent to Tyre, with the faint hope of recovering the assistance of Philip and Conrad, returns with intelligence of the final departure of Philip, of the apostacy of Conrad, and his subsequent assassination. This latter deed was perpetrated, as it afterwards appears, at the command of Hassan, the Prince of the Assassins. At present, however, it furnishes to

the enemies of Richard an opportunity for dark surmise and open accusation; and Leopold, Duke of Austria, avows his intention of departing to Europe, to demand of the Roman Pontiff justice upon the head of Richard for the murder of his kinsman. But Leopold is secretly devising a darker deed, and shortly after succeeds in surprising Richard when asleep in a neighbouring wood, and in conveying him as his prisoner to Europe. Some time elapses before the Christians are made acquainted with the fate of their leader, and the greatest distress prevails in the interim. Pardo, an adopted son and favourite of Richard, having gone in quest of his Sovereign, becomes enthralled by Hassan, the Prince of the Assassins, who, by magic influence, conveys him to his mountain fastnesses in Central Asia. Every thing relating to this adventure is described in a very rich and powerful style; but, in our opinion, a loss of dignity arises from having recourse to magic, when history, without embellishment or fiction, presents a nobler theme. Never perhaps was the empire of mind more strikingly exemplified than in the influence maintained by Hassan over his numerous and insatuated votaries. He was justly the terror of the age in which he flourished, and must be regarded with astonishment and awe by all succeeding generations.—Pardo is long detained, but at length effects his escape by destroying the magician.

After a short suspense the Christians are informed of the captivity of

Richard, and a truce is generously granted by Saladine. Berengaria, in a vision, is commanded by the Virgin to sail for Europe; she is assured of the protection of Providence, but left to her own discretion, as to the means to be used for accomplishing the deliverance of her royal husband. She departs immediately, disguised as a pilgrim; and Albert, a favourite knight, is alone selected as her protector. A storm drives the vessel into the Adriatic, where the Queen is washed overboard, but safely and miraculously conveyed to land. Albert observes the miracle, is overruled in his wish to recover her, and shortly after arrives in England, where he is immediately appointed by the Regent Queen as her envoy to the Imperial Synod, to demand, in the name of the Peers and people of England, the restoration of their captive monarch.

We have now an episode, in the shape of a romance, which scarcely harmonizes with the general plot. We shall pass it over, therefore, by briefly stating that Albert, on hastily visiting his castle in the north of England, finds that it had been attacked on the very evening of his arrival, by a band of foreigners; that his retainers had been murdered, and that his wife had been carried away. In prosecuting his mission to the German Court, accident brings him to the castle of the very chief by whom he had thus been injured. Darker mysteries are gradually unfolded. Albert, who had been hitherto a foundling, becomes the instrument in the hand of Heaven of avenging his father's murder on the usurping Count of Schorndorf, assumes his hereditary honours, and recovers his stolen Rosabelle.—The only advantage to the general plot which seems to arise from this series of adventures is, that Albert becomes entitled to a seat in the approaching Diet, before which Richard is about to be arraigned as a criminal.

While these events are passing, Berengaria, having exchanged her pil-

grim's weeds for the more convenient disguise of a minstrel, discovers the castle of Trivallis to be the place of Richard's confinement. She immediately hastens towards Haguennau, to demand his liberation of the Emperor; and on her way meets accidentally with Louchamp, who had lately held the government of England, but had retired into exile on the usurpation of John. Their measures are taken in concert, and are greatly facilitated by their falling in with Albert, in whose train they can henceforth proceed without danger or difficulty.

The Diet is soon convoked, and the result is as history records it. The noble and dignified defence of Richard required not the dress of poetry to render it immortal; the experiment indeed was hazardous, and the bard is entitled to praise for having so well succeeded. The more than suspicious delay of the Emperor, in releasing his captive, calls forth the thunders of the Papal See, and the indignation of the German Nobles; and Richard returns, at length, to his native realm, amidst the acclamations of his joyful subjects, and the general admiration of Europe. He remains, however, but a short period to bless his people. Palestine requires his presence,—where we likewise must return.

The truce having expired, the Christians are reduced to great extremity, and closely besieged in Acre. In fact, they are on the very point of surrendering, when the sails of Richard are descried in the distance. Their fortunes are quickly changed. An immediate success is followed by the more signal victory of Jaffa, and a peace ensues, which secures to the Christians the principal objects for which they had been contending.—A rich and beautiful description of a visit to the Holy Sepulchre concludes this interesting poem.

It will be observed from the foregoing outline, that the author has availed herself of the poet's license of

occasionally departing from history, as well as of introducing the aid of supernatural machinery. The latter is customary; and the former, by universal consent, is always allowable, provided the general character and the moral complexion of the historical events employed are not disguised. Miss Porden has been sufficiently observant of this rule. To depict the character of Richard, and to celebrate his martial achievements, was her principal aim; and, allowing for a fair portion of poetical enthusiasm, she has faithfully performed her office. Many of her minor characters are of course fictitious. In these also she has generally succeeded; particularly in the graceful, spirited, and amiable Pardo, whose adventures form the subjects of several episodes, which want of space obliges us to pass over. Her female characters are judiciously varied, and generally interesting; the wanderings, however, of Berengaria, in pursuit of her lord, are somewhat too romantic. To the machinery we object most. It is not easy in the present day to conjure up new demons; and Miss Porden, in aiming at too much, has un-

doubtedly failed. She has produced a non-descript female, under the appellation of Maimoune, who, though an evil spirit, has a smack of good in her; and after spreading her wiles for Richard and for others, performs various good actions, and finally receives her pardon before the Holy Sepulchre. This is outraging all rule. But notwithstanding this, and several other minor exceptions, the plan of the poem is well contrived.

In her battle-scenes Miss Porden has succeeded tolerably; and, considering all circumstances, as well perhaps as we had a right to expect. These, however, form by no means the most interesting portions of the poem. In pathos she excels; but in describing the beautiful, the romantic, and the wild, her fancy is eager to luxuriate, and her good taste is admirably displayed. Our readers, however, shall be furnished with an opportunity of forming their own judgment. In the midst of the confusion attending the capture of Acre, and at the very moment when the contest is most furious, the noted eclipse of the sun is thus admirably introduced:

But was it lowering storm, or wizard spell,
That on the fight unnatural darkness fell!
No storm, for cloudless is th' ætherial blue,
Nor is it sober twilight's solemn hue,
Nor the chaste smile of Cynthia's summer night,
Her broad deep shadows, and her silver light;
Yet to their nests the screaming ravens fly,
And stars are glimmering in the mid-day sky!
Cold breathes the altered gale, a livid shade
Dims every brow, the glowing banners fade;
The moon invades the sun, whose golden ray,
Bright in solstitial pride, contests her away.
Still at th' appointed hour the awful night
Spreads her black veil, the morn her saffron light;
Wrapt in the snowy tempest Winter comes,
And bounteous Spring in fragrant mildness blooms.
Nor pauses man, to question why or whence,
For the familiar wonder palls the sense.
He deems it awful, when the tempests wake
The mountain echoes, when the forests shake,
When lightning gilds the dark, and the gnarl'd oak,
That braved a thousand winters, feels the stroke.
Yet are those solemn changes most sublime,
That bursting seldom from the womb of Time,

Recall th' Almighty Architect, and hold
 Their silent course, foreseen but not control'd;—
 That, breaking Nature's common laws, sustain
 Her vast, immutable, eternal reign.

Asiatic scenery is the darling theme of our author; but, softly as her pencil sketches the more beautiful and delicate landscapes, she delights most in the rugged and the grand. The following passage is descriptive of Pardo's magic journey into Central Asia.

"Wide is the plain, and hot the noontide ray,
 No branches now will check a horseman's way;
 Fortune, I take thy proffer'd gift—Oh! speed
 My anxious wandering, as thou send'st the steed;—
 For thee, thou raven beast, my cause is slight
 To love thy dusky hue,—I choose the white."

But little use he found of spur or rein,
 For like an arrow glancing o'er the plain,
 As with his freedom pleas'd, th' unfetter'd steed
 Holds on his course with more than mortal speed.
 Soon has he left each cultured scene behind,
 He skims the sand, he snuffs the desert wind;
 Bounds where th' enduring camel moves with pain,
 And the red waves are like the stormy main.
 The warrior faints beneath the noontide heat,
 'Gainst the hot casque his painful temples beat,
 Yet o'er the waste, with unabating force,
 The wond'rous courser holds his arrowy course.

At last, 'twas at the sunset hour, he staid
 Where fruitful palms a desert fountain shade;
 And cooler gales its belt of herbage fann'd,
 A verdant island in that sea of sand.
 With joy the wanderer quits his wilful guide,
 Culls the ripe dates, and drinks the cooling tide,
 And slept—till with the morn beside him stood
 The wond'rous horse, and seem'd to court his load.

"Methinks, if once from this waste region freed,
 The sluggish ass shall be my battle steed;
 I well deserve to lunar wilds to soar,
 If, black or white, I trust in palfrey more!
 Who knows the treason should the traitor fly,—
 But sands surround me, I must mount or die."

Thus still the Knight o'er desert realms was borne,
 While swelling Cynthia fill'd her silver horn;
 Nor man he saw, nor aught of living kind,
 Save the vast ostrich, running with the wind;
 Or the swift pelican, that flies to bring
 Her nestlings water from the distant spring,
 While still the courser stopped, as evening fell,
 Where clustering palm-trees shade the lonely well;
 And welcome sleep the wanderer's strength renew'd,
 The spring his beverage, and the date his food.
 At length more wild the barren region grows,
 Near the hot desert snow-crown'd mountains rose;
 The dews fell thick, the evening gale blew chill,
 As rush'd the steed up many a rugged hill.
 Each glen seem'd ruder, keener every blast,
 And each steep ridge was loftier than the last.

And now he reach'd a height—one well might deem
The moon shed coldness in her piercing beam,
On naked peaks and brows for ever white,
And azure glaciers, glittering in the light.
But still by many a torrent's dangerous edge,
By many a precipice, whose slippery ledge
The mule might fear, with unabated speed,
And surer footing bounds th' unwearied steed.

From a broad arch of undissolving snow
A rushing torrent sought the dell below ;
Undazzled by the foam, or glittering light
Of pendant ice that fringed that vault of white,
The steed plunged in, where not a straggling beam
Shew'd the dark cradle of the roaring stream.
Onward he keeps, nor heeds the dashing spray,
Nor fails his footing on that dangerous way ;
The dread abyss might seem the path of hell,
Till opening on a rock-encircled dell,
Whose smooth steep sides shake off the feathery snow,
And shut the moonbeams from the depth below ;
Save where one fallen peak with ruin strew'd
The rocky bottom, fragments vast and rude ;
And, through the chasm, one silver ray was flung,
Where on the adverse wall a bugle hung.

Before we conclude we shall present our readers with another specimen of Miss Porden's style. It is of a character somewhat different from any we have hitherto selected, but equally superior in its way.

And Tartar tribes, whose names not oft are heard
Beyond those valleys where their steeds are rear'd ;
They fight, they bleed, yet History shuts her page,
Nor their fierce broils our Western thoughts engage,
More than those ants, whose busy nations toil,
And war, and die, beneath the quiet soil.
Save when some mightier Khan unsheaths the sword,
O'er wondering Asia pours his barbarous horde ;
Bows half the East beneath his iron reign,
Flames like a meteor, flames, and fades again.

Notwithstanding the general chasteness of Miss Porden's style, we occasionally meet with couplets like the following :

The nightmare-weight of Ulric's rule was gone,
And like a sun-beam Albert's virtues shone.

We think also that a little additional trouble would have enabled her to avoid mixing, in the same sentence, the past and present tenses so much as she has done.—Such trifling faults however are only spots on the surface of the sun.

We shall now take leave of our author, with many thanks for the entertainment she has afforded us, with a respectful regard for her talents, and a high esteem for her virtuous and

amiable feeling. It is possible that her work may be more useful than she is herself aware. Clouds and darkness have long been gathering over the firmament of taste and genius : she shines, however, amidst them with a mild and modest lustre ; and if her influence be shed forth on the nativity of future bards, the Muse of Nature will be happily restored, under the guidance of religion and morality.

College of Fort St. George.

To the Honourable Sir Thomas Munro,
K.C.B., Governor in Council.

Honourable Sir:—Para. 1. The second half-yearly examination of the Students attached to the College having this day been concluded, we have the honor to report the result for your information.

2. In addition to the Students placed under our superintendence, Mr. Lewin also attended the examination, with the

view of obtaining the honorary reward of 3,500 rupees, in conformity with the rule sanctioned by Mr. Secretary Hill's letter dated the 9th February last.

3. The following list comprises the classification of the Students on the present occasion, with the dates of their admission and receipt of increased allowances at former examinations.

	Date of Admission.	Date of receiving the first increase of allowances.	Date of commencing a second language.	Date of receiving second increase of allowance.
TELOOGOO.				
1st Class—Mr. Dallas.....	23d June 1819	22d Sept. 1819	—	—
Mr. Smith.....	28th June 1820	26th Aug. 1820	—	—
Mr. Cheape ...	22d Sept. 1819	15th Dec. 1819	—	—
2d Class—Mr. Freese ...	23d June 1821	7th Sept. 1821	—	—
TAMIL.				
Mr. Paternoster	19th June 1821	1st Sept. 1821	—	—
Mr. Elliot.....	19th do.	8th Sept. 1821	—	—
PERSIAN.				
Mr. Dallas ...	—	—	6th Oct. 1819	25th Aug. 1821
HINDOOSTANEE.				
1st Class—Mr. Smith ...	—	—	6th Oct. 1820	23d Mar. 1821
Mr. Paternoster	—	—	22d Sept. 1821	—
2d Class—Mr. Elliot.....	—	—	23d do. do.	—
Mr. Freese ...	—	—	25th do. do.	—
SANSKRIT.				
Mr. Cheape ...	—	—	15th Mar. 1820	9th Jan. 1821

4. *Teloogoo*.—Mr. Dallas's translation of his *Teloogoo* exercise is extremely well performed; and, with the exception of one or two words, may be considered perfectly correct. In the rendering of the English exercise into *Teloogoo*, Mr. Dallas has been somewhat less successful, chiefly, we are led to believe, from a want of practice in this branch of study. Whilst, however, Mr. Dallas has not succeeded entirely in the performance of this exercise, we must do him the justice to say, that it manifests a very extensive knowledge of the idiom of the language. He read part of a native letter put into his hands; and although he did not speak with great fluency, he succeeded in carrying on a conversation at some length.

5. Mr. Smith's progress in the *Teloogoo* language entitles him to nearly equal commendation with Mr. Dallas. His translation of the *Teloogoo* exercise is free from error, with the exception of one or two words; but even these do not affect the sense of any one passage; and his translation of his English exercise into *Teloogoo*, shews him to possess a knowledge of the language that is highly creditable to him. The whole of the exercise

is intelligibly rendered, and contains but a few inaccuracies. He read part of a native letter; and, though his pronunciation is not very good, he speaks with considerable fluency and correctness.

6. Mr. Cheape's proficiency in this language, though very creditable upon the whole, yet falls short of the expectations we had formed respecting him. His translations from *Teloogoo*, and into that language, are both intelligibly rendered, though he was at a loss for a few words. In conversation, Mr. Cheape acquitted himself well; his pronunciation is rather defective: but he speaks with readiness.

7. Mr. Freese having studied this language but a few months, a less difficult *Teloogoo* exercise than that given to the above-mentioned Students was put into his hands for translation into English, whilst the same English exercise was undertaken by him as by the other Students; and the manner in which they were performed, although imperfectly, yet shews that Mr. Freese has been paying attention to his studies, and that he has made a fair progress, considering the short time he has been in the country. The same remark will

naturally apply to the oral part of his examination.

8. *Tamil*.—Mr. Paternoster's advancement deserves very marked commendation. His version into Tamil is very distinct and clear; his periods are grammatically correct and well arranged, and his command of words is very considerable. His translation of a Tamil paper of much difficulty, is highly creditable. In conversation he shews his knowledge of the language, by a ready comprehension of what is addressed to him by a native; his replies are correct, and his pronunciation very good.

9. *Mr. Elliot* has made very creditable progress since his last examination. He translates into Tamil so as to be generally intelligible, and has acquired a great command of words, which he uses in conversation with readiness.

10. *Persian*.—Mr. Dallas translated into English three Persian exercises, each exceeding the other in difficulty; and not only did he succeed in rendering the whole intelligibly, but correctly, with the exception of a few words in each, the absence of which did not materially affect the sense, owing to the frequent recurrence of synonymous words in this language.

11. *Mr. Dallas* rendered two English papers into Persian with considerable accuracy. A few words were incorrect both in respect to the tense and orthography; but, upon the whole, Mr. Dallas must be pronounced to have attained a very respectable proficiency in this language, and but little is wanting to entitle him to be ranked with some of the best Persian Scholars who have left the institution. He conversed with great ease and fluency.

12. *Hindoostanee*.—Mr. Smith's translation of two Hindoostanee tales into English were well executed, and the sense well made out, though here and there he seems to have been at a loss as to the exact meaning of a word, and the full force of one or two expressions. His translation of the English exercises into Hindoostanee were, with the exception of the orthography in respect of some words, very satisfactorily executed. They were not only intelligibly rendered, but evinced a very extensive acquaintance with the language, and much successful application to study. His pronunciation is somewhat defective, but he was never at a loss, and seemed to converse with great rapidity, and was perfectly intelligible in his mode of expression.

13. *Mr. Paternoster's* progress in this, his second language, which he commenced only in September last, merits high commendation. In his translation of the two first Hindoostanee exercises into English, there was hardly any error at all; and of a third, which was much more difficult, he succeeded in rendering correctly the greater part. But in the rendering of

his English exercise into Hindoostanee, which must always be considered as the best test of a Student's proficiency, Mr. Paternoster acquitted himself with still greater success. With the exception of one or two words, his exercise was rendered with a precision and spirit, that would have done credit to a Student of much longer standing. He conversed also at some length, in a manner very creditable to him.

14. *Mr. Elliot's* Hindoostanee and English exercises were both performed very creditably. He appeared unacquainted with a few words in the former, but the whole was intelligibly rendered; and although the latter contains several inaccuracies, both in respect of idiom and orthography, yet it manifests much successful attention to study, and merits particular notice and approbation.

15. The proficiency attained by Mr. Freese in this language is highly creditable to him; his exercises, although not rendered throughout intelligibly, entitle him to much commendation.

16. *Sanscrit*.—Mr. Cheape translated two Sanscrit exercises of considerable length, in a very satisfactory manner. As was to be expected, in a language of such extreme difficulty, these translations contain several errors, and some words were passed over; but the sense of both papers was made out. In our examination of Mr. Cheape, we were assisted by the Acting Head Sanscrit Master, and the Senior Hindoo Law Officer of the Sadr Udalur. Several questions on parts of grammar were put by these persons to Mr. Cheape, who replied to them in the Teloo-goo language, and in most instances correctly. A Sanscrit tale was also read to Mr. Cheape by one of them, and, with the exception of a few words, he was able to comprehend and explain the meaning of the whole. As far as we are enabled to form an opinion, from the report of the Native Examiners, and a comparison between Mr. Cheape's exercises performed at the present examination, and the one preceding it, we are inclined to believe that he has made considerable progress in this language, and is entitled to commendation.

17. Having noticed the progress made by each Student in the several languages, it remains only that we submit our opinion as to the results of the whole, with a specification of such Students as we consider qualified to enter upon the public duties of the service.

18. After the detailed statement of the very satisfactory manner in which the several exercises were performed, we have only to add, that we consider Mr. Dallas's acquirements, both in the Teloo-goo and Persian languages, to be very considerable, and but for his partial failure in the per-

formance of one of his exercises, he would have been entitled to a recommendation for the honorary reward. We have much satisfaction in reporting Mr. Dallas as eminently qualified to transact business in two languages, and in recommending that he be admitted into the public service.

19. Mr. Smith's and Mr. Cheape's attainments are extremely creditable to them. We consider both qualified to enter on the public service; the former being able to transact public business in two languages, and the latter in one, with a very considerable knowledge of the Sanscrit language.

20. It is with much satisfaction that we advert to the rapid progress made by Mr. Paternoster in the study of the Tamil and Hindoostanee languages, and in commending his distinguished success to the public approbation of Government, we have the pleasure to add, that we consider him to have established his claim to the highest rate of College allowances, viz. 350 rupees per month, which we beg leave to recommend may be conferred upon him from the date of our report.

21. Although Mr. Elliot and Mr. Freese have not made sufficient progress to entitle them at present to any further increase of allowances, yet it is gratifying to us to be enabled to speak in high terms of their successful application to study; and we beg leave, therefore, to recommend their diligent application to the favourable notice of the Honourable the Governor in Council.

22. It affords us much pleasure to be able to add, with respect to the debts of the Students, that whilst in one or two instances there has been a trifling increase, in another the amount has been very materially reduced, and the remaining Students are free from debt altogether.

23. Having completed our report of the progress made by the Students under our superintendence, we beg leave, in conclusion, to advert to the examination of Mr. Lewin.

24. Mr. Lewin has continued to prosecute his Tamil studies, since the period of his quitting the Institution, with eminent success. In composition he has acquired a pure and idiomatic style, rich in variety

and elegance of expression. His version from Tamil of a paper of very considerable difficulty, was accurate and full. He read official papers readily, and conversed on a variety of subjects, and for a considerable length of time, with fluency and correctness.

25. Mr. Lewin's knowledge of the Teloo-goo language is but little inferior to the proficiency he has made in Tamil. His translation of a difficult Teloo-goo paper was executed extremely well. With the exception of one sentence, which was not rendered quite correctly, it may be considered entirely free from error.

26. The more difficult task of translating the English exercise into Teloo-goo was performed with a freedom and correctness of style, that reflects particular credit on Mr. Lewin's talents and application, and the few errors it contains are chiefly orthographical. Mr. Lewin has not been in the habit of reading native letters in Teloo-goo, but he converses with considerable fluency, and requires only that experience, which his situation in the service must continually be affording, to render him as distinguished a scholar in Teloo-goo as in Tamil.

27. This gentleman was reported qualified to enter the public service in January last, and on a comparison of the report then made as to his attainments, with that submitted on the present occasion, it will be seen that the proficiency he has subsequently attained is extremely meritorious, and entitles him to our highest commendation; we consider him to have established his claim to the honorary reward of rupees 3,500; and in recommending that this distinction may be conferred upon him, we beg leave thus publicly to hold up his example, in the prosecution of his studies, when no longer obligatory, for the imitation of his Juniors, and the approbation of the Honourable the Governor in Council.

We have the honour to be,

Honourable Sir,

Your most obedient humble servants,

W. OLIVER,

R. CLARKE,

J. McKERRELL,

J. DENT.

College,

18th Dec. 1821.

Debate at the East-India House.

East-India House, Sept. 25.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held, pursuant to the terms of the charter, at the Company's House in Leadenhall-street.

The Chairman (J. Pattison, Esq.) acquainted the Court, that sundry papers

which had been presented to Parliament since the last General Court, were now laid before the Proprietors, agreeably to the By-Law, cap. i. sec. 4. These papers comprised a return of the number of prisoners taken at Benaborebal, distinguishing the number given up by Major-General Smith

to the Emsan of Muschat; the number carried to Bombay, and the manner in which the latter class had been disposed of by the Bombay Government;—Resolutions of the Court of Directors, being warrants or instruments for granting any salary, pension, or annuity;—and Regulations agreed to by the Government of India, for the year 1821.

The *Chairman* next stated, that a List of Superannuations, granted since the last General Court, was now laid before the Proprietors, agreeably to sec. xix. cap. 6, of the By-Laws.

The *Chairman* then acquainted the Court that, in compliance with the resolutions of the General Courts of the 7th of April and 6th of July 1809, certain papers relative to the Company's College at Haileybury were laid before the Proprietors. These papers contained an account of the number of students admitted into the College from July 1821 to July 1822; an account of the number of petitions for admittance which were rejected, during the same period, &c. &c.

GOVERNOR-GENERALSHIP OF INDIA.

The *Chairman*, no further business offering, was about to put the question of adjournment, when

Mr. R. Jackson rose, and inquired whether the *Chairman* or the Court of Directors were in possession of any information as to the probable departure of the Marquis of Hastings from Calcutta?

The *Chairman*.—"No official information has been received on that subject."

Mr. R. Jackson said, the matter, then, stood thus: The Marquis of Hastings had intimated his wish to resign, and application had been made to his Lordship to remain in India until his successor arrived. This had been stated to the Court, and he did not know, as several months had elapsed since a successor had been formally appointed, but that some gentleman behind the bar might be in possession of the probable period at which the Marquis of Hastings would take his departure from India. Speaking within the probability of human events, as it was understood that the Marquis of Hastings would remain in India till his successor arrived, perhaps that limit would be sufficiently extensive to allow of such an application as would induce the Noble Marquis, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, to continue at the head of the Indian Government for a longer period than he had previously intended. He believed he spoke the sense of the whole Court of Proprietors when he said, that scarcely any event could take place more propitious to the honour and interest of the Company, or more favourable to the prosperity and happiness of India, than the continuance of the Noble Marquis in the situation of Go-

vernor-General. He meant not to say, whether the chance of such an event was within the reach of hope; but he conceived it to be one, the accomplishment of which was worthy of their most serious consideration. If it were too late to make an arrangement of that description, then the opportunity, and a proud and important one it was, again reverted to the Court of Directors, to appoint a Governor-General of India. He had no reason, from the late nomination, but to suppose that, in the next instance, the Executive Body would make a wise and virtuous choice. (*Hear, hear!*) He spoke most conscientiously, when he said, that he believed, if the Right Hon. Gent. who had been recently appointed to this arduous office had proceeded to India, though the man lived not who, in his (Mr. Jackson's) opinion, could approach the excellence of the Noble Marquis, yet that the Company would have found in that Right Hon. Gent. an able and intelligent Governor-General. (*Hear, hear!*) He participated in the hope, that that Right Hon. Gent. would still be of great service to his country as a British, if not as an Indian Minister. (*Hear, hear!*) It would not become him to repeat, in that place, the sentiments which he had delivered on former occasions: sentiments which were prompted by the fond and earnest hope that, in appointing a Governor-General of India, the Court of Directors would listen to no suggestions, except such as were founded on the honour and abilities of the persons who aspired to that high office. But he had a right to say, on the part of his brother Proprietors, that it was not within the scope of humanity to feel more deeply than they would feel, than the country would feel, and the millions whose fate it was to be governed by the Company would feel, if the Court of Directors would, on this occasion, exert that magnanimity and resolution which had more than once distinguished them, and set their face against every applicant whose claim was not founded on known talent, tried integrity, and, as far as possible, a competent knowledge of the affairs of India. (*Hear, hear!*) There was no period at which this appointment had not been a matter of great interest and importance; but, in the present period of their history, it had become more important than ever. He was speaking, he believed, in the absence of some well-informed gentlemen, who had recently put the Court in possession of their collective knowledge and experience on the subject of our eastern dominions, in a political as well as a commercial point of view; and it was only necessary to attend to their observations, to know how mighty an empire they would shortly be called on to manage. He fervently prayed, that

that Providence, which had more than once directed the Executive Body in the selection of a Governor-General, would again guide and assist them in forming a proper choice, for on that choice mainly depended the happiness of millions upon millions. He, for one, would feel most grateful, and he was convinced bespoke the common sentiments of all the Proprietors, if, at a future time, it should be his lot to say, "Let us give due praise and credit to our Directors, since they have, in the selection of a Governor-General, maintained that high character, which they had preserved and upheld on more than one occasion." Happy would he be, if it were at length clearly determined and fully understood that, however, in ordinary conjunctures, passing circumstances might produce a considerable effect, the Government of India was not of a nature to bend to the political intrigues of the day; but that the appointment of a Governor-General must be determined, substantially, on the qualifications of those who aspired after so important a situation. (*Hear, hear!*) He was convinced that the Court of Directors would excuse an old constituent for having said so much: but he was well assured of their kindness and candour, or he would not have taken the liberty to make these observations. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Lowndes said it was not his intention to trespass long on the time of the Court, but he hoped he would be permitted to congratulate the Proprietors on the intended Governor-General not having gone out to India. As there was a very great change in the Government at home, it was a fortunate circumstance that that gentleman had not gone abroad. Undoubtedly, had he proceeded on his voyage, a vessel might have been sent after him: but that would have furnished so much matter for ridicule amongst different persons, who never thought of the difficulty of forming an efficient government, that he was extremely happy there had been no necessity for pursuing such a course. No man was more likely than that Right Hon. Personage, to fill with effect the department heretofore conducted by a late unfortunate nobleman, whose death he regretted, because he was an honour to his country. The individual now appointed to the office was the man of all others most peculiarly adapted, by his political principles and the form of his mind, to do honour to that situation. He was now the *Palinurus* at the helm of Europe, and he would have a difficult task in steering the vessel clear of the prejudices and passions of bad men. Sorry he was to say, that there were some people who rejoiced at the death of his predecessor. Rejoiced at what? At the melancholy decease of one of the noblest minded men that ever was

connected with any government. Was it not horrible, for any man thus to rejoice in the death of another? Though he himself detested Buonaparte in his life-time, yet he would have been ashamed if he had suffered his resentment to carry him beyond the grave. He hoped the English character would never again be stained with so much infamy, as arose from the disgraceful transaction to which he had referred. He would say no more on this subject; but he would call the attention of the Court to another, in noticing which he would be much more at home. He must, however, observe, that in mentioning it, he was not actuated by any malice or ill-will towards the Directors, or any of the officers of that house. The case was this: at the last election for a Director, he imagined that he certainly had two votes; indeed he might almost say three, but one of them had not arrived at maturity. The fact was, he had two votes for stock, the dividends on which he had regularly received; and he possessed other stock, which he had held only for eleven months. What, however, was his astonishment, when he went up and asked how many votes he had, and was answered that he had but one. He contended that he had two; but the officer peremptorily declared, "No, you have not." He was convinced that he possessed a second vote; and had it been a contested election, he would have enforced his right to it. If, when he tendered that second vote, the election being contested, it had been unjustly refused, what would have been the consequence? Why, he must have taken such steps as would render it necessary to go over the election again, and thus great additional expense would have been incurred. He, therefore, thought it proper to state the circumstances of the case. He made these observations without any malice to the Directors, but he wished them to inquire whether he really had two votes or not.

The *Chairman* suggested that it would be better to make this subject a matter of private communication, instead of bringing it before the Court as part of its ordinary business.

Mr. Lowndes said he had no objection to that course. The circumstance, he was sure, had originated in mistake; and to prove that he had no ill-will in this proceeding, he would bring forward a candidate for the favour and special protection of the Court of Directors, in the person of a haunch of venison, which was in excellent eating order for to-day, and which he had received from his friend, Mr. Lowndes, of Buckinghamshire. (Here the Hon. Proprietor exhibited, amidst the general laughter of the Court, the basket containing the before-mentioned haunch.) When the laughter had subsided, the Hon.

Proprietor said the haunch of venison was at the service of the Court of Directors; and all he asked was, in the first place, to invite himself to have a peck at it (*laughter*); and next, to be allowed to propose that Sir James Shaw and Mr. R. Jackson should be of the party. (*Laughter.*) He was afraid, however, as Sir James was a member of the corporation, that asking him to a venison dinner was something similar to sending coals to Newcastle. (*Laughter.*) Of this he was sure, that the Court would admit the present to be the best motion he had ever made.

The *Chairman* thanked the Hon. Proprietor for the manner in which he had been so kind as to make this present to him and his colleagues. It was, however, rather an informal way, and looked more like a bribe than an ordinary present. (*Laughter.*)

Mr. *Loundes* said, knowing the reports which might be spread, if he presented a haunch of venison privately to the Directors (from whom, it might be supposed, he meant to ask some favour), he determined to introduce the matter in this public way. Each of those gentlemen might now exclaim—

“*Nam
Times Danaos et dona ferentes.*”

The *Chairman*.—“I invite the Hon. Proprietor most distinctly to dinner, to eat a part of his own venison.”

Mr. *Loundes*.—“I take it to be an honour to dine with the Court of Directors so long as they act independently; but if I thought they would suffer themselves to be made the dupes or tools even of the first men in the kingdom, I should think it no honour at all.” (*Laughter.*)

The *Chairman*.—“The Hon. Proprietor had better be done with the subject until six o'clock, and then we shall endeavour to make the best of it.” (*Laughter.*)

COMMANDERS OF THE COMPANY'S SHIPS.

Mr. *Chalmers* said, that he had a considerable time ago made some observations relative to the Company's naval service, which he thought of importance. He was at that period interrupted by the Hon. *Chairman*, and also by the Learned Gent. below him (Mr. R. Jackson); and he understood from them that his observations were then irregular, as it was not a Quarterly General Court, but had been specially convened for the consideration of particular business: nothing was, therefore, done at that time with respect to the subject which he had introduced. He did not reside in London, but at a great distance from the metropolis; and when opportunities had occurred which enabled him to attend the Court, he had, up to the present day, found the Proprietors oc-

cupied with duties of greater importance, and therefore he had not agitated the question. It had, however, just occurred to him, he having been an old sailor, both in His Majesty's and the Company's service, that the subject ought not to be suffered to drop; and the sense he felt of its importance wrought on him again to bring it forward. He could not help feeling, for many years, the great hardship to which some of the Company's Commanders had been subjected. Those gentlemen having, in the exercise of a sound discretion, and in the discharge of a great public duty, adopted such measures as appeared to them to be necessary for the preservation of discipline and subordination on board their ships, had suffered very materially for their spirited and judicious conduct. Actions had been brought against them, by those whom they had been obliged to keep in check; those actions had been defended; and it was repeatedly shewn, by the verdict of a Jury, that their conduct had been perfectly right. Still, though they succeeded in proving that they had behaved properly, they were unable to procure their costs from the parties whom they had defeated. Those Gentlemen did not like, when a verdict was given in their favour, to approach or trouble the Court of Directors, on the subject of the costs which they had to pay; but he hoped something would be done for their protection. What he complained of was, that, after manfully meeting their accusers, after shewing that the punishment inflicted by their direction was legal and justifiable, and after procuring a process for the recovery of costs, no costs were forthcoming, because the persons against whom they were awarded were mere “men in buckram,” and were not to be found. He hoped he never should be considered as a man who would unnecessarily trespass on the Court of Directors, but the subject was very important, and demanded attention. He wished the Learned Gent. (Mr. R. Jackson), and others who were more adequate than nautical men could possibly be to speak on a subject of this nature, would favour the Court with their sentiments. He understood that a recent case of this description had been before the Court of Directors, by whom the claim of the individual had been rejected. In that case, the person who brought the action, being a sailor, got out of the way when a verdict was given against him, and the naval commander, who had supported the dignity of the Company, and insured the safety of their ship, was obliged to pay the costs out of his own pocket. He could trace this system through a long distance of time; and there was a gentleman present, a brother officer in the navy, who could speak to many instances of this descrip-

tion. He did not wish the Court of Directors to be constantly appealed to by their commanders, merely because the latter were sued in courts of law: no, those individuals must of course defend such actions. But cases occurred, where their commanders stood up against mutiny and sedition; and where it appeared that a commander, having so acted for the good of the Company, was likely to be deprived of his costs, he did not think that, as a great body, they ought to refuse him that small sum, and leave him to defray all the expense out of his own pocket. He did not wish the captain to go to the Directors, and say, "an action is brought against me, and the Company's solicitor must defend the suit;" but in case of mutiny, as in that of Capt. Younghusband (for whom, however, he did not speak, but for the good of the service at large), in a case of that kind, where the commander defended himself successfully, and was afterwards unable to recover his costs from the party against whom the verdict had been given, he thought the Directors ought to allow the amount of such costs out of that fund which they could appropriate according to their own discretion. Whether the Directors, having rejected the claim of Capt. Younghusband, would again recur to his case, he could not tell; but it was his intention to put on record a notice of a motion on this subject, to be brought forward at the next general Court. He was convinced that he could raise an honest feeling in the minds of the Proprietors, with reference to this question. It was, however, a case which, if much agitated, would not, perhaps, be pleasant, and he therefore wished to avoid it, if possible. He introduced the subject from no intemperate feeling; but he was well acquainted with the difficulties which their commanders had to encounter, and he thought they ought to be protected against the hardship which he had described. He had himself been in the navy, and had nearly perished in a mutiny: therefore he felt for those who were exposed to such dangers, having known many who had suffered in consequence of their prompt and meritorious exertions. He wished, when their commanders defended actions brought against them for the exercise of salutary severity, and were not able afterwards to procure their costs, that the Company should make good those costs. If the Court would receive what he had said as a notice of motion, he would leave it in that state; but if this were informal, he would give in a short notice of motion, to be taken into consideration at the next Court. That was his determination, unless he received an assurance that the Court of Directors would attend to the subject. That course would, he was sure, be much more pleasing to

those Proprietors who felt an interest in the question. He should be glad if the Learned Gent. (Mr. Jackson) would favour the Court with a few words on the subject.

Mr. R. Jackson would be extremely happy to assist the Hon. Proprietor on a question of such importance. It was evident that cases of the nature alluded to must always be the subject of individual consideration, depending on the bearing of particular facts and circumstances. Supposing Capt. Younghusband, or any other commander, to have been placed in the situation described by the Hon. Proprietor; supposing a mutiny to have occurred, and the officer, by his prudence and firmness, to have saved the ship and cargo from all the dreadful consequences that usually attended those maritime insurrections, he did not think that the Court of Directors would allow any such fair claim of substantial merit to go without their assistance, in the shape of pecuniary aid, if it were necessary. But he almost doubted the possibility of laying down a general principle of the description to which the Hon. Proprietor seemed to advert; namely, that where an officer was sued, and was out of pocket to the amount of his costs, he should be authorized to proceed to the Company's treasury, and demand that those costs should be repaid to him. At the same time, he was quite sure, such was the attention paid by the Court of Directors to any of the Company's commanders who happened to be placed in situations of peril and difficulty, that neither Capt. Younghusband, nor any other officer who could make out a just and fair claim, need entertain a doubt but that it would be impartially considered.

Mr. Chalmers said, Captain Younghusband had made an humble representation to the Court of Directors on this subject; that representation, he understood, had been considered by the gentlemen behind the bar, by whom the claim had been rejected. He was obliged to the Learned Gentleman, whose enlarged knowledge and experience had enabled him to throw a light on this subject. The Hon. and Learned Gent. intimated, that if the case of a commander were one of hardship, and application were made to the Court of Directors respecting it, that application would be attended to. Now, in the instance to which he had referred, such an application had been made. The Court of Directors felt the hardship of the case, and regretted that they could not interfere, because such interference might operate as an inconvenient precedent. For his own part, he could not view such a proceeding in that light; on the contrary, he thought it would do much good to the service in general.

The Chairman.—"I do not see in what manner the Court of Directors can take up the subject. The only mode in which we can entertain it, regularly, is by an official consideration of facts; and I believe it will be acknowledged by the Hon. Proprietor, as it is by all mankind, that the Company are never slow in rewarding those whose conduct appear to have deserved it. If the Gentleman, whose case has already been considered and decided on, thinks proper to make a farther application, his claim shall be reconsidered; but it would be very inconvenient if matters of this nature were made the subject of discussion in the General Court. Therefore, I submit to the Hon. Proprietor, whether it would not be more regular for the gentleman alluded to, to try his chance again."

Mr. Chalmers thanked the Chairman for this act of condescension. He had no personal motive in bringing this subject forward. It was not the case of Captain Younghusband alone that excited his attention; he looked to the general importance of the question. He had always told Capt. Younghusband that he did not press his case sufficiently; for, if he had, he thought that gentleman would have succeeded. Although a verdict had been found in his favour, he was a sufferer to the amount of £160, which he had disbursed for costs. When Chief Justice Dallas charged the Jury in that case, he described the action as having originated in an infamous conspiracy. Indeed, it was well known that when ships arrived from India, they are boarded by a set of persons who were anxious to promote litigation; and, for that purpose, instructed those who were ready to enter into a conspiracy to give evidence against their officers. If it had not been for the sagacity of Chief Justice Dallas, and the acuteness of the Learned Serjeant who was retained for Capt. Younghusband, it is probable that the result would have been different; but the Learned Serjeant called back one of the plaintiff's witnesses, and proved, by his evidence, the existence of the conspiracy. He, in consequence, gained a verdict; but still he was £160 out of pocket. He (Mr. Chalmers) would state to Capt. Younghusband the propriety of making another application, and of representing the circumstances of his case in the most forcible manner; he would, therefore, press the subject no farther on this occasion.

The Chairman.—"I wish to be understood as not pledging myself to any result from another application. All I can promise is, that it shall be calmly and soberly considered."

Mr. Chalmers.—"Certainly: I only expect that the application shall be dispassionately considered, without reference to any thing except the facts of the case."

The Chairman.—"The Hon. Proprietor

must be aware that, in all cases of this nature, the Company stand in a mixed situation. We are the proprietors of the cargo, but the ship is the property of others; and any injury sustained by the captain, in protecting the vessel, ought to be looked to by the owners as well as by us. So far it is a case of difficulty."

Mr. Chalmers said, he had not overlooked that point. In his opinion, the ship's husband ought to be applied to in such cases; but the paramount power was with the Company. It was they who gave dignity to the service; it was they who made it a naval service. If it were not for the dignity and power of the East-India Company, their vessels would be mere merchantmen, and those commanding them would hold a less elevated situation in society. He wished to approach nothing but the plain justice of the case; and therefore he thought the ship's husband ought to be mingled with the Company, in the repayment of any charge which the commander of a vessel might have incurred, under such circumstances as he had already described.

Mr. Lowndes said he had an observation to make which was particularly proper on this occasion.

The Chairman.—"Is the Hon. Proprietor about to speak to the subject before the Court?"

Mr. Lowndes said, he had just witnessed six of their clerks occupied in copying documents relative to a dispute between the Marquis of Hastings and General Hlop, relative to the disposal of prize-money, to the amount of between 3 and £400,000. To his great surprise, he had learned that the matter was left to the decision of the Lords of the Treasury. This was much better than litigating the business; in which case the lawyers were sure to get one-half of the property in dispute. If they adopted a similar plan in minor cases, it would be found much more beneficial than employing lawyers, who would pay themselves, no matter who suffered.

The Chairman.—"The lawyers will come in for their share, in either case."

GOVERNOR-GENERALSHIP OF INDIA.

The Chairman.—"Before the Court breaks up, I wish to state, in answer to the important matter which has fallen from the Hon. and Learned Gent. (Mr. Jackson), that the Proprietors may remain persuaded that the Court of Directors are fully impressed with the magnitude and importance of the duty which is imposed on them, in the selection of a Governor-General of India."

Mr. Trant.—"The Learned Gent. had observed, that it was the general wish of the Proprietors that the Marquis of Hastings should be requested to remain in India. He (Mr. Trant) begged for himself to state, that

he desired no such thing. He was sure that the Marquis of Hastings would not have called for the appointment of a successor, unless he felt an ardent wish to be relieved from the fatigues of office. Was it not the fact, that the Noble Marquis wished to retire on account of ill health?

The *Chairman*.—"From every private information we have heard, it appears to be the desire of the Marquis of Hastings to come to this country on matters of family consideration."

Mr. *Trent*.—"I should, therefore, be sorry on that account if he were pressed to remain."

Literary and Philo

FRENCH ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Asiatic Society of Paris has published a pamphlet, intended as an introduction to the *Journal Asiatique*. It contains the Prospectus of the Society, by Dr. Abel Rémusat; the Discourse pronounced at the opening of the Society by Baron de Sacy; the Rules; and lists of the Members and Foreign Associates.

The Duke of Orleans is Honorary President.

Baron de Sacy, President.

Count de Lasteyrie, } Vice-Presidents.
Count de Hauterive, }

Dr. Abel Rémusat, Secretary.

Mr. Garcin de Tassy, Assistant Secretary and Librarian.

Mr. Delacroix, Treasurer.

Members of the Council:

The Duke de Richelieu, (dead since his election).

Mr. Demanne, Royal Librarian.

Mr. Kieller, Regius Professor of Turkish.

Mr. Gail, Royal Librarian.

Mr. Hase, Professor of Modern Greek.

Mr. Chezy, Regius Professor of Sanskrit.

Mr. Burnouf, do. do.

Mr. Fauriel.

Mr. Raoul Rochette, Member of the Institute.

Mr. Saint Martin, do. do.

Mr. Champollion, Junior.

Count Languinais, Member of the Institute.

Marquis of Clermont Tonnerre.

Mr. Cousin, Professor of Philosophy.

Baron Cuvier, de Montbéliard, Member

The *Chairman* said, the Court knew that an appointment had been made in his name, which, from peculiar circumstances, had failed. It was, therefore, the duty of the Court of Directors to look out for a proper successor. He hoped nothing more would be said relative to the *Mars* of Hastings, because only one feeling was entertained with respect to him; namely, that very great benefit had been derived from his administration, and that the Company sustained a very great loss at his departure.

The Court then adjourned.

Philical Intelligence.

Mr. Amadée Jaubert, Professor of Turkish.

Mr. Grangeret de la Grange.

Baron Pasquier.

Mr. Jules de Klaproth.

The Abbé Reynaud.

Mr. Agoub.

The following eminent English Oriental scholars have been elected Foreign Associates :

Dr. Charles Wilkins.

Rev. W. Lee, of Cambridge.

Dr. Macbride, of Oxford.

Mr. Wilson, of Calcutta.

Dr. Marshman, of Serampore.

Mr. Marsden.

Mr. Ricketts.

Mr. Rich, of Bagdad (dead).

Sir G. T. Staunton, Bart.

Mr. Colebrooke, formerly President of the Asiatic Society.

Mr. A. Lockett, of Calcutta.

The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone.

Mr. G. C. Haughton, of Haileybury College.

Dr. Milne, Director of the Anglo-Chinese College, Malacca.

Dr. Morrison, of Canton.

This Society published the first number of the Asiatic Journal in July, which will be continued monthly. It is entitled,

Journal Asiatique, ou Recueil de Mémoires, d'Extraits et de Notices relatifs à l'Histoire, à la Philosophie, aux Sciences,

la Littérature et aux Langues des Peuples Orientaux ; publié par la Société Asiatique, et rédigé par MM. Chéry,

quebert de Montbret, Degérando, Fau-
vel, Grangeret de la Grange, Hase,
Langlois, Abel, Régnaud, Saint-Martin,

Traductions, Pièces originales, Extraits de Manuscrits, Notices historiques, géographiques, Morceaux de Littérature et de Poésie, etc. C'est dans cette partie que seront insérés les morceaux fournis par les savans français et étrangers.

"La seconde sera consacrée à la *Critique littéraire*: on y rendra compte de tous les ouvrages qui par leur étendue ou leur importance mériteront de fixer l'attention des personnes instruites.

"Dans la troisième, on trouvera toutes les nouvelles, soit politiques, soit littéraires, relatives à l'Asie, les annonces de découvertes ou d'observations intéressantes.

"On s'attachera aussi à faire connaître les titres de tous les ouvrages, qui se publient dans toutes les parties du monde, sur les langues ou les peuples de l'Orient."

NAUTICAL NOTICE.

Lieut. W. W. West, Royal Navy, commanding the private Ship *Albion*, has reported to Capt. Moresby, of his Majesty's Ship *Menai*, that on his voyage from England to the Mauritius, on the 30th of October last, he passed over a Bank, or Shoal, of considerable extent, to the South of the Cape of Good Hope, not noticed in the Charts. Lieut. West had the best possible opportunity of ascertaining the exact position of the Shoal, which he conjectures to be the long-doubted *Télémaque Shoal*. Mr. West has, however, called it the *Albion Bank*; the N. W. end of which is in latitude $38^{\circ} 20' S.$ Longitude $17^{\circ} 3' E.$ nearly.—The S. E. end, latitude $38^{\circ} 29' S.$ longitude $18^{\circ} 58' E.$ nearly—*Cape Town, Feb. 2, 1822.*

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

M. St. Martin, member of the French Institute, has in the press, at the Royal Printing Office, Paris, *Histoire de Palmyre, ou Recherches sur la Vie de Zénobie et des Princes de sa Famille.* 1 vol. grand en 8vo.

This gentleman has lately published the undermentioned works:

Mémoires historiques et géographiques sur l'Arménie. 2 vols. grand in 8vo.

Nouvelles Recherches sur l'époque de la mort d'Alexandre, et sur la chronologie de Ptolomée; 1 vol. grand en 8vo. Supplément aux *Nouvelles Recherches sur l'époque de la mort d'Alexandre;* 8vo.

Notice sur le Zodiaque de Denderah lue à l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres; 8vo.

M. Jules de Klaproth has nearly ready for publication an enlarged French edition of his *Travels to Caucasus and in Georgia*, in two octavo volumes; and a Catalogue of the Chinese and Mandchu Books in the Royal Library at Berlin, which will form a folio volume of about 250 pages.

Dr. Abel de Rémusat is engaged in compiling a catalogue of the Chinese and Mandchu books in the Royal Library at Paris. Some idea of the nature of his work may be formed from his *Mémoire sur les Livres Chinois de la Bibliothèque du Roi et sur le plan du nouveau Catalogue* dont la composition a été ordonnée par Son Exc. le Ministre de l'Intérieur, avec des Remarques critiques sur le Catalogue publié par E. Fourmont, en 1742. Printed in the *Annales Encyclopédiques* for 1817, and separately 1818. 8vo.

Dr. Remusat has in the press:—

Recherches sur les langues Tartares; tome second. 4to.

Second Mémoire sur les Relations po-

litiques des Princes Chrétiens avec les Empereurs Mongols; 4to.

Ju Keao le, ou les Deux Cousines. Roman traduit du Chinois.

Sur la position de la ville de Kara Korum, capital du grand empire des Mongols.

Sur la Vie et les Opinions de Lao-tseu, philosophe Chinois du sixième siècle, avant notre ère, qui a professé les opinions attribuées à Platon et à Pythagore.

Système Encyclopédique du Chinois et du Japonais, ou Table raisonnée de tous les articles, contenus dans l'édition Japonaise de l'Encyclopédie Chinoise; précédée d'une notice sur cet ouvrage, et sur quelques autres du même genre, et de détails sur les différentes modes d'écriture usitées dans l'empire de Japon, et suivie de passages tirés de cet ouvrage et traduits du Japonais, avec plusieurs planches; en 4to.

A work has just issued from the Baptist Mission press, Calcutta, entitled, "A Defence of some important Scripture Doctrines, being a reply to certain Objections urged against them in two Appeals lately made to the Christian Public; in twelve essays, five extracted from the works of the late Rev. T. Scott, A.M., and seven by the Baptist Missionaries, Calcutta."

A Defence of the Deity and Atonement of Jesus Christ, in reply to Ram-Mohun Roy, of Calcutta, by Dr. Marshman, of Serampore, has been published in London, in an octavo volume.

"Fifteen Years in India, or Sketches of a Soldier's Life," being an attempt to describe persons and things in various parts of Hindoostan, from the Journal of an Officer in his Majesty's Service, is printing in an octavo volume.

Asiatic Intelligence.

BRITISH INDIA.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL STAFF.

Fort William, 16th March 1822.

His Majesty having nominated the undermentioned General Officers of his service to the Staff of the Army serving in the East-Indies, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint them to the General Staff of the Presidencies specified.

Fort William.

Major General Robt. Alex. Dalzell.

Major General Thomas Reynell, C.B.

Fort St. George.

Major General Theophilus Pritzler, C.B.

COURT MARTIAL.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 6th March 1822.

General Orders.

At a General Court Martial, held at Fort St. George on the 11th day of January 1822, and continued by adjournments to the 2d of February 1822, Captain John Arnaud, of his Majesty's 34th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges, viz.

1st. "For disobedience of the Regimental Orders of the 15th inst., in not attending divine service on the evening of Sunday the 16th inst. with the party warned for that purpose, of which he was in orders as captain in charge.

2d. "For disobedience (also on the 16th inst.) of that part of the Regimental Order of the 2d July 1820, which directs any Officer leaving the fort for more than four hours, to leave word with the Adjutant where he is to be found.

"Fort St. George, 17th Dec. 1821."

First Additional Charge.

"For manifest contempt of my authority, in declining to account for his conduct as set forth in the first and second charges, which I sent to him for that purpose by Acting Adjutant Lax.

"The whole being subversive of military discipline, and a continuation of the insubordinate conduct, manifested by Captain Arnaud, since he joined the 34th regiment, particularly in the following instances, viz.

"On the 26th and 28th November 1821, for unofficer-like and insubordinate conduct, both by letter and in person.

"On the 26th April 1821, for addressing a letter of complaint against me, direct to the Governor of Fort St. George, without acquainting me of his having done

so, the same being groundless in itself, and displaying an entire want of zeal for the good of the regiment, and of his own company in particular.

"On the 13th August 1821, for writing a letter to Major Faunt, my junior officer, complaining of my having sent a man of his Company to attend a sick officer (the late Lieutenant Hay, of the 34th regiment) without acquainting him of it, and saying that he could not be answerable for his Company under such circumstances."

(Signed) H. C. DICKENS,

Lieut. Col. com. 34th Regiment.

Fort St. George, 17th Dec. 1821.

Second Additional Charge.

"For behaviour altogether unbecoming, insubordinate, and in aggravation of the foregoing charges, in the following instances, on the evening of the 18th inst.

1st. "In appearing on the terrace of the main guard of the Garrison of Fort St. George, whilst under arrest, in an unofficer-like dress, on the evening of the 13th inst., when the regiment was on parade, and standing there, and looking on whilst the regiment was marching to their barracks, thereby shewing, in the face both of the officers and men, his defiance of my authority.

2d. "For hesitating, when I sent the Acting Adjutant to order him to his room in close arrest, to obey that order, unless it was delivered to him in writing."

(Signed) H. C. DICKENS,

Lieut. Col. com. 34th Regiment.

Fort St. George, 19th Dec. 1821.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding—"The Court, having maturely considered the evidence produced on the prosecution, and what the prisoner Capt. John Arnaud, of H.M. 34th regiment, has urged in defence, is of the following opinion, viz.

"That the prisoner is guilty of the first charge.

"That the prisoner is guilty of the second charge.

"With regard to the first additional charge, that the prisoner is guilty of declining to account for his conduct, as set forth in the first and second charges, when the Acting Adjutant was sent to him for that purpose; but acquit him of manifest contempt of Lieut. Col. Dickens' authority in so doing.

"With regard to the second additional charge, that the prisoner is guilty of unbecoming behaviour in appearing on the terrace near the main guard of the garrison

of Fort St. George, whilst under arrest, in an unofficial-like dress, on the evening of the 18th of Dec. last, when the regiment was on parade, and standing there and looking on whilst the regiment was marching to their barracks, but acquit him of all and every other part of the first instance of the charge.

"That the prisoner is not guilty of the second instance of the second additional charge, and acquit him thereof.

"With respect to the instances of insubordinate conduct of the prisoner, alluded to in the first additional charge as having occurred on the 26th and 28th Nov. 1820, 16th April 1821, and 19th Aug. 1821, the Court find the matter thereof has been heretofore adjusted by competent authorities.

"The Court having found the prisoner, Capt. J. Arnaud, guilty of the first and second charges, and part of the first and second additional charges preferred against him, as above, which being subversive of good order and military discipline, and in breach of the articles of war, do sentence him to be severely reprimanded in such manner as His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may think proper."

Confirmed and approved,

(Signed) A. CAMPBELL,

General and Commander-in-Chief.

"It is with concern that Gen. Sir Alex. Campbell has witnessed the extreme bulk of the proceedings upon this trial, and that its protraction has in a great measure been occasioned by the contentious and hostile disposition of the parties towards each other, which manifests itself throughout the proceedings, and which His Excellency regrets that the Court did not interpose its authority to prevent; and that the Court had not adverted to the great irregularity of allowing the sentiments of a Commander-in-Chief, on the merits of the case, to be pressed upon the attention of the Court.

"The charges which have been proved against Capt. Arnaud, taken substantively, are not of that deep hue as would call for such a sentence as the Court has so justly awarded; but the proceedings, especially the defence of Capt. Arnaud, has shewn a texture of mind ill according with the high feelings of military zeal which he affects to possess. His Excellency, however, hopes that Capt. Arnaud will, by the sentence of the Court passed upon him, be convinced that a diligent, zealous, straight-forward course of performing his duty, will tend more to his honour and happiness, than all the subtleties and refinements he can resort to in evading them."

"The Commander-in-Chief considers Capt. Arnaud as reprimanded in the manner awarded by the Court, in having thus expressed his sentiments to the troops under his command. The prisoner is to

be released from arrest, and return to his duty."

The foregoing order is to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every regiment in His Majesty's service in India.

CENTRAL INDIA.

(Extracts of Letters.)

Mhow.—"I know not yet what to think of Mhow: at this season every station is much like another. The accounts of the climate are contradictory, but perhaps I may say it is rather unhealthy during and after the rains; the humidity of the atmosphere is said to be then extreme, and so cold, as to require the constant use of woollen cloths. Most things are dear; servants' wages high; grain is becoming cheaper daily, and in a few years, when things get completely settled, Mhow will be as pleasant a station to reside at as most others. The change of the country during the last three years appears quite miraculous: people now travel in perfect safety; the country is gradually getting into cultivation, and the hordes of thieves and robbers with which it was formerly infested, have disappeared as if by enchantment. On my march here, I often strolled into the villages, and in chatting with the inhabitants, it was most gratifying to my feelings, as an Englishman, to hear the gratitude they expressed to us for the happiness and security they now enjoy; they said, 'they could now reap the grain, and graze the cattle in safety, beyond the shot of the Gurhee.' This new order of things is not without its influence, even in Scindia's country."—*Col. John Bull.*

Bhilsah.—"In consequence of a mutiny occurring in two of Scindia's battalions, stationed near Seronge, Lieut. Col. Hunter, of the 27th N.I., has taken the field, to prevent their plundering Burseah and this place, which they threaten to do if their arrears of pay are not discharged forthwith. From the accounts I have received in passing through the country, it appears they have only got four rupees a month for several years past. Concluding that the Sirdars had pocketed the remainder, they first gave some of them a good licking, and now mean to make up the balance at the expense of the Muhajuns and other wealthy inhabitants here. The Lieut. Col. has marched to Aund, four stages from Saugor, with the 1st battalion 27th N.I., two musallaahs of Rohillah Horse, and four six-pounders, which, I dare say will effectually deter the fellows from creating any serious disturbance."—*Col. Jour. May 8.*

PUNJAUB.

Late Aekbars notice the return of Runjeet Singh to Lahore, after the con-

quest of the territories of the petty Nuwabs of Bawalpoor and Bhungura. Various reasons are assigned for this step; among others, an apprehension of giving umbrage to the Indian Government. As Runjeet had made great preparations for pushing his conquest beyond the Indus, and was in close communication with one of the parties which now divide the Afghans, and repeatedly asserted in open darbar, that he would this year possess Peshawar and the surrounding country, we may rest assured that the reasons which checked him in the midst of his conquests were of no ordinary nature.—*Ind. Gaz.*

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Commercial Department.

April 10. Mr. John Dick, to be Assistant to the Commercial Resident at Santipore.

Judicial Department.

April 10. Mr. W. F. Dick, to be Judge and Magistrate of the District of Nuddea.

Mr. C. Macswen, Judge and Magistrate of the District of Agra.

Mr. J. C. Dicke, First Registrar of the Zillah Court of Meeruth, and Joint Magistrate stationed at Boolundsheher.

April 22. Mr. G. Mainwaring to be Register of the Zillah Court of Bareilly and Joint Magistrate stationed at Shahjehanpore.

Mr. W. T. Robertson, Register of the Zillah Court at Juanpore.

Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton, Second Register of the City Court at Benares.

Mr. J. C. Brown, Register of the Zillah Court at Sarun.

Mr. T. E. Monsell, Second Register of the Zillah Court at Mymensing.

Mr. H. Moore, Register of the Zillah Court at Tipperah.

Mr. H. P. Russell, Additional Register of the 24 Pergunnals,

MISCELLANEOUS.

REPORTED ARRANGEMENT OF THE REVENUE BOARD.

We understand that it is the intention of Government to transfer the Furruckabad Board of Commissioners to Delhi; leaving to them the superintendence, as at present, of the revenues of the district of Seharunpore, Meerut, Agra, Aylghurh, Moradabad, Bareilly, Etawah, and Furruckabad, and vesting them, in regard to the Delhi territory, with all the judicial and revenue powers which belonged to the Civil Commissioner, and which have more recently been exercised by the Deputy Superintendent, under the general control of the Resident. Any political functions which may not be transferred to the Raj-

pootana Residency, to be discharged by the Senior Commissioners as Agents for the Governor General.

The superintendence of the Revenue affairs of the districts of Cawnpore, Culpee, Banda, and Allahabad, is to be transferred to the Central Boards, who are to be stationed at Allahabad, retaining their present authority in the districts of Benares, Jounpore, Ghazepore, Goruckpore, Sarun, Shahabad, Behar, including Ramgurb, and Tirhoot.

The districts of Bhaugulpore and Purneah are to be replaced under the Board of Revenue, which we understand is likely to be hereafter stationed in the Moofussil. Each of the Boards, we learn, is hereafter to consist of three members.—*Beng. Hurk.* March 9.

POLICE OF OUDE.

(Letter from Cawnpore, dated Feb. 15, 1822.)

"My having had frequent occasion to pass through the Oude territory, and with apprehensions of being plundered, on account of the number of robberies which have lately been committed there, induces me to transmit you the following, which although it may have occurred to Government, still I trust it may be worthy of their further consideration. The weakness of the Oude Government is well known, and a further proof of it is, the inefficient state of the police, in allowing such repeated acts of atrocity, such as entering military cantonments in the night and plundering the bazars, &c. From the nature of the present Government, it is unlikely it will improve. What a contrast to the state of the Police in the Company's provinces! This induces me to suppose that a similar mode adopted in the Oude territory, would effectually eradicate the present system of crime carried on there to such a large extent. The gangs of Decoits find the Oude territory a place of shelter, when they are afraid of being detected in our territory; and I suppose those whom Mr. Smith, the Acting Judge and Magistrate of Gyah, apprehended some time ago, were returning to their old haunt; but, unfortunately for them, meeting with an active Magistrate, their schemes were frustrated. Should such a person as the Magistrate above-mentioned, who is acquainted with the different gangs of Decoits who infest the King of Oude's dominions, be nominated as Superintendent of Police, it would add much to the safety of the lives and property of people travelling through that part of the country."—*Cal. Jour.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court.—The case on the part of the Crown versus John Hayes, Esq.,

Judge and Magistrate of Tippetah, was tried before Sir Francis Macnaghten, on the 8th of April. The indictment charged the defendant with having inflicted on Pertab Narrain Doss, the deceased, twenty blows of a rattan, unmercifully, unlawfully, and feloniously; that the wounds thus inflicted festered in jail; and that, deprived of proper medical aid, he died in consequence. It was, however, proved on the other side, by competent testimony, that the deceased, Pertab Narrain, having excited a disturbance in the zillah, was apprehended, and that Mr. Hayes had ordered the officers of the Court to give him twenty strokes of the rattan; that this was done in the usual way, and at the usual place, after which he walked to the jail, under charge of two Chuprassies. That the wounds, such as are commonly occasioned by this punishment, were dressed by the native doctor, who attended him twice a-day; that on the third day they were completely healed, and that, in short, he died of the cholera morbus. The witnesses for the defendant were unanimously of opinion that he died of that disease.

Sir Francis Macnaghten summed up the evidence in a most able and luminous manner, and finally declared that if there was any guilt in the case, he thought it belonged to those who had been the stirrers up of the prosecution. The Jury instantly returned a verdict of Not Guilty. —*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

RUSSIAN OFFICERS IN INDIA.

Mention has been made within the last few days of some Russian officers having been discovered in disguise, in the neighbourhood of Delhi. —*Deng. Hurk. May 7.*

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

The Calcutta Diocesan Committee of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge lately held a quarterly General Meeting at the Bishop's House, in which the usual business was transacted, new members elected, &c. The Committee have just received from England a supply of the books contained in the Society's supplemental list, which may be had by subscribing members on application in the usual form, and at the usual rate of the Committee's prices. The Committee will now proceed to execute their plan of adding a Lending Library for general use, including copies of these works, to their usual depôts of books and tracts at the larger military stations. The books lately received are as follow, bound in calf and lettered:

Hall's Contemplations, 4 vols.
Josephus' Wars of the Jews, 2 vols.

Burnet's History of the Reformation, 2 vols.
Bingley's Animal Biography, 4 vols.
Ditto Elements of General Knowledge, 3 vols.
Selections from Horne on the Psalms.
Horne's Life of Abel, &c.
Book of Trades.
Hanway on Happiness.
Gay's Fables.
Robinson Crusoe.
Anson's Voyage round the World.
Trimmer's Fabulous History.
Well's Geography of the Old and New Testament, 2 vols.
Bishop Watson's Apology for the Bible.
Lessons for Young Persons.
Bishop Tomline's Introduction.
Sturm's Reflexions.
Anti-Infidel Tracts, in sets.
Walton's Lives.
Pilgrim Good-Intent.

[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*]

CALCUTTA AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

A short time ago the Anniversary Meeting of this Institution was held at the Town Hall, pursuant to advertisement. In the absence of Mr. Udny, the President, Mr. Larkins (one of the Vice-Presidents) was requested to take the Chair, and read the report of the Committee's proceedings during the last year. It contained a very satisfactory account of the progress and operations of the Society. Amongst the many charitable associations by which the present age is distinguished, the British and Foreign Bible Society has always appeared to us pre-eminent, for the simplicity of its object and the extent of its range. It enables all classes and orders of Christians to unite with cordiality for the diffusion of their common faith, and embraces the whole race of man in the circle of its benevolence. No new works appear to have been undertaken by the Auxiliary Society at this Presidency, during the last year; but that it is efficiently pursuing its course will be evident from this circumstance, that above 17,000 copies of the Scriptures have in this interval been issued from the depository in the different languages; of these about one-half consists of Bibles, and Testaments, and the other of simple gospels. This speaks for itself, and establishes the claims of the Institution to the warmest thanks of the community. As the report will soon be printed, we shall add no more on the subject of their labours, but that the printing of the Hindoostanee Testament, which had from unavoidable circumstances been retarded, has advanced to the end of Genesis.

We were struck with one new feature in the reports. For the first time since its establishment the Society was declared to be in arrears to the Treasurer. Hitherto, a balance has always appeared in its

favour; thus, after dealing out its bounty with a liberal hand to Madras, Bombay, and Ceylon, whenever circumstances seemed to claim its charitable aid, and after bringing many expensive editions of the Scriptures through the press, its funds have been completely exhausted; and the Society rests now entirely on the future patronage of the Public. We think this a real advantage. Liberality is checked by the exhibition of an unappropriated balance. The Society has done well in assuming the continued support of the community, and boldly anticipating the subscription of future years by their undertakings. We feel assured that the forcible statement of this subject, which will appear in the report when published, cannot be ineffectual.

W. B. Bayley, Esq. was elected a Vice President of the Society, in the room of Sir E. East; and E. A. Newton, Esq. a Member of the Committee, in the place of Mr. Bayley. Two other gentlemen were also elected into the Committee: Dr. Lumsden and Major Taylor, with the special object of their forming a sub-committee for translations, in union with other gentlemen to be nominated hereafter. We were particularly pleased with this new arrangement, in which the Society has followed the example of the Madras Auxiliary, established in 1850, as we were with some other points mentioned in the report, respecting which it is our intention to speak more fully, after the proceedings shall have been published.—*John Bull.*

FEMALE JUVENILE SOCIETY.

The Second Report of the Calcutta Female Juvenile Society is no doubt already in the hands of many: but it contains information to which the attention of all the philanthropic inhabitants of India ought, if possible, to be particularly called. The diffusion of true knowledge among the Natives is perhaps the most precious boon that Europeans can now confer upon them; its beneficial effects may probably be more lasting than even that of any of the wise laws which may be enacted, or of the excellent political institutions that may be established to promote the future greatness and happiness of this country. The mind can rely on the former with more confidence, as to its ensuring permanent benefits; since the seeds of knowledge once planted, naturally spring up and verge towards perfection, acquiring every day increased strength; while the most perfect systems of government, experience tells us, all tend to corruption, and an accident may destroy in a moment that fair fabric which has been many years in building. But education lays the foundation of knowledge in the human mind, which, though generations of men pass away, knows not decay, like our bounti-

ful mother earth, who, unwearied by the continual succession of harvests, continues still to repay the toil of husbandmen with inexhaustible fertility.

The Report in question is dated the 14th of Dec. last, and the substance of it, stated as concisely as possible, is as follows:—The Society has been in operation upwards of two years and a half; when first established, the obstacles to its usefulness seemed insurmountable, only one Bengalee girl being found, after a diligent search of several months, qualified to instruct her countrywomen; and she, from the illness of her husband, was obliged a few months after to relinquish the task. The Committee also made a trial of introducing some girls into the boys schools, but with very little success; so that for nearly the first twelve months after the establishment of the Society, only eight pupils were receiving instruction at its expense. In April 1820 a well qualified mistress was obtained, and by the persevering exertions and the co-operation of friends it was gradually brought to its present state.

The Rules of the Society are few and simple. Its object is to support Bengalee female schools. Any person, by contributing a permanent subscription (monthly or annual), becomes a member; the business is conducted by a President and Committee of fourteen ladies, members of the Society, including the Treasurer, two Secretaries and the Collector; and a general meeting is held annually, at which a Report of the progress of the school or schools is to be read, and all general business transacted.

The present Report augurs favourably of the future success of the Society, from the decrease of that prejudice which parents entertain against educating their daughters, and a growing feeling of friendliness manifested in favour of the object. Comparatively little, however, has as yet been actually effected. The number of pupils in the school first established now amounts to thirty-two, some of which are adults. "Their attendance," says the Report, "has been satisfactory, and their improvement extremely encouraging; for although two years ago none of them could read a letter, there are now several who are able to read any easy books which may be given them." (Report, page 2.) The progress here mentioned, whatever encouragement the members may derive from it, does not, however, seem at all remarkable. One of the scholars, it seems, of this school, a grown-up woman, who has not the power of articulating a letter, can write very well, and has made considerable proficiency in acquiring the meaning of words when pointed out to her; and though unable to give vent to her feelings in language, the joyful expression of her coun-

tenance testifies her inward gratitude for the instruction she has received.

The Report gives the following description of the pupils of this school, to serve as a specimen of the others; "of fairer scholars no less than eleven are called after one goddess, the wife of Shiva; and nine more after another, the wife of Vishnoo. Among the former are names which, when translated, mean "The Producer of Fear," "The Beloved of Shiva," "The Filler with Food," "The Wife of the Naked One," &c.; and among the latter "The Destroyer of the World," "The Gold of Ram," "The Gem of Gokool," "The Spotless One," "The Beloved of Vishnoo," &c. While these names, from their novelty to an English ear, may excite a smile, they will also, when they are properly considered, in connection with the idolatrous feelings which promoted the parents to adopt them, and which they serve to cherish in the minds of the children themselves, excite a sigh of regret from the Christian." The ages of the scholars vary, one being as old as thirty, and several only five. There is a due proportion of all castes: two Brahmuns, four Kayasthus, and seven Vorihaubus; four Bagdees and four Chundals: thus comprising both the highest and lowest; but it is added, in this institution happily the injurious distinction of caste is little felt.

Great hopes are entertained of the good that may be effected by auxiliary schools, to be kept by those who have been instructed in the original seminary, and several of these have already been established, notwithstanding the difficulties thrown in the way by the want of persons so qualified: a difficulty which it is reasonable to expect will be daily becoming less. The number of pupils now receiving instruction at the Society's expense, has increased since the last Anniversary from twenty-one to seventy-nine; besides which there are several under schoolmasters, who pay for their own instruction. Seventy-six of the Society's scholars are under the care of female teachers, and three only, two in Syambazar and one in Juan-bazar, are under schoolmasters. Each of the schools is placed under the particular care of a member of the Committee, and is visited by her, if possible, once or twice every week; and, as a mark of gratitude as well as matter of convenience, the schools (with the exception of that first formed, called the "Juvenile School") are named after the place in which the ladies reside, who, as appears by recent accounts, have contributed to their support. The second is called the "Liverpool School," the third that of "Salem," and another near Chitpore, established since the date of the Report, the "Birmingham School." The Report further states that an Auxiliary

Society, in aid of the Native Female Education has been formed among the females in the 5th regiment at Dinapore; and they also derive great encouragement from the arrival of a lady from England, at some time ago noticed in the public papers, with the benevolent intention of becoming a fellow-labourer in the same cause.

Such are the operations of the Society, and the Public will be pleased to learn that its funds are in a prosperous condition, the receipt of the last year amounting to Sicca rupees 605 14 annas, and the expenditure to rupees 332; leaving, together with a former balance, rupees 517 10 in the hands of the Treasurer; but those friendly to the object will not on this account restrain their liberal hand, recollecting that the growing opportunities of extending its influence will create an increased outlay.

The population of India cannot be too grateful for these benevolent and disinterested exertions to promote their improvement, and it is to be hoped that such examples will stimulate others to contribute their mite to the same grand object. Nothing surely can give greater pleasure to a well constituted mind, than the consciousness of doing something to increase the sum of human happiness; and those who have enjoyed the blessings of a European education, must contemplate with delight whatever tends to dispel the ignorance that envelopes this land; while every sincere Christian, whose enlightened mind is under the influence of the pure and benevolent precepts of the gospel, will gladly join in the pious work, that so great a portion of his fellow-creatures may be rescued from the horrors of darkening and debasing idolatry, which makes men yield to their fellow-creatures, to stocks and stones, and to the absurd and obscene creatures of their own imaginations, that love and homage, which ought to be addressed, pure and undivided, to the Deity. In the language of the Report, "As we value the knowledge which enlarges the human understanding, which emancipates it from the chains of ignorance and superstition, and which alone can raise the females of this country to their proper level, let us not, as fellow creatures and christians, be unwilling to impart it to them."—"Our reward is sure! obedient children, affectionate and virtuous wives, tender and faithful mothers, will be given us as the fruits of our exertions. It may be that some widows, who would otherwise have been induced to sacrifice themselves at the funeral pile, shall be preserved to their families; and that some others, now engaged in the degrading and polluting worship of idols, shall be brought to the knowledge of the true God, and Jesus Christ whom he hath sent, whom to know is life eternal."—*Cal. Jour.*

SOLDIERS' LIBRARY.

With that attention to the well-being of the soldier which has always marked the distinguished military character at the head of the Government, an application was made some time since to the Court of Directors, when reporting on the state of Regimental Schools, to obtain a certain number of books adapted to the formation of Soldiers' Libraries. The opinion that such establishments would be attended with considerable influence on the condition, conduct, and morals of the European soldiery, induced them not only to comply with the request, but to go beyond it: they have accordingly with great liberality directed, that seven sets of the following shall be sent to Bengal, to form Soldiers' Libraries at the principal stations of the army.

List of Books.

Religious and Moral Works.—A Family Bible, Ostervald's Abridgment of the Bible, Homilies of the Church of England, Hervey's Meditations, Economy of Human Life, Cooper's Sermons, Sturm's Reflections, Payley's Theological Works, complete.

Instructive and amusing Tales.—Edgeworth's Popular Tales, Arabian Nights Entertainments, a Selection of the Cheap Repository Tracts, Robinson Crusoe, Peter Wilkins, Sherwood's Sergeant Dale, Alfred and Galba, Leadbeater's Cottage Dialogues, Narrative of a Soldier of the 71st Regiment; Waverley, and all the Works by the same author.

Abridgment of Histories.—Robertson's America and Scotland, History of England, in Letters from a Nobleman to his Son, Goldsmith's Roman History, Goldsmith's Grecian History.

Travels and Voyages.—Mavor's Voyages and Travels.

Natural History.—Ray on the Wisdom of the Creation, Goldsmith's Animated Nature, Spence and Kirby's Entomology, Abridgment of Buffon, Nature displayed.

Popular Poetry.—Cowper's Poems, Burns' Poems, Crabbe's Poems, Bloomfield's Poems, Moore's Sacred Dramas, Scott's Poems.

Miscellaneous Works.—British Plutarch, British Nepos, Life of Colonel Gardiner, Life of Peter the Great, The Hundred Wonders of the World, Goldsmith's Geography, Gay's Fables, Account of the Battle of Waterloo, Spectator, Class Book, Joyce's Dialogues, Adye's Pocket Gunner, Naval Chronicle, Military Chronicle, Elegant Extracts (verse and prose).

The Court has further intimated their intention to forward from time to time such other books as may appear suitable to the object in view, and they authorize the addition of some Hindoostanee Grammars and Dictionaries to be made to the Libraries.

—John Hull.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 83.

EARTHQUAKE.

On Wednesday night, the 3d April, at about twenty minutes past ten o'clock, an earthquake was felt in Calcutta. There was no violent shock; but the undulations, according to our observation, lasted upwards of two minutes, and agitated the oil in the wall lights considerably; the picture frames shook against the walls, and the motion of the earth occasioned a transient dizziness, similar to that produced by the motion of a ship. Next morning we learnt that the earthquake had been, in different degrees of intensity, universally felt in town, and the following particulars have been published in the papers of the week.

Calcutta.—“It seems to have been more violent in certain spots than in others, and to have affected different individuals' sensations in a different manner. To us the motion seemed undulatory, like the agitation of an elastic board, caused by trampling or dancing. The oil in the wall shades moved like the swell of the sea after a storm. We recognized three very distinct shocks, and altogether the impression of insecurity produced on the mind was truly awful. A friend informs us that his clock stopped in consequence of the convulsion of the earth, at thirty-seven minutes past ten, P.M.

“The earthquake of Wednesday was not ushered in by any unusual state of the atmosphere, such as is generally observed to precede that phenomenon; the day was cool, and the afternoon and evening far from close or sultry; the sky showed nothing portentous; and, indeed, a more prepossessing *tout ensemble* exterior nature had not displayed for many months.”

Jessore, April 4.—“A smart shock of an earthquake was experienced here at a quarter past ten o'clock last night. I was walking in an upper veranda, when an extraordinary noise, as if my bearers were boisterously moving the furniture in the rooms, or some remote part of the roof of the house were falling in, induced me to look in at the door of the drawing-room, when the momentary pause made me sensible of a very violent agitation of the wall, against which I had placed my hand, and of the terrace on which I stood, and my eye was caught by the rapid vibrations of all the wall shades in the room; the concussion was so violent, that I thought the fall of the house inevitable, and hurried towards the staircase to escape; while I was struck with the apathy of my poor bearers, who were at the same time rushing in to save the candles on the table from upsetting. I had not, however, gained the staircase, when the shock abated, but was repeated in a few seconds as violently as before, and then in diminishing vibrations for about seven or eight seconds more, gradually

died away. It must have lasted altogether about ten or fifteen seconds. The concussion was so considerable, that I thought it impossible the walls of the house could have escaped injury, especially where a new wing had lately been added: but on examination by candle-light, nothing appeared, except a trifling enlargement of a former crack. The motion very much resembled, and was as quick and violent as that of a large pinnace, on first making sail from still water into a rough current. The noise accompanying it was very considerable; but my servants inform me that they heard none in their matted houses, except the creaking from the agitation of the roofs, so that probably it was occasioned solely by the violent concussion of the venetians and furniture all over the house, without any subterraneous or atmospheric convulsion. The yell or howl of multitudes which almost simultaneously burst forth from the neighbouring villages, spoke impressively the nature of the awful phenomenon, and forcibly struck the mind as the helpless appeal of the feeble race of man to the mighty power, whom all nature obeys, when they feel themselves as atoms in his hands in the hour of his wrath, and can do nothing for themselves but raise the shrill scream of distress. While still meditating on the occurrence, a second shock of two successive tremulations was sensibly and distinctly perceived at half-past ten. The sky, during the whole time, was limpid and serene, streaked only with a few thin white clouds towards the north, and illuminated with the brightest moonlight, with a gentle breeze, blowing cool and refreshing from the south."

Berhampore, April 4.—"About half-past ten o'clock last night we were much alarmed by a severe shock of an earthquake, which lasted within a few seconds of two minutes, undulations very quick and sharp shaking violently beds, couches, &c. making a loud clattering noise with venetians and pannelled doors, preceded and accompanied by a loud rumbling noise, like that of a large cannon ball, rolling slowly on a terraced roof. At short intervals two more very slight shocks were felt; the direction appeared to be from NNW. to SSE. Dogs, poultry, and jackdaws seemed to be alarmed also, from the noise they made. The night was calm, cool, and cloudless."

Comillah, April 4.—"At a quarter past ten o'clock last night, at a period when the moon was particularly bright, the sky remarkably serene and clear, a noise was heard to the westward at first for about ten seconds resembling low, but distant thunder, and afterwards for fifteen seconds similar to that made by a heavy carriage driving rather quickly through an avenue. A slight tremor was then felt, which instantly increased to a most violent degree; the walls of the house seemed to bend

considerably, the oil was thrown out of the glasses into the shades, the doors shook forcibly, the hanging lamps resembled so many pendulums, the clock was stopped, and six buckets, which had been placed in the verandah, and filled with water only a few hours before, were emptied to the extent of four inches and a half by the violence of the earthquake.

"The undulation passed from east to west, and was so very violent, that, although it lasted one minute and forty seconds, no person had sufficient strength to leave the house; the servants instinctively squatted down, or caught hold of whatever articles of furniture were near to support themselves; such of them as had been in a boat in rough weather, declared the sensations they felt during the continuance of the earthquake to have been similar to what they experienced on board, and almost every individual complained of head-ache or slight sickness.

"The medium of two thermometers at nine p. m. gave seventy-six.

"I am happy to add, that no accident of any kind occurred."

Similar accounts have been received from stations in every direction.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz. April 11.*

Bhugulpore, April 4.—"Last evening, at a quarter past ten, we felt the shock of an earthquake here. It was an undulating motion, and shook the chair in which I sat: it lasted about two minutes and a half; the wind was strong from the eastward. A lady, who was sitting in an adjoining room, states that the chair in which she sat shook considerably. The undulations were from east to west."

Gyah, April 4.—"Last night, at about half-past ten o'clock, the shock of an earthquake was perceptibly felt here; the undulating motion appeared to come from the north, and lasted fully one minute, but caused no damage. In one of the houses the oil was nearly thrown from the wall shades. Immediately preceding the shock, a very distant sound was heard from the eastward, and two detached volumes were thrown down from a bookcase. About four o'clock in the afternoon, the atmosphere became very cloudy, and the heat considerable and oppressive: it is to be regretted, that no barometrical nor thermometrical observations were made. The shock, however, was slight, in comparison with that of the 16th of June, 1819. I may mention, that hitherto no hot winds have made their appearance; from the 5th to the 9th of March the weather was uncommonly hot and oppressive; since that it has been very cool, and the evening of the 30th was absolutely cold. Altogether the cold season has shewn a great deal of irregularity, but it has been very healthy, and the crops are luxuriant."—*Cal. Jour.*

BACHELORS' BALL.

The campaign of gaiety was probably closed for the season by the Bachelors' Ball, which took place on Wednesday evening (March 6th), at the Town Hall. We have been present certainly at entertainments more imposing in internal appearance, and more gay in outward decorations, which the shortness of the time did not admit of preparing: but we must acknowledge that, whether with reference to the number, rank and dress of the company, or to the animation, ease, and that kind of pleasing "home" familiarity which prevailed throughout this entertainment, we do not recollect ever to have witnessed one, where the exertions of its promoters to render it acceptable to the ladies were more crowned with success than on the present occasion; and these sentiments, as well as we, who were present during the whole of the evening, could judge, appeared universal.

The company began to assemble soon after nine o'clock: at about ten, the Governor General and Marchioness of Hastings entered the room, attended by the Stewards, the bands of H.M. 87th regt. and artillery regt., playing our national air of God save the King. Her Ladyship having made the circle of the company, and noticed those who had the honor of being personally known to her, was handed by the President to the top of the room, when the dancing immediately commenced.

It was announced that masks and fancy dresses would be admitted. We observed some excellent characters, and many unrivalled groups: but we were particularly struck with a recruiting party, of what regiment we could not ascertain, but probably belonging to some well known and highly disciplined corps in the vicinity, for they paid on their knees, as our noble Commander-in-Chief and Lady Hastings passed them, that reverence due from the soldier to high military situation and to female rank. This party was well dressed, but whether they were as successful in making any addition to their regiment as they were in making a noise, we know not.

A shilling player, a complete "Rover," vociferated himself hoarse; his hearers were nearly deaf.

A nondescript animal, with a fools' cap on his head, and bottle in hand, was in every respect admirably disguised, for we neither know who he really was, or what he aimed at portraying.

An old decrepid beggar was uncommonly well dressed; he appealed to the charity of a company to which appeal was never made in vain, retired satisfied, and wishing long life to his relievers.

A group from the country, soliciting service, was well sustained, and remarkably well dressed; and an old maid, appar-

ently nothing loth to relieve either of the bachelors from their state of "single blessedness," flattered and flirted away with great spirit.

Towards the middle of the evening, an excellent character appeared as an old woman, whether Mother Shipton or not we cannot say, distributing her gingerbread and sweets to the young spinsters; and Spanish Dons and Dominos moved about with all the gravity becoming their characters, as those who wore fancy dresses did, with all the agility and spirit of youth and happiness.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hastings were obliged to retire before supper, as well on account of the late delicate state of her Ladyship's health, as from intending to proceed at an early hour the following morning to Barrackpore. Their absence was much regretted, for there is something particularly pleasing in seeing persons of their high rank mixing in these little festivities, with a degree of kindness and condescension of manner peculiarly gratifying to those who witness it.

At twelve we were summoned to supper by the bands striking up "The Roast Beef of Old England," and five hundred persons of the first rank and fashion of the settlement sat down to a table, which appeared to us to do credit to those who had the superintendence of this part of the entertainment. The view down the room from the steps of Lord Cornwallis' statue, near to which the President sat, was really most grand and splendid, and to us all seemed to be gaiety, and happiness, and smiles, and cheerfulness; and if such appearance were indicative of an acknowledgment on the part of the guests that the exertions of the Bachelors to contribute to their amusements were successful, then, indeed, was the approval unqualified.

After supper, Major Vaughan, the President, rose, and addressed the ladies in the following neat and playful speech.

"Ladies,

"That it has fallen to my lot to preside to-night at an entertainment which proclaims the solitary and melancholy state of its promoters, is, I assure you, a distinction which I should have rejoiced at not having been eligible to; as, however, my brother Bachelors have been pleased to nominate me to this duty, I hasten, in the first instance, to express our united thanks to those ladies who have honoured us with their company, and afforded us an opportunity of drinking a toast which I shall presently give.

"But, ladies (I mean of course the unmarried ladies), there are other sentiments and feelings, and hopes, and anxieties, and fears, which, although I am not commissioned to declare in the same unqualified manner as the foregoing, still as forwarding, perhaps, the cause of my lamentable

constituents, I do not hesitate to express my conviction that, ere long, many of them will endeavour to attain that no doubt enviable situation, which will enable them to refute those reproaches which I see some of our more fortunate guests are inclined to cast upon us on account of our present forlorn condition.

"As we generally believe with willingness that which we wish to be true, so, ladies, we trust that this public avowal of our sentiments may tend to prepare and soften your hearts to receive our more private declaration, with all that favour, consideration, and indulgence, by which alone we can hope to be relieved from our present miserable state of single wretchedness."

"Gentlemen,

"We all, I know, most sincerely regret, that the delicate state of health of the exalted and illustrious lady who honoured us with her company in the early part of the evening, is such, as to have prevented her staying to a later hour, we will drink then, if you please, 'The health and happiness of the Marchioness of Hastings, and of those Ladies who grace our entertainment with their presence.'"

The company did not sit long at table, and at one, the dancing resumed, and continued until four o'clock, when, on the departure of the ladies, a few jolly souls sat down to a second supper, and did not separate until a very early hour.—*Cal. John Bull*, March 11.

ENTERTAINMENT AT DACCA.

On Monday, the 4th March, His Highness the Nabob Nusrut Jung gave a sumptuous and splendid entertainment to the European community of Dacca, in honour of the celebration of the nuptials of His Highness's daughter with his nephew the Nabob Commerud Dowlah, son of the Nabob Shemsud Dowlah. At seven o'clock the company sat down to an excellent and abundant dinner, consisting of every delicacy and variety of viands which the season and place afforded, and of the choicest and most delicious wines.

As soon as the cloth was removed, the health of His Highness was drunk by the company with the most lively demonstrations of joy, expressive of their sincere congratulations on this auspicious event in his family. The Nabob appeared deeply affected with this mark of general respect and compliment towards his person, and politely and repeatedly expressed and conveyed his thanks to the different ladies and gentlemen present.

The healths of the bridegroom and of the Nabob Shemsud Dowlah (whose ill state of health precluded him from at-

tending the feast) were next successively drunk, with similar tokens of respect and applause, which they handsomely acknowledged, the former in person, and the latter by message.

In the course of the evening, some beautiful and admirable fireworks were displayed in the area of the palace (the extensive apartments of which being brilliantly illuminated with large lustres), which, both from their novelty and ingenious invention, have been seldom equalled on any former occasion of similar gaiety in this city. Both the Nabobs were attired in a superb and becoming style, adorned with costly and rich jewels. Whilst the mild and courteous attention of the Nabob of Dacca towards his numerous guests, especially towards the ladies, contributed to render the entertainment so pleasingly gratifying and satisfactory; the uprightness of his character, and the high estimation in which his public and private conduct are held generally in this city, served to excite that respect and esteem which he so richly merits.

After the fireworks were concluded, the company were amused, and the time beguiled, by nautes till a very late hour, when his Highness's guests separated, equally delighted with the friendly and cordial hospitality of the Nabob, and the variety of amusements prepared for their entertainment on this festive occasion.

It may not be irrelevant here briefly to notice, that during the long and eventful period the Nabob Nusrut Jung has presided on the Musnud at Dacca, his firm attachment and constant devotion to the British interests, and his ardent zeal and successful exertions to preserve the peace and tranquillity of the city, as well as to promote the welfare and comforts of its inhabitants, have not failed to attract and obtain the considerate notice and just applause of Government; and in a populous and extensive city, filled with idle weavers and low mechanics, his Highness, aided by the cordial co-operation of the respectable and higher orders of the native inhabitants, both of the Hindoo and Mussulman persuasions, has fully succeeded, by his example and exhortation, in obviating the occurrence of those shameful tumults and commotions, arising from religious prejudices and intolerant principles, which have disgraced some of the towns in the upper provinces, at the united festivals of the Mohurram and Dushurrah, in the two past years.—*Cal. Jour.*

LOSS OF THE PHATISALAM.

The ship Phatisalam, Capt. Peter Dillon, sailed from Calcutta on the 21st Jan. 1821. She grounded twice in passing down the river while in charge of the Pilot, of which notice was sent to the Underwriters; proceeded to Madras, which

she left again on the 24th of Feb.; was becalmed off Ceylon for fourteen days, and a few weeks after crossing the line met with bad weather, and began for the first time to make water. It afterwards appeared that two butt ends had been sprung on grounding in the river the second time, above the deep water-mark, as it was the vessel's hull that took the ground, which was much wrenched by the stress of sail then on the ship. Having borne up for King George the Third's Sound, she reached it on the 21st of May, and grounded when entering Prince Royal's harbour. From April to May the leaking of the ship was from fifteen to nineteen inches of water hourly; so that several of the lascars had died of fatigue; and it was necessary to get the convicts and passengers to pump the ship. While she lay in the sound, the leaks were as well stopped as possible, and a good supply of water put on board; and she proceeded on her voyage on the 19th of June. On the 27th it was found necessary to pump every half hour at nineteen inches; and all hands were so fatigued that it was with difficulty she was kept afloat. The Captain, therefore, resolved to make for the anchorage of Kangaroo Island, lay her up, and wait the arrival of some Port Jackson vessels. After coming in sight of Kangaroo Island the wind shifted to the N.E., which frustrated this plan, and sail was immediately made for Port Philip, at the entrance of Bass's Straits. On coming in sight of that harbour she was again prevented from entering by contrary winds, and being in a sinking state, was forced to run for Hunter's Isles or Port Dalrymple; and on the 3d of July, a gale approaching, she anchored in a harbour laid down in Flinder's chart to the eastward; there being then only five able men on board, with the captain and gunner, all the other survivors being sick. Next day the threatened gale came on, and continued with great fury till the 18th. On the 11th, at four p. m. the best bower cable parted, and before the third anchor could be let go she had got so near shoal water that it was of little use; at eight p. m. she began to strike so violently that it was hardly possible to stand on deck. It blew a complete storm throughout the night, and there were then about five or six feet water in the hold, increasing every moment. To prevent her drifting off the bank into deeper water, as part of the bottom was stove in, she was hauled as near the shore as possible, and a few articles and a small quantity of rice got out for their subsistence on the island, which afforded nothing but wood and water. They were employed till the 21st getting the boats ready to cross the Straits to Port Dalrymple, on the north coast of Van Dieman's Land, to procure assistance; and on the 22d the long boat, with the first

officer and nine others, was sent off; but after being out about a quarter of an hour she was upset, and, with the exception of the officer, all on board perished, viz. Mrs. Beaumont, a passenger, two convicts, a very cunning, the serang, second tindal, and three lascars. The captain and mate, Capt. Smith of the Bengal Army, and five others then embarked in the only boat left, and on the 12th day after leaving the wreck, having surmounted many dangers, they succeeded in reaching Port Dalrymple, half-starved and almost naked; and met with a kind and hospitable reception at George Town, from Col. Cimitere and the other officers of His Majesty's 48th regiment. The Commandant immediately despatched the schooner Mary to the relief of the sufferers left behind on the barren island, viz. Mrs. Dillon, and infant child, and two female servants; Mr. and Mrs. Ainsworth, late of His Majesty's 73d regiment; J. Jackson, Esq., of the Hon. Company's medical service, and twenty-two others, who had nothing left them to subsist on but a small quantity of damaged rice saved from the wreck. "My sufferings in the boat," says the Captain, "were more painful to me than they were at Fejee, when the fire was put on to roast me and my seventeen other unfortunate companions, who you may recollect were killed and eaten in 1813. The nights were long and cold, with either frost or rain; the hills were covered with snow along the coast as we proceeded; our food was rice, and not sufficient of that; being so much confined in a small boat of twenty-four feet long, our hands and feet became torpid." This statement is accompanied by testimonials from Mr. Jackson and Captain J. Smith, passengers, Mr. Edward Lord, Agent for Lloyd's, Lancaster, Van Dieman's Land, and Mr. T. Simpson, in favour of Capt. Dillon; expressing a very high opinion of his seaman-like conduct, his unshaken fortitude in the midst of danger, his heroic exertions to save the lives of his crew and passengers; all which have not, however, rescued him from the tongue of slander, which seems to take a malignant pleasure in pursuing misfortune, and aggravating misery. The block and cargo were exposed to sale on the 8th of August, and bought in by the captain for the owners at £225, as she did not fetch a price adequate to her real value, and she has been taken charge of by the Agent for Lloyd's.—*Cal. Jour.*

LOSS OF THE MATILDA.*

By a letter received from Kedgerce, we learn the following additional particulars regarding the loss of the Matilda, Capt. Hamilton, from England and the Cape, bound to Calcutta.

* Noted in our last number, p. 394.

When she was first fallen in with by the Guide pilot vessel, on Tuesday last (5th March), she was on the Saugor Sand, in a quarter less five fathoms water. The pilot hailing her, directed the anchor to be instantly let go, which was done; but as it was blowing hard at the time, this anchor did not bring the ship up, so that she continued drifting still farther on the sand. A second anchor was more successful, and the ship now riding by it, the pilot vessel brought up near her: but it was blowing so hard that the boats could not board her.

About eleven at night the Matilda struck violently on the sand, and unshipped her rudder. She continued striking in this way for about an hour, when it was deemed advisable to cut from her anchors and endeavour to get into deep water. This was accordingly done, but the unfortunate loss of her rudder rendered her quite unmanageable; and being released from her anchors, she only drifted farther on the sand.

As there now appeared but little hope of getting out of their perilous situation, the passengers, with a part of the crew, went on board the Guide pilot vessel. It was still blowing very heavily, and two of the ship's boats were swamped in coming alongside the brig, but fortunately no lives were lost.

On the following morning the scene presented was of a melancholy kind, the Matilda being quite helpless, and beating on the sand; her last anchor had been let go, and the people remaining on board were incessantly employed at the pumps. The second officer and about half the crew refused to leave the wreck, while there was a hope of their services being useful; and if exertions could have saved her she would not have been lost.

From the morning until about noon, the Guide was employed in ineffectual attempts to tow her off by means of hawsers; but the ship being immovable, and making three feet and a-quarter of water per hour, so that the exertions of those on board could not keep her free, it was resolved to abandon her entirely.

The only thing now to be done was to bring off the people still remaining on the wreck, which was a matter of no small difficulty; for some of the "jolly crew," as is usual in such cases, had started a few of the spirit casks, and were at least "half seas over." They were, however, at length all secured; and the Guide then made sail for Kedgerce, leaving the Matilda still above water, though there was little chance of her holding together long, as the wind and sea would soon cause her to go to pieces.

It was a most providential circumstance that the pilot vessel should have fallen in with her where she was; as the boats could

not have saved the whole of the persons on board in such unfavourable weather, and it is therefore highly probable that many lives would have been lost.—*Cal. Jour.*, March 11.

Packets from the Matilda.

April 5.—The H.C.'s Row Boat, No. 38, has just brought up to the town thirteen small boxes (apparently post-office packets, though all the directions are off), and a great number of paper packets and letters, the whole of which were picked up in a large chest by the people belonging to the above row boat near Edmonstone Island; all of the above are in a damaged state from having been long in the water. The whole have been sent to the Chief Secretary's Office.—*Beng. Hurk.*

April 9.—We understand that a great many of the letters saved from the wreck of the Matilda (which arrived at the General Post-Office on Friday last) have been found legible, and distributed accordingly free of postage.—*Cal. John Bull.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

April 11. Ship Marchioness of Hastings, Rutherford, from Bombay.

12. Ship Eliza, Gibson, from Mauritius.

15. Ships Windsor Castle, Lee, from Portsmouth; and Carron, M'Carthy, from Bombay.

22. Ship Dunvegan Castle, Campbell, from Madras.

24. Ship Lord Hungerford, O'Brien, from ditto.

—Ships Heroine, Hamilton; and Fergusson, Richards, from Penang.

May 1. Ship Balcarras, Cameron, from England.

9. Ship Bombay, Maitland, from Madras.

12. Ship Mellich, Ford, from London 4th Jan.

Departures.

April 9. Ship Adamant, Esterby, for London.

21. Ship Thetis, Davis, for Bombay.

22. Ship John Barry, Dobson, for London.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

From Madras: Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Holdsworth and two children, Mrs. Dillon and two children, Miss O'Brien, Lieut. Holdsworth, his Majesty's 82d regt., commanding a detachment of his Majesty's 59th regt., Mr. John Rodwell, Surgeon, R. N., and Capt. A. Dillon, of the late ship Phatty Salam.

From Bombay: Mrs. Rutherford, Capt. W. Heude, 23d Madras N. I., and Mr. Samuel Parker, Mariner.

From Penang: Mrs. Magniac and child; L. Magniac, Esq., Civil Service;

Major Hampton, and Lieut. Hugh Macfarlane, 20th regt. N. I.; Charles Palmer, Esq., William Boyd, Esq., Mrs. Macalister and child, Mrs. Franklin, J. Macalister, Esq. Member of Council, proceeding to Madras, Capt. J. Franklin, 1st Native Cavalry, Capt. J. C. Crooke, Mr. J. Macalister, of the Country Service.

From Rio Janeiro: Messrs. A. V. Cortello, P. F. Da Oliveira, and T. T. F. Da Veiga, merchants.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 2. At Dum Dum, the lady of Major George Pollock, Assist. Adjt. Gen. of the Artillery, of a son.

12. At Ajmer, in Rajpootana, Mrs. M. Bachman, wife of Mr. Conductor G. Bachman, of a son.

18. At Bancoora, the lady of G. N. Cheek, Esq., Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

19. At Nusseerabad, at the house of Capt. Boyd, 25th N. I., the lady of Brigade Major Casement, of a daughter.

24. At Asseerghur, the lady of Capt. C. J. C. Davidson, Garrison Engineer, of a son.

April 1. At Hansee, the lady of Lieut. Ramsay, 8th regt. N. I., of a son.

— At Ghazepore, the lady of Capt. C. C. Smith, of the European regt., of a daughter.

5. The lady of Dr. William Russell, of a son.

8. At Cawnpore, Mrs. W. A. Venour, of a daughter.

10. Mrs. S. M. Goodall, of a daughter.
— At Saugor, the lady of Lieut. G. Chapman, 2d batt. 18th regt. N. I., of a daughter.

11. At Collingah, Mrs. A. S. Adels, of a son.

13. Mrs. J. W. Roberts of a daughter.

16. Mrs. Bartlett, of a son.

— At Chandernagore, the lady of William Roquet, jun. Esq., of a daughter.

17. At Dacca, the lady of the Rev. A. W. Tayler, of a daughter.

18. Mrs. A. G. Balfour, of a daughter.

20. At Indore, the lady of Captain James Caulfield, of a son.

22. At the Presidency, the lady of W. H. Oakes, Esq., of the H.C. Civil Service, of a son.

— At Patna, the lady of R. M. M. Thomson, Esq., M. D., of a daughter.

25. At Saugor, the lady of Major Biggs, commanding Artillery at that station, of a son.

— Mrs. J. Sinclair, of a son and heir.

26. At Calcutta, Mrs. George Watson, of a son

26. At Fattyghur, at the house of her father Mr. W. Staines, Mrs. Eleanor Collins, wife of Mr. Thos. W. Collins, Assistant in the Office of the Board of Commissioners in the Western Provinces, of a son.

May 7. The wife of Mr. James Broders, jun., of a son.

8. At the Presidency, the lady of James Atkinson, Esq., of a son.

9. Mrs. J. Payne, jun., of a son.

10. Mrs. Spencer of a son.

11. The lady of John Becher, Esq., of twin sons.

MARRIAGES.

March 14. At Dacca, Mr. Bagram Johannes, Assistant Barrack-master, to Mrs. Aurora Doucett, widow of the late James Doucett.

28. Mr. C. Warden, of the Pilot Service, to Miss S. Youngs.

April 8. Mr. George Mount, of Kishnaghur, to Miss Charlotte Robinson.

10. At St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parson, Mr. Charles Blackburn, to Miss Catherine Bush.

13. Mr. Samuel Austin, to Miss Mary Ann De Souza.

16. Mr. Robert Fleming, to Miss Ann Eliza Huet, daughter of Mr. Samuel Henry Huet, of the Persian Department.

18. At Noacolly, John Drew, Esq., of the Hon. Company's Civil Service, to Miss Sophia Parker, eldest daughter of Wm. Parker, Esq., of Moundford, near Brandon, Norfolk.

19. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. G. H. Pearson, to Miss A. C. Blynn.

22. Mr. John King, to Miss Mary Aberdeen.

30. Assistant Surgeon John Campbell, His Majesty's 17th regt., to Miss Elizabeth Child.

May 7. Mr. William Wells, of the Hon. Company's Marine, to Mrs. Isabella Reynolds.

14. At the Cathedral, Thos. Brae, Jun. Esq., to Miss Isabella Clementine Macdonald.

Lately, At Tency, Capt. Stopford, R.N., to Mrs. Cockburn, relict of A. Cockburn, Esq., of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

Feb. 20. Lieut. Walter Buchanan, of the 4th regt. Bengal Light Cavalry.

21. At the Residency at Hyderabad, Mr. James MacCulloch, aged 26 years.

March 11. Mr. Constantine Mendes, of Calcutta, many years Writer to the Judge and Magistrate of Moorsshedabad, after a long and lingering illness, leaving a family of five daughters wholly unprovided for to lament his loss.

27. Edward, infant son of Mr. Henry Osborn, Surveyor, aged one year and five months.

28. At Cuttack, Lieut. B. E. Isaac, of the 1st bat. 7th regt. N.I.

31. At Benares, George Hoppner Hamilton, the infant son of Sir Frederick and Lady Hamilton, aged five months and 11 days.

April 3. Mr. Joseph Jackson, Mate of the Hon. Company's Marine, aged 32 years, three months and 10 days.

7. Mr. Thomas Christie, of the firm of Messrs. Christie, Lord, and Co., aged 29 years.

— At Patna, at the house of Mr. Joseph Da Costa, Sen., Mrs. Mary Barnett, relict of the late Mr. Samuel Barnett, of Bakergunge, in the province of Dacca, aged 61 years.

8. Harriet, the wife of Mr. C. H. Johnson, and daughter of the late Capt. J. Meller, aged 19 years and 10 months.

— At Burrisol, in the Backergunge District, Mr. John Gill, many years Writer in the Judge and Magistrate's Office of that Station, aged 43 years.

11. Captain Thomas Jennings, aged 25 years.

14. At Nusseerabad, Zillah Mymensing, William Morley, the son of W. H. Belli, Esq., aged two years.

— At Chandernagore, Mrs. Johanna Peat, relict of the late Mr. Charles Peat.

15. Mr. William Richards, aged 26 years.

— At Gualparah, on the Assam frontier, J. L. Magowan, of the Rungpore Local Corps.

16. John Mitchell Samson, Esq., aged 22 years.

18. At Chinsurah, Captain John Gordon, of the 2d bat. 20th regt. N.I.

19. Lieut. Smith, 17th N.I. Madras Establishment.

24. Mrs. Isabella D'Mattos, aged 60 years.

25. Mr. Robert Ross, Tide-waiter at the Custom House.

— John Driver, Esq., of Baboo Cally, aged 47 years.

— At Kamtee, near Nagpoor, Lieut. E. J. Richardson, of the 1st-21st N.I.

25. Mr. J. O. Porter, late of the Country Service.

27. Thomas Homfray Bason, the son of Mr. William Bason, of Cosypore, aged one year and 27 days.

30. At Darwar, Major H. C. Harvey, 2d bat. 19th regt.

May 1. Miss Pascoelia Rodrigues.

5. Mr. William Brown, Tide-waiter.

— At his house, Lall Bazar, John Richard O'Connor, Esq.

6. Capt. Joseph Kingsmill, late of the Country Service, aged 75 years.

7. At Glazepore, Lieut. Foster, of the Hon. Company's European regt.

8. At Dacca, Lieut. Colonel W. H. Cooper, C.B., Commandant of the Provincial Bat. at that station.

9. Mrs. R. A. Damzet, aged 28 years.

11. At Bandel, Mrs. Colletta Gomes, wife of Mr. Albert Gomes, of Calcutta.

14. John Morgan, Esq., of Sakary-toolla Lane.

Lastly, at Allahabad, Lawrence Ken-naway, Esq., of the Hon. Company's Civil Service.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

April 18. Mr. W. Montgomerie, to be Assistant to the Commercial Resident at Ingeram.

25. Mr. W. R. Taylor, Register to the Zillah Court of Salem.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 19. Capt. T. T. Paske, of the Artillery, to be Commissary of Stores with the Field Force in the Doonab, vice Mackintosh, deceased.

26. Capt. Mackintosh is appointed to be Superintending Engineer in the Southern Division.

Ensign P. A. Reynolds is permitted to continue his services at the disposal of the Resident at Hyderabad.

March 15. Lieut. J. N. R. Campbell, 2d regt. Light Cav., to be Aide-de-camp to his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, vice Wetherall, of the Royal Regiment, who resigns.

Lieut. Col. Charles Deacon to command Vellore, vice Major-General Hall.

19. Lieut. Col. J. Limond, of the Artillery, to act as principal Commissary of Ordnance in charge of the Arsenal of Fort St. George, until further orders.

25. Col. H. S. Scott, C. B., to command the troops stationed in Travancore and Cochin.

April 2. Capt. Cullen, of the Artillery, is directed to resume his situation as Commissary of Stores in the Ceded Districts.

19. Capt. George Norman, 9th regt. Native Infantry, to be Persian Interpreter to the officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, vice Ball, returned to Europe.

May 9. Ensign T. A. Cotton, of Engineers, to be Assistant under the Civil Engineer in the Southern Division.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

5th Regt. April 2. Sen. Capt. Edward Hindley to be Major, Sen. Lieut. Robert Mansfield to be Captain, and Sen. Corner John Irvine to be Lieut., vice Herne, deceased. Date of Commissions, 20th March 1822.

Cornet C. H. Græme, 5th regt., is removed from doing duty with 7th regt., and appointed to do duty with the Hon. the Governor's Body Guard, till further orders.

Removals.

Feb. 11. Lieut. Col. T. Nuthall, from 7th to 3d regt.

Lieut. Col. J. Russell, from 3d to 5th regt.

Lieut. Col. A. M'Leod, from 5th to 4th regt.

Lieut. Col. J. Doveton, from 4th to 7th regt.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

Infantry. March 12. Sen. Major P. V. Agnew, C. B., from 1st regt., to be Lieut. Col., vice T. A. Fraser, deceased. Date of comm. 15th Feb. 1822.

Sen. Major R. H. Yates, from 20th regt., to be Lieut. Col., in succession to Brev. Col. and Lieut. Col. H. Hall, promoted to Major-General. Date of comm. 26th Jan. 1822.

26. Sen. Major H. M. Kelly to be Lieut. Col., vice Muat, deceased. Date of rank, 24th March 1822.

1st Regt. March 12. Sen. Capt. C. F. Tolfrey to be Major, Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) H. Smith to be Captain, and Sen. Ensign J. E. Williams to be Lieut., in succession to Agnew, promoted. Date of comm. 15th Feb. 1822.

3d Regt. April 9. Lieut. T. Dallas to be Quart. mast. and Interp. to 2d bat., vice Inverarity.

7th Regt. April 26. Lieut. D. Mansfield, 7th regt., to be Adjutant to 1st bat., vice Fiott.

9th Regt. Feb. 18. Lieut. F. Seale is removed from 1st to 2d bat., and Lieut. J. Clough from 2d to 1st bat.

12th Regt. March 18. Lieut. Col. R. H. Yates (late promotion) is posted to 2d bat.

13th Regt. March 12. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Ross to be Captain, and Sen. Ensign G. Jobling to be Lieut., vice Duncombe, retired. Date of comm. 11th April 1821.

14th Regt. Jan. 31. Lieut. J. Williams is removed from 1st to 2d bat.

15th Regt. Feb. 11. Ensign J. Jones is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

18. Lieut. Col. P. Vans Agnew, C. B. (late promotion), is posted to 1st bat.

17th Regt. March 12. Sen. Ensign T. B. Chalon to be Lieut., vice Cowan, resigned. Date of comm. 23d Feb. 1821.

19th Regt. March 26. Sen. Capt. H. C. Harvey to be Major, Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) T. P. Ball to be Captain, and Sen. Ensign C. Holl to be Lieut., in succession to Kelly, promoted. Date of comm. 24th March 1822.

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27. Major T. Smithwaite is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

Major H. C. Harvey (late promotion) is posted to the 2d bat.

Capt. A. Cooke is removed from 2d to 1st bat.

April 9. Sen. Capt. D. C. Smith to be Major, Sen. Lieut. W. Peyton to be Captain, and Sen. Ensign G. Gibson to be Lieut., vice Harvey, deceased. Date of comm. 31st March 1822.

20th Regt. March 12. Sen. Capt. C. Brooke to be Major, Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Tocker to be Captain, and Sen. Ensign H. Bennett to be Lieut., in succession to Yates, promoted. Date of comm. 26th Jan. 1822.

18. Major B. W. Lee is removed from 1st to 2d bat.

Major C. Brooke (late promotion) is posted to 1st bat.

Removals.

Feb. 26. Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) H. Hall is removed from 19th to 22d regt. and 1st bat.

Lieut. Col. T. Steele from 22d to 19th regt., and 1st bat.

March 18. Lieut. Col. A. Frith from 19th to 22d regt. and 1st bat.

27. Lieut. Col. A. Molesworth from 25th to 5th regt. and 2d bat.

Lieut. Col. W. C. Fraser from 7th to 25th regt. and 2d bat.

Lieut. Col. H. M. Kelly (late promotion) is posted to 2d regt. and 1st bat.

Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. T. Boles from 2d to 7th regt. and 2d bat.

Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. H. S. Scott, C. B., from 23d to 22d regt. and 1st bat.

Lieut. Col. A. Frith, from 22d to 23d regt. and 1st bat.

Capt. Cooke, from doing duty with the Rifle Corps, to proceed to Chicacole, and assume as Senior Officer, charge of 1st bat. 19th regt.

Capt. S. I. Hodgson, 25th regt., is removed from 2d to 1st bat.; and Capt. P. Whannel from 1st to 2d bat.

29. Ensign J. Johnstone, at his own request, from 18th to 3d regt., in which regiment he will rank next below Ensign G. W. Watson. Ensign J. is posted to 1st bat.

EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

Feb. 18. Lieut. J. B. Puget, Madras European Regiment, is directed to assume charge of the details of that regiment in Fort Saint George.

NATIVE VETERAN BATTALIONS.

Jan. 31. Lieut. J. Pasmore, Invalid Establishment, is posted to 2d bat.

March 7. Lieut. T. Roberts, recently transferred from the Pension to the Invalid

Establishment, is posted to 2d bat., and appointed to the charge of the detachment of that corps at Guntoor.

Captain W. S. Smith is removed from 2d to 4th bat., and appointed to the charge of the detachment of that corps at Royacottah.

Lieut. J. Pastmore, 2d bat., is appointed to the charge of the Detachment of that Corps at Poonamallee.

April 8. Major Crompton, 4th bat., is appointed to the charge of the detachment of that corps at Negapatam.

Captain James Smith, 4th bat., will proceed to join the head-quarters of that Corps, at Dindigul.

Lieut. J. S. Kinsey is removed from 4th to 2d bat., and directed to join the detachment of that corps at Cuddalore.

ARTILLERY.

Feb. 26. 2d Lieut. B. C. Wilkinson is posted to 1st bat.

March 8. Lieut. T. Y. B. Kennan, is permitted to resign his appointment of Quarter Master and Interpreter to the Horse Brigade.

12. Sen. Lieut. J. J. Gamage to be Captain, vice Mackintosh, deceased. Date of commission, 1st Feb. 1822.

Sen. Major A. Weldon, to be Lieut. Col. in succession to Brev. Col. and Lieut. Col. J. G. Scott promoted to Major General. Date of comm. 26th Jan. 1822.

Sen. Cap. (Brev. Maj.) J. J. Mackintosh to be Major, and Sen. Lieut. N. Hunter to be Captain, in succession to Weldon, promoted. Date of comm. 26th Jan. 1822.

15. Colonel J. W. Freese to be Acting Commandant of Artillery, with a seat at the Military Board and at the Clothing Board.

18. Lieut. Col. A. Weldon (late promotion) is posted to 2d bat.

Major J. J. Mackintosh (late promotion) is posted to 1st bat.

Capt. H. Rudyerd is removed from the Horse Brigade to 3d bat.

Capt. N. Hunter (late promotion) is posted to the Horse Brigade.

Capt. J. J. Gamage (late promotion) is posted to 3d bat.

Major S. Cleaveland, Horse Brigade, is appointed to the command of the Artillery with the Light Field Division of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, and will proceed to join, on the arrival of Captain Paske in the Doab.

22. The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Horse Brigade:

Lieut. P. Montgomerie to be Quart. Mast. and Interp., vice Kennan.

Lieut. G. Conran to be Adjutant, vice Montgomerie.

Lieut. J. Dickinson to be Adjutant, vice Hunter.

Lieut. J. Wynch to be Adjutant, vice Gamage.

29. 2d Lieut. R. D. Patterson is posted to 1st bat. of artillery.

2d Lieut. A. E. Byam is posted to 2d bat.

ORDNANCE.

Jan. 31. The following Conductors and Sub-Conductors are posted as follows:

Conductors.

S. Clarke, to Masulipatam.

C. Dewsnape, to Fort St. George.

W. Pidgeon, to Gun Carriage Manufactory.

A. Fletcher, to Bangalore.

J. A. Burton, to Fort St. George.

M. White, to Jaulnah.

C. M'Carthy, to Secunderabad.

Sub-Conductors.

W. Inverarity, to Masulipatam.

W. Brady, to Belgaum.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Feb. 11. Assist. Surg. George Gleig, appointed to do duty with 1st bat. 7th regt. N.I., will do duty with his Majesty's 69th regt. until further orders.

Assist. Surg. J. Shearman is removed from 23d to 6th regt. and 1st bat.

Assist. Surg. John Brown is posted to 4th regt. and 2d bat.

26. Sub-Assist. Surg. Allen is appointed to do duty under the Superintending Surgeon in the Ceded Districts, vice Patterson, removed to the Eye Infirmary.

Sub-Assist. Surg. Rozario is removed from doing duty under the Superintending Surgeon in the Southern Division, and is attached to the Garrison Surgeon at Trichinopoly.

Sub-Assist. Surg. D'Carlos is appointed to do duty under the Superintending Surgeon in the Southern Division, vice Rozario.

March 1. Assist. Surg. S. Higginson is attached to do duty with his Majesty's 89th regt. till further orders.

Assist. Surg. J. G. Coleman is attached to do duty with his Majesty's 34th regt. till further orders.

Assist. Surg. F. Godfrey is attached to do duty with his Majesty's 69th regt. till further orders.

Assist. Surg. J. Caswall is attached to do duty with his Majesty's Royal Scots till further orders.

Assist. Surg. G. Gleig will, on the arrival of Assist. Surg. Godfrey at the head-quarters of his Majesty's 69th regt., proceed to Mangalore, and afford medical aid to the 1st bat. 7th regt. until further orders.

7. Assist. Surg. M'Cosk is removed

from 2d bat. of Pioneers, and appointed to do duty under the Garrison Surgeon of Poonamallee.

8. Mr. Superintending Surg. T. H. Davies to be Superintending Surg. in the Ceded Districts, vice Owen.

Messrs. W. Niven and J. B. Preston are admitted on the Establishment as Assist. Surgs.

12. Assist. Surgs. James Daly and William Mortimer are admitted on the Establishment from 9th and 14th of Nov. last respectively.

15. Messrs. Assist. Surgs. W. Niven and J. B. Preston are appointed to do duty under the Surgeons of the Madras European regt. and of the Horse Brigade at St. Thomas's Mount respectively.

22. Mr. Assist. Surg. D. Brackenridge is appointed to the Zillah of Bellary, and is attached to the Collector and Magistrate of that district.

29. Assist. Surg. S. Higginson is directed to proceed to Poonamallee, and afford medical aid to the detachments of his Majesty's Royal and 80th regts., under orders to join the head-quarters of their respective corps.

April 1. Assist. Surg. W. K. Hay is removed from doing duty with his Majesty's 89th regt., and posted to 2d bat. 7th regt.

FURLOUGHS.

March 1. Capt. R. Guille, 5th regt. N. I., to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope on sick certificate, for eight months.

The furlough to Europe granted 20th Nov. last to Lieut. A. Hendrie, 7th regt. N. I., is cancelled at his request.

5. Mr. Staff Surg. Hay is permitted to return to Europe on sick certificate.

Lieut. C. M. Bird, 16th regt. N. I., to proceed to Bombay until the 1st of Oct. next.

8. Lieut. W. Macqueen, 25th regt. N. I., to proceed to Ceylon and Jaffnapatam.

Cornet John Laing, 3d regt. Light Cavalry, to return to Europe on sick certificate.

15. Mr. Surg. Atkinson, to return to Europe on sick certificate.

22. Lieut. T. R. Barton, 18th regt. N. I., to return to Europe on sick certificate.

Ensign M. Poole, 5th regt. N. I., to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for ten months.

26. Lieut. J. H. Winbolt, 5th regt. N. I., to proceed to Calcutta for six months.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) William O'Reilly, 23d regt. N. I., to return to Europe on sick certificate.

The leave to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope granted 12th Nov. last to Lieut. T. A. Chauvel, 2d regt. N. I., is cancelled at his request.

29. Capt. T. P. Ball, 19th regt. N. I.,

to return to Europe on sick certificate, and to embark at Bombay.

April 9. Cornet T. Anderson, 4th regt. Light Cavalry, to proceed to Penang, for four months.

Mr. Surg. G. Mather, to return to Europe, for three years.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) R. Marklove, 9th regt. N. I., to return to Europe, on sick certificate.

16. Lieut. E. Fiott, 7th regt. N. I., to return to Europe, on sick certificate.

23. Cornet Litchfield, 6th regt. Light Cavalry, to proceed to Bombay, for six months.

26. Mr. Assist. Surg. James Daly to return to Europe, on sick certificate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CALENDAR OF PRISONERS NOW IN THE MADRAS JAIL.

Jonathan Payne, a serjeant in his Majesty's 89th regt. of foot, charged with the wilful murder of Henry Manners, a private soldier in the same regiment, at Quilon, on the 24th Sept. 1821.

Thomas Mackey and *William Manners*, privates in the Madras European regiment, charged with having committed an unnatural crime.

Parvatham Gramiy, of Madras, labourer, charged with the wilful murder of Junassa.

The same charged with the wilful murder of Nawarch, alias Conary.

Waddamallay, charged with feloniously having returned into the territories of the Honourable Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, before the end of the term for which he was sentenced to transportation by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

Fengun and *Moorgun*, late of Madras, labourers, charged with feloniously and burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of one Mottoomby Chetty, and stealing thereout sundry articles of the value of eight pagodas forty-three fanams and twenty cash, the property of the said Mottoomby Chetty.

Mootialloo Venkatamah and *Runjent*, late of Madras, labourers, charged with feloniously stealing from the dwelling-house of one Housain Khan, sundry articles, of the value of eighty-two pagodas twenty-three fanams and fifty cash, the property of the said Housain Khan.

Samy Chetty, of Madras, labourer, charged with uttering and passing upon one Vensum two false and counterfeited coins, called five fanam pieces, knowing the same to be false and counterfeited.

Roshun, a widow, of Madras, labourer, charged with feloniously stealing sundry articles of the value of fifty-seven pagodas and three fanams, the property of one Mohedar Naraz Khan.

Ballirah, of Madras, labourer, charged

with feloniously stealing sundry gold jewels, of the value of four hundred and fifty pagodas, the property of one Gheanammah, alias Saimah.

† *Narrain*, of Madras, labourer, charged with feloniously receiving the said jewels from *Ballirah*, knowing the same to have been stolen.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. April 16.*

HAIL STORM NEAR BANGALORE.

Hail storms, producing destructive effects, from the size and weight of the stones that fall, and as much, perhaps, from the great cold usual at the time, are not, we believe, of very rare occurrence in the northern parts of India: but in these more southern portions of it appear to be seldom experienced. One of these storms, however, occurred lately at a short distance from Bangalore, the effects of which are described as having been most destructive. We have been obligingly favoured with an account of it, which we shall give, after briefly mentioning one or two of the violent hail storms which have been recorded; that which occurred in 1510, at the time of the war carried on by Louis XII. in Italy, is thus described by Mezeray: "After a horrible darkness," he says, "thicker than that of night, the clouds broke into thunder and lightning, and there fell a shower of hailstones, or rather (as he calls them) pebble stones, which destroyed fish, birds, and beasts. It was attended with a strong smell of sulphur; and the stones were of a bluish colour, some of them weighing a hundred pounds." To this we may add the following: Dr. Halley and others relate, that in Cheshire, Lancashire, &c. April 29th 1697, a black cloud, about two miles in breadth, passed over an extent of country of about sixty miles; a shower of hail falling from it, which did inconceivable damage, not only killing the smaller animals, but splitting trees, and knocking down horses and men; the hailstones, many of which weighed five ounces, and some half a pound, are described as being of various figures. In Hertfordshire, the same year, after a severe storm of thunder and lightning, a shower of hail succeeded, which far exceeded the former; some persons were killed by it, their bodies having been beaten black and blue; and fields of rye were cut down as with a scythe; the stones measured from ten to fourteen inches about, and were of different figures. We now proceed to give the account of the fall of hail which occurred near Bangalore on the 10th instant:

"On the 11th inst. a Brinjarah came in and reported that on the preceding night, about half-past eleven o'clock, a thunder storm took place, succeeded by a heavy shower of hail from the north, which continued with destructive and unabating violence for two hours, between the villages

of Goordhully and Buggulcondah, where the whole of their Sondah bullocks, that came with the grain from the Ceded Districts, had perished, and that two men had been nearly killed. The hailstones were represented to be about the size of full grown pumpkins; some said 'men's heads,' (and the villagers had magnified them to an enormous size, having probably made the examination and given the description of hailstones united into masses). On the night of the 12th, another Brinjarah came to corroborate the above report, with the exception that eighty instead of 150 bullocks were killed outright; the remainder having been so benumbed only, previously, that they had been given up for dead. On the 13th I repaired to the spot, where the carcasses of twenty-seven bullocks bore evident marks of having been severely lacerated and killed by hailstones. The weather sides of every tree in the 'Topes' were stript of their leaves and bark, and hundreds of unripe mangoes lay smashed on the ground, several cleanly cleft in two; many birds were also lying dead on the ground. On the road to a tank or guntah, about a quarter of a mile from the jungle, where the Brinjarahs had encamped, there were several dead animals. Half of the surface of the tank (about 300 yards in circumference) was completely covered with large floating masses of hailstones carried down deep ravines from the high ground two days before, but then collected in so solid a state of congelation, that I stood upon one of them for half a minute before it began to give way. Some of these masses were five inches and a half in thickness, when broken with sticks and brought ashore; after being exposed for a short time to the sun, the hailstones quickly disunited. The largest I saw measured three inches; they were chiefly of angular and oval shapes, and perfectly transparent. In one of the masses a snake was found quite stiff, and, to all appearance, lifeless: but he revived when extricated from the ice. As the sun set the cold became very intense, though its degree could not be ascertained in the absence of a thermometer. However, two earthen vessels full of the hailstones were brought away, and their contents retained more than ordinary bulk, after being conveyed upwards of ten miles.

"You may have some idea," continues the writer of the account, "of the size and solidity of the pieces which fell, when I tell you that I had a large chatty full of them brought to me to-day (the 16th), and some of these are still an inch in diameter. I have sent for some aloe leaves, which I hear are perforated by the hail as if they had been exposed to a cannonade of round and grape shot."—*Madras Gov. Gaz. April 25.*

CHOLERA MORBUS.

The epidemic continues to prevail in some parts of India. In Jessore many people daily fall victims to it.

Some few cases occasionally take place at this Presidency; and a detachment which left Poonamalee on the 10th instant, on the route to Bellari, had been very unhealthy; a great many of the troops had been attacked with the cholera morbus, and five had fallen victims to it before it reached Curcumbady. Our correspondent says the detachment is greatly indebted to the care and attention of Dr. MacMun, of H.M. 46th regt.—*Mad. Cour.*, April 30.

BANDITTI.

Letters from Vizagapatam communicate accounts of further outrages committed by the banditti which lately made such an alarming attack at Bimlipatam. One communication runs thus:—

“In a village three miles off on the road to Senachellum, there are about five hamlets; in one resides an old woman, to whose house a party of about twenty armed men came a few nights ago, and not gaining ready admittance, they unroofed part of the premises, and entered thereby. To make her tell where her money was, they dropped boiling oil on her; and this not succeeding to their expectations, they filled her ears with gunpowder, and threatened to blow her up. Alarmed most reasonably at this outrageous proceeding, she gave them all she had, about one hundred pagodas. Suspecting more, they dug up two feet of her house; but getting no booty thereby, they departed.”—*Mad. Cour.*

NEW PRESIDENCY CANTONMENT.

The 9th and 23d N.I. have reached the New Presidency Cantonment, which is situate in a most healthy spot near the Palaveram Hills, about twelve miles from Madras, on the high road to Chingleput, and has been marked out for four battalions of Native Infantry; an arrangement which will enable the native troops on duty at the Presidency to be relieved monthly; the advantages of which, in point of discipline, health, and comfort, must be sufficiently obvious.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*, April 18.

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT TO MAJOR-GEN.
H. HALL.

The subjoined copy of an address to Major General Hall was received by tapal from the inhabitants of Vellore, and we have much pleasure in publishing it.

To Major General Hamilton Hall, &c.
&c. &c., Madras.

Honoured Sir: We, the undersigned inhabitants of Vellore, reflecting on the hap-

piness we have experienced since the year 1814, from the residence of yourself and family among us, cannot pass over the period of your departure without duly offering this our humble address, containing the sentiments of our hearts concomitant with the occasion.

Your promotion to the rank of Major General, after a period of forty years service, must have been naturally expected, and has been dearly purchased; and we only regret your departure is attended with no event more worthy of the congratulations (which, from our feelings of joy resulting from any occurrence that could give you satisfaction,) we humbly beg leave to present.

Experience and knowledge of our customs, united in a kind and benevolent disposition, are qualifications which command our respect and admiration; and the benefits we have derived from their having adorned the career of the commanding officer to whom (from his residing among us) we immediately look up for justice and protection, we cannot review the last eight years without emotions which prompt us to express to you our sensibility of your worth, and to return to you our grateful thanks, for the happiness and prosperity we at present enjoy.

We remain, with the greatest respect,

Honoured Sir,

Your most obedient and humble servants,
(Signed by upwards of one thousand respectable inhabitants of Vellore.)

Vellore, 10th April 1822.

[*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT TO CAPT. CHRYSTIE,
H. C. SHIP THOMAS COUTTS.

We are authorized to state that the following letter has been transmitted by the passengers of the H. C. ship Thomas Coutts to Alexander Chrystie, Esq., Commander of that ship.

Madras, 10th May 1822.

Dear Sir: It is with the most lively emotions of sincere and grateful feelings that we the undersigned, who had the pleasure and satisfaction of being your passengers on board the Hon. Company's ship the Thomas Coutts, take this occasion of expressing our unfeigned esteem, which you so highly deserve, not merely on account of your kind and gentlemanlike liberality shewn to your passengers, but through your unceasing and unremitting attention to your professional duties, and to the wants and wishes of all, to which we mostly attribute the comparative comfort and ease we enjoyed during a voyage of five months, from the river to Madras.

In taking leave of you, we beg you will receive our warmest thanks and acknowledgments, for these and many other marks of attention and kindness we have indi-

vidually and collectively experienced, and accept our most sanguine and unanimous wishes that you may through a long life enjoy all the blessings of health, increasing prosperity and uninterrupted happiness, and be assured that a grateful remembrance of your exemplary conduct, and most liberal treatment of all your passengers, can never be erased from the minds of,

Dear Sir,

Your very faithful and obliged servants,

C. Bruce, Colonel 69th regt., A. Frith,
Lieut. Col. Madras Army, M. J.
Harris, 6th regt. Madras Army,
Thomas Sanderson, Bengal Cavalry,
J. Campbell, His Majesty's 49th regt.,
James Fraser, Robert Bannerman,
A. W. Gregory, W. C. M'Leod, J.
Bennett, H. M. Edwards.

To Capt. Chrystie, H.C.S. Thomas Coutts.

To which Captain Chrystie sent the following Answer.

Dear Sirs: With the utmost satisfaction I have the honour of receiving your esteemed letter of this day's date, expressing in the most handsome and kind manner your approbation of my conduct and treatment to you, passengers on board the Hon. Company's Ship Thomas Coutts, from England to Madras.

I feel more gratified by this polite communication than I possibly in language can well express, and proud that any attention which has been shewn you on board my ship should have met your approbation, far less to have drawn from you such expressions.

It has at all times been my most anxious wish, and more particularly during a tedious voyage, to render comfortable, as far as was in my power, every person on board; but more particularly those who from the beginning of the voyage to the end conducted themselves in that uniform and gentlemanly manner, so essential to comfort and happiness.

In regard to what you mention respecting my professional duties, I feel most grateful; at the same time I should consider myself void of every feeling of propriety, were I not on all occasions to exert my utmost abilities in conducting such a ship, so many valuable lives, and so much property as has been committed to my care.

I conclude in offering you my most sincere and heartfelt thanks, and wishing you all long life and prosperity.

I remain, dear Sirs,

Your much obliged and faithful servant,
ALEX. CHRYSITIE.

Madras, 10th May 1822.

Captain Chrystie, commanding Hon. Company's Ship Thomas Coutts.

Dear Sir: The officers of the five companies 54th regt. who have sailed with you from the Cape of Good Hope, have

solicited me, previously to landing, to offer you their sincere thanks for the very gentlemanlike, liberal manner with which you treated them while on board your ship.

It is highly gratifying to me to have this opportunity of thanking you for the attention shewn to my own family; and I have much pleasure in adding, that the feelings of the other married officers of the 54th, on board, are in perfect coincidence with my own.

As a soldier, I cannot sufficiently express my sense of the anxiety and solicitude you have invariably shewn for the comfort of the men.

I am, dear Sir,

Your's very sincerely,

GEORGE BLACK,

Captain com. detachment.

Madras Roads, 8th May 1822.

Captain Black, His Majesty's 54th regt.

My Dear Sir: I have received your letter of this date, conveying to me your own, as well as the officers' thanks of the detachment of His Majesty's 54th regt., for any attention I may have shown them during the passage from the Cape of Good Hope to this place.

I feel much gratified by the handsome manner in which you have expressed yourselves, and beg to return to you and your brother officers and ladies, my best thanks for your gentlemanly and exemplary conduct while on board the Thomas Coutts.

I likewise feel it a duty to return you my most sincere thanks, for the able and officer-like manner in which you have conducted your detachment while on board, and for your wish on all occasions to make the necessary arrangements for the comfort and good order of the ship, to the satisfaction of all parties.

I am, my dear Sir,

Your's most faithfully,

ALEX. CHRYSITIE,

Commander H. C. S. Thomas Coutts.

Madras Roads, May 8th, 1822.

RATES OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Wednesday, May 15, 1822.

On England—at 30 days' sight, 1s. 9d. per Madras rupee.

At 90 days' sight, 1s. 9½d. per do.

At 6 months' sight 1s. 10d. per do.

On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 94 to 95 sicca rupees

per 100 Madras rupees.

Company's Paper—Loan 1822, 17 per cent. prem.

do. 1821, 14 do. do.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

April 27. Ship Duke of Lancaster, Davies, from Liverpool 26th Dec.

May 2. Ship Mellish, Ford, from London 4th Jan.

6. Ship La Belle Alliance, Rolfe, from London 4th Jan.

8. H. C. Ship William Fairlie, Smith, from England 8th Dec.

— H. C. Ship Thomas Coutts, Chrystie, from England, 4th Jan.

18. Ship Mary, from London.

Departures.

April 11. Ship Hungerford, O'Brien, for Calcutta.

May 1. Ship Bombay, Maitland, for Calcutta.

5. Ships Duke of Lancaster, Davies, and Mellish, Ford, for Calcutta.

14. Ship Hindostan, Williamson, for London.

— H. M. Ship Glasgow, Doyle, for England.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

From England.—Mr. J. Symons, and Mr. Prettyman, cadets; Mr. J. E. Eastmore, merchant; Mr. F. Thompson and Mr. Geo. Buller, free merchants; Mrs. Kellie, Mrs. Hackett, Mrs. Showe, Mrs. Dowden, and two children, Mrs. Col. N. M. Smyth, and two Miss Smyths, Miss Dowden; Dr. James Kellie, Major Hackett, Capt. Showe, Capt. Dowden, Capt. Thomas Black, Bombay Establishment, Messrs. S. Prescott, A. Dyce, F. Dowden, Stockes, T. Berry, W. A. Neaul, and Mr. W. R. Smyth, Assist. Surg.; Mrs. Waters, Miss Dampier, Henry Lacey, Esq., G. T. Waters, Esq., H. Featherstone, Esq., A. Pittar, Esq., G. Holt, Esq.; Messrs. M. Wall, L. Duval, L. Pishal, A. R. Alexander, S. F. Sturt, J. R. Graham, J. C. Hawes, J. C. G. Stuart, T. Wakeman, and G. Gordon; Mrs. Frith, Mrs. Keys and child, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Campbell and four children, Mrs. Pattoun, Mrs. Dandals; Col. Bruce, C.B., his Majesty's 54th regt.; Col. Frith, Madras Army; Capt. Sanderson, Bengal Army; Capt. Harris, Madras do.; Capt. Campbell, his Majesty's 54th regt.; Capt. Black and Campbell, Lieut. Evanson, Lieut. Clones, Lieut. Gray, Lieut. Nugent, Lieut. Fraser, Ensign Pattoun, Adj. Dandals, Assist. Surg. Finen; Messrs. R. A. Bannerman and Fraser, Writers; Messrs. Edwards, Barnett, M'Leod and Gregory, cadets; Mr. Furlong, country service; and Mr. Peter Rollo, free mariner.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 22. At Secundrabad, Mrs. Harriet, wife of Mr. Conductor Charles M'Carthy, of a daughter.

April 1. At Mr. Monckton's house, Mrs. Brown, wife of James Brown, Esq., of his Majesty's 34th regt., of a son.

11. At Nagpore, the lady of Capt. Duncan Mackenzie, Madras Artillery, of a son.

17. At Maddapollam, the wife of Mr. Assist. Surveyor C. Barnett, of a son.

— At the Presidency, the lady of George Arbuthnot, Esq., of a son.

20. At Masulipatam, the lady of Capt. J. Ogilvie, 1st bat. 17th regt., of a son.

21. At Rypore, the lady of Lieut. Col. Vans Agnew, C.B., of a son.

23. At Trichinopoly, the lady of James Wyse, Esq., of a son.

26. At Cuddalore, the lady of Capt. D. Carteret, of the 6th N. I., of a son.

27. At Jaulnah, the wife of Capt. Bentley, of a daughter.

30. Mrs. Lydia Rebeiro, of a daughter.

May 7. The lady of P. Jordan, Esq., of a son.

— At Bellary, the lady of J. C. Wroughton, Esq., of a son and heir.

10. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. Charles Augustus Elderton, Military Paymaster, Southern Division, of a son.

12. The lady of the Rev. W. Roy, Chaplain, of a daughter.

16. The lady of Robert Limond, Esq., Surgeon Bengal Establishment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 16. At Vizagapatam, by Hugh Montgomerie, Esq., Head Assistant Magistrate, Mr. William Arthur Leslie, second son of the Master Attendant of Calingapatam, to Miss Lucy Cowan, sister-in-law to Lieut. Cecil.

22. At Bellary, Mr. Quarter-master Barfoot, of H.M. 46th regt., to Miss Sarah Flood.

25. At Paulghat, Capt. John Poulson, to Miss Eliza Ann Sayer.

May 1. At Bangalore, by the Rev. Mr. Malkin, Capt. J. J. Meredith, 4th regt. Light Cavalry, to Janet Amelia, only daughter of Major Wheatstone, H.M. 53d regt.

15. Mr. C. D'Rozario, to Miss Isabella McIntire.

DEATHS.

Jan. 31. At Nagpore, Capt. Beauchamp Mackintosh, of the Madras Artillery.

Feb. 9. At Punganore, in the palace of H. E. Emudy Senker Royal, E. B. Rajah of Punganore, in the 12th year of his age, Raumaugh Chandraw, Rajahadra the third, or youngest son of his Highness Savoy Bassow Linga, Rajahadra Rajah of Soonda, by an attack of a severe fever of fifteen days' continuance, during which he suffered extremely.

March 18. At Tranquebar, Robert Counter Pavin Harris, youngest son of Capt. R. Harris, of the Country Service, aged four years and four months.

24. At Gooty, Ensign A. Ord, of the 1st bat. 13th regt. N. I., universally be-

loved, and most sincerely regretted by his brother officers.

25. At St. Thomé, Quarter Master Robert Blackie, of H.M. 53d regt.

30. On the Neelgherry Hills, Edward Holden Cruttenden, Esq., late Zillah Judge of Trichinopoly.

April 2. At Wallajahbad, of an epidemic cholera, P. McMillan, Esq., Assistant Surgeon Wallajahbad Light Infantry, sincerely and deservedly regretted by his brother officers and friends.

5. At Negapatam, the lady of Charles Harwood Higginson, Esq.

13. After an illness of only six days, Mr. John Edward Perziman, aged about 36 years.

— In camp at Moulgoond, while serving with the field detachment under command of Lieut. Col. Walker, Ensign David Gray, 2d bat. 19th regt., most sincerely and deservedly lamented by his brother officers, who have caused a tomb to be erected over the remains of this young and promising officer at the village of Moulgoond, as a mark of their respect to his memory.

15. At Mangalore, Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, aged 23 years, wife of Serjeant Major G. Moore, 1st-7th N. I.

17. At Mangalore, of a typhus fever, Ensign Patrick Reid, of the 1st-7th N. I., deeply regretted by his brother officers.

22. At a few minutes before four o'clock, at his garden house, in his 37th year, universally regretted, James Staveley, Esq., Barrister at Law of the Supreme Court of Madras, Member of Gray's Inn, and formerly of the Northern Circuit.

— At Egmore, Catherine, the daughter of Mr. D. Sinclair, aged one year and nine months.

At Maddapollam, Mrs. D. Barnett, leaving a disconsolate husband and a large circle of relatives to bemoan their irreparable loss.

24. At the Hyderabad Residency, after a lingering illness of five months, Mrs. Edward Louis, late Miss Ogilvy, aged 26 years.

25. At the Luz, Mrs. Monica Flory, aged 63 years.

30. At Darwar, Major H. C. Harvey, 2d bat. 19th regt., whose real and intrinsic worth endeared him to every member (European and Native) of his corps, and by whom his demise is most poignantly regretted.

May 2. At Fort St. George, Mrs. Eliza Ann Coultsman, wife of Major W. W. Coultsman, H. M. 53d regt., aged 42 years.

4. and 5. At Quilon, Maria Louisa, aged three months and twenty-three days; and John, aged four years and eight months, the only daughter and eldest son of Wm. P. Birmingham, Esq., Assistant Surgeon in H. M. 89th regt.

5. At Negapatam, aged two years, John Wesley Close, son of the Rev. T. Close, Missionary.

8. At Bellary, George, the infant son of J. C. Wroughton, Esq., H. C. Civil Service.

9. At Seringapatam, Mr. Peter Daily, in the 72d year of his age.

16. At Royappooram, Mrs. Amelia Perry, wife of Mr. Daniel Perry, aged 42 years.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, April 19, 1822.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to establish Regimental Canteens at all stations where European troops are posted.

Bombay Castle, April 20, 1822.—Referring to the General Order of the 7th of August 1817, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to modify the terms of the certificate required by that order from the Quarter Master General, to entitle an officer, delivering in a Journal or Field Book, to the allowance of (100) one hundred rupees per mensem. The certificate is in future to be to the following effect, viz. that the survey delivered in is entirely, or in part, descriptive of new routes or tracts, relative to which there is not sufficiently ample information on the records of his department.

Bombay Castle, May 10, 1822.—Assistant Surgeon McAdam having commenced his duties as Vaccinator in the North-Western Division, all the existing appointments for vaccination within the limits of that Division which are not otherwise excepted will cease on and from the last day of this month, agreeably to the 34th clause of the Regulations of 20th October last.

MINUTE OF COUNCIL.

Public Department, May 15, 1822.

The Hon. the Governor in Council has received from the Committee appointed to examine the junior Civil Servants in the proficiency they have made in the country languages, a report pronouncing the undermentioned gentlemen qualified for the discharge of the duties of the public service.

Mr. Willoughby, who arrived on the 10th Feb. 1819.

Mr. Alex. Elphinstone... 7th June 1820.

Mr. Houlton 20th May 1821.

Mr. Harrison 10th June 1821.

Mr. Hanson Do..... do.

Mr. Webb Do..... do.

Mr. Brown Do..... do.

Mr. Chamier 31st Oct. 1821.

Mr. Willoughby's examination became necessary as falling within the rule prescribed by the Government; he has been for

some time advantageously employed in the public service, and with the approbation of the Governor in Council.

By order of the Hon. the Governor in Council.

J. HENDERSON,
Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

March 1. Mr. Robert Boyd to be Register to the Court of Adawlut at Brouch. Mr. John Warden to be Assistant to the Commissioner in the Deekan.

May 28. Mr. T. G. Gardiner to be Resident in Cutch.

29. Mr. E. E. Elliott to be Deputy Warehouse-keeper, and to act as Warehouse-keeper.

Mr. J. A. Dunlop to be Collector in the Southern Concan.

Mr. W. J. Lumsden to be Collector at Ahmedabad.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

BREVET RANK.

April 22. Agreeably to the rule for granting the Brevet rank of Captain to Subalterns of fifteen years' standing, laid down by the Hon. the Court of Directors, in their dispatch, dated the 30th June 1819, and published to the Army of this Presidency, on the 23d January 1820, the Brevet rank of Captain is granted to the following Officers, who are Cadets of the first and second class of the season 1806, from the dates annexed to their names:

Lieuts. Thos. Remon, Engineers; Geo. Sangster, 9th regt. Native Infantry; and W. D. Robertson, 4th ditto; 5th Feb. 1822.

Lieuts. B. Waite, 12th N. L.; John Bayly, 2d regt. Light Cavalry; and M. F. Collis, 8th regt. Native Infantry; 14th April 1822.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

April 25. Capt. Harvey is appointed to act as Interpreter to the station of Kaira, and is to continue until a battalion may be stationed at Kaira having an Interpreter, or until further orders.

May 1. The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major James Sutherland to the situation of Assistant to the Surveyor General of India, and to place all Military Surveys under his superintendence.

Lieut. Jopp is appointed to succeed Major Sutherland as Surveyor of the Deekan.

23. Col. James C. Dalbiac, of His Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, being senior to Lieut. Col. the Hon. L. Stanhope, who stands appointed to the command of the

Northern Districts of Guzerat, is directed, in virtue of his seniority, to assume command of those districts upon his arrival at Kaira, or within the limits of that command.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

1st Regt. April 30. Lieut. Thomas R. Billamore is appointed Adjutant to the 2d bat. from 1st May 1822.

May 23. Lieut. H. C. Teasdale to be Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 1st bat.

5th Regt. April 30. Lieut. Stratford Powell, Adjutant of 1st bat., is appointed Line Adjutant at Rajcote, from 1st May 1822.

9th Regt. May 23. Lieut. H. Macan to be Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat.

Removal.

April 30. Ensign J. H. Hungerford, European Regiment, is, at his own request, removed to the 7th regt. Native Infantry, and is to rank in that regiment fifth Ensign, immediately below Ensign A. Bradford.

Cadets admitted, and promoted to Ensigns.

May 1. Mr. George Fisher.

Mr. Thomas Ridout.

Mr. John Alves Inglis.

Mr. Donald Mackay Scobie.

23. Mr. Thomas Tapp.

Mr. John Thompson Forster.

Mr. Henry Bowyer Campbell.

Mr. Charles Brook Merton.

Mr. Charles Hunter.

Mr. Robert John Macnab.

ARTILLERY.

Bombay Castle, May 24, 1822.—The period of Maj. Gen. Baillie's nomination to the command of the Artillery having, under the operation of the Orders from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated the 23d of April 1817, par. 7, expired on the 13th of this month, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut. Col. Hessman to be Acting Commandant of Artillery, in succession to Maj. Gen. Baillie. Lieut. Col. Hessman will take his seat at the Military Board accordingly as Commandant of Artillery.

The Governor in Council has great pleasure in acknowledging the private worth and professional merits of Maj. Gen. Baillie, the highly creditable state of efficiency in which he has left the regiment of Artillery, and, during the period he exercised the chief command of the army of this establishment, the satisfactory manner in which he conducted the duties of that important station.

The Governor in Council will not fail to bring the testimonies which have been borne to the merits of Maj. Gen. Baillie to the notice of the Hon. the Court of Directors; and to point out to them the long

and highly respectable course of service which he has gone through in this army.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

May 1. The Hon. the Governor in Council having resolved that an official Lieutenant Colonel shall be added to the Corps of Engineers in the room of Maj. Gen. Wm. Atkins, the following promotions and alterations are accordingly to take place: Maj. Gen. Atkins will be returned as Supernumerary Lieut. Colonel in his corps.

Brev. Lieut. Col. and Sen. Maj. John Johnson, C.B., to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Atkins. Date of rank, 19th July 1821.

Major Thomas A. Cowper, Capt. Thos. Remon, and Lieut. Thos. B. Jervis, to take rank vice Johnson, promoted.—Do. do. do.

Brev. Maj. and Sen. Capt. Samuel Goodfellow to be Major, Lieut. Lenox J. Frederick to be Captain, and Ensign Stephen Slight to be Lieut., vice Bentley, deceased. 1st April 1822.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

May 24. Assist Surg. Glen is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon at Saitara.

FURLOUGHES.

April 24. Surg. J. G. Moyle is allowed a furlough to England, on sick certificate, for three years.

Lieut. W. A. Tate, of the Engineers, is permitted to proceed to the Malabar coast on his private affairs, and to continue there until the close of the approaching monsoon.

25. Major E. L. Smith, 5th regt. Madras Light Cavalry, is permitted to repair to Fort St. George via Bombay, on his private affairs, for six months.

Captain E. A. Robinson, European regt., is allowed to proceed to sea on sick certificate, for six months.

May 1. Mr. Wells, Senior Midshipman in the Hon. Company's Marine, is allowed a furlough to England, on sick certificate.

Assist. Surg. Charles Scott is allowed a furlough to England, on sick certificate, for three years.

20. Assist. Surg. Conwell, attached to the Political Agent in Kattywar, is permitted to visit the Presidency.

23. Lieut. John Rankin, Fort Adjutant at Surat, is allowed to proceed to sea on sick certificate, for six months.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NAUTIC IN HONOUR OF A NATIVE WEDDING.

On Monday evening last their Excellencies the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief, Lady Colville, and a numerous

assemblage of beauty and fashion, honoured Jamsetjee Jejeeboy with their presence at his grand nautch, on the wedding of his son.

The magnificence of the apartments prepared for the reception of the company has rarely been equalled, and perhaps never surpassed, in Bombay.

The European visitors were not a little delighted, to find the splendour of eastern decoration combined with the ease and gentility of an English drawing-room. The amusements provided by Jamsetjee for his guests evinced the elegance of his taste, while the amenity of his manners afforded ample proof that good-breeding and politeness are not exclusively the attributes of the inhabitants of the western world.

The native dancing and singing were of the first order, and agreeably diversified by the music of a military band. The refreshments were abundant, and the arrangement of the collation added greatly to the general effect.

We regret extremely that want of room compels us to omit a minute description of the fairy palace, which has been constructed for the performance of the marriage ceremonies; the *coup d'œil* was grand and striking; and the brilliancy of the *tout ensemble* reminds us of some of the fanciful descriptions in the Arabian Nights, and that

"The gorgeous East, with richest load,
Showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold."

The company did not depart till a late hour, and were highly gratified with this superb display of Asiatic grandeur.—*Bombay Paper, Feb. 18.*

BOMBAY HIGHLAND SOCIETY.

In virtue of a commission transmitted by the Highland Society of London, naming certain Commissioners at Bombay for the formation of a branch at that Presidency; the first general meeting of the Bombay Highland Society was held on Thursday evening last, the 2d instant, at Parell, under the auspices of the Honourable the Governor, by whom a sumptuous banquet was given to the members.

On this occasion twenty-four new subscribers were added to the institution. On their names being read by the Secretary, Mr. Stewart, it was proposed by the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone, seconded by Mr. Prendergast, and carried by acclamation, that they should be enrolled as members of this institution, the objects of which are:

1st. To preserve the martial spirit, language, dress, music, and antiquities of the ancient Caledonians.

2d. For rescuing from oblivion, the valuable remains of Celtic literature.

3d. For the establishment and support of Gaelic schools in the Highlands of Scotland, and in other parts of the British empire.

4th. For relieving distressed Highlanders at a distance from their native homes; and

5th. For promoting the improvement and general welfare of the northern parts of the kingdom.

The warm feelings of patriotism, which animate the breast of almost all northern men, will no doubt soon contribute to render the labours of this Society highly beneficial to the mother country, and may promote the welfare of the British empire at large.

During the evening some lively and humorous songs were sung, with pleasing effect, and the performance of a Highland minstrel, dressed in the garb of the mountains, added life and interest to the festive scene.

We have been enabled to obtain a list of the principal toasts given during the evening, which is subjoined:

1st. "The Kirk of Scotland." *A national air*, by the Bagpiper.

2d. "The King." *God save the King*, by the Band.

3d. "The Duke of York and the Army." *Duke of York's March*, by the Band.

4th. "The Duke of Clarence and the Navy." *Rule Britannia*, by the Band.

5th. "The President and Members of the Highland Society of London, the parent branch." *The gathering of the Clans*, by the Piper.

6th. "The Bombay Branch of the Highland Society of London." *Willie brewed a Peck of Maut*, by the Band.

7th. "The Highland Society of Scotland." *O'er the Hills and far away*, by the Piper.

8th. "The Highlands of Scotland; the strong hold of national independence, the ancient asylum of learning, the seat of the hero and the muse, and the refuge of the unfortunate." *Garb of Old Gaul*, by the Band, three times round the table. Song, *The Highland March*.

9th. "The Garb of the Country: May it never be tarnished." *Ranting, roaring Highland Man*, by the Piper. Song, *Willie brewed, &c.*

10th. "The memory of Fingal, the hero who formed a barrier against the kings of the world; and of Ossian, that enchanting muse, who celebrated the mighty deeds of his sire." *MacIntosh's Lament and Tullochgorum*, by the Piper. Song, *Donald McDonald*.

11th. "The immortal memory of Wallace and of Bruce, who successfully stemmed the torrent of oppression, and revived the heroism of their country." *Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled, &c.*, by the Band. Song, *Scots wha hae, &c.*

12th. "The Field of Fame. May it continue to afford a space for the qualities of those men, whom one of England's greatest ministers (the first Mr. Pitt) pro-

nounced to be the ablest defenders of the country." *Up and war them a, Willie. The Grant's March*, by the Piper.

Various other excellent songs were sung: but latterly the recollection of our friends was not quite so clear as in the early part of the evening to detail particulars.

The 28th inst. is fixed for the next meeting of the Society.—*Bomb. Cour.*, May 3.

EDUCATION SOCIETY.

We have considerable pleasure in noticing the annual examination of the two Central Schools of the Bombay Education Society, which was held on Monday last. The meeting was honoured by the presence of the Hon. M. Elphinstone, the Hon. Sir Chas. Colville, G.C.B., Sir Antony and Lady Buller, Mr. and Mrs. Warden, and several other ladies and gentlemen; but the company was not so numerous as we have seen on former occasions. The children went through all their exercises, highly to the gratification of those present; the girls are much improved since last year, and the boys did themselves great credit, though a large portion of the upper class has lately been removed from the school. Nothing can be more interesting than the cleanly and orderly appearance of these children, who, through the means of this most excellent institution, are saved from want and infamy, and brought up in sober and religious habits; their acquirements are most respectable, and the precision and readiness displayed in all, particularly their religious exercises, are truly admirable. Several medals and some books, were then presented by the Society, through the Governor, to the most deserving; one or two medals were also awarded as prizes, being the gifts of Wm. Milburn, Esq. and Mr. E. Anderson. The children afterwards partook of a dinner, provided for the boys through the kindness of the Hon. M. Elphinstone, and for the girls through the Hon. Lady Colville.

The Meeting next proceeded to receive the report, which gives a very favourable account of the Institution, and appeals for the continuance of the support, which we are confident it will obtain from a liberal Public. The Directors for the present year were elected, and the thanks of the Society were voted to the several officers of the Institution; the thanks of the ladies were directed to be personally communicated to their Committee by Henry Meriton, Esq.—*Bomb. Cour.* March 2.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

April 27. Ship Berwickshire, Shepherd, from England.

May 12. H. C. Ship Dunira, Hamilton, from London.

17. H. C. Ship Duke of York, Campbell, from London.

26. Ship Brailsford, Spring, from London.

30. Ship Swallow, Ross, from London and Plymouth.

Departures.

April 28. Ship Bombay Merchant, Hill, to Madras and Calcutta.

May 12. Ship Upton Castle, Morgan, to Madras.

27. Ship Felicitas, Campbell, to Madras and Calcutta.

28. Ship Good Success, Poynton, to China.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 23. The lady of Lieut. William Macdonald, H. C. Marine, of a son.

April 1. At Dapoorce, at the house of Major Ford, the lady of Captain Brown, 24th regt., of a daughter.

May 10. At Prospect Lodge, the lady of Capt. Archibald Robertson, of a son.

17. On the Esplanade, the lady of Capt. Wm. Black, of a son.

— The wife of Mr. Sub-Conductor S. Rogers, of the Commissariat Department, of a daughter.

20. At Kaira, Eliza, the wife of Mr. J. Fern, of a daughter.

29. At Mazagon, the lady of Lieut. R. Watson, H. C. Marine, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 13. At St. Thomas's Church, Jas. Bruce, second son of George Simson, Esq., of Sillwood Park, Berks, &c., to Harriett, daughter of the late George Warden, Esq., of Richmond, Surrey.

14. Mr. John Rutherford, Commander of the ship Marchioness of Hastings, to Miss Melina Davis.

— At St. Thomas's Church, Mr. John Burton, of the Audit Department, to Mrs. Rozario Rose, relict of the late Mr. Rose, of the Military Service of this Establishment.

April 24. By the Rev. H. Jeffereys, M.A., at Severndroog, J. P. Willoughby, Esq., of the Civil Service under this Presidency, and second surviving son of the late Sir C. Willoughby, Bart., of Baldon House, Oxon, to Miss Kennedy, only daughter of Lieut. Col. Kennedy, commanding the Southern Konkan.

27. At St. Thomas's Church, Captain J. Morgan, 12th regt. Madras N.I., Major of Brigade at the Aurangabad Division of H. H. the Nizam's regular troops, to Miss Sarah Anne Billamore.

May 29. At the Kirk of Scotland, Mr. George Colin Mackenzie, of the Chief Secretary's Office, to Mrs. Mary Rosilia Branham.

30. John Shepherd, Esq., Commander

of the H. C. ship Berwickshire, to Miss Stevens, daughter of James Stevens, Esq., of the Civil Service on this Establishment, and First Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit in Malabar.

DEATHS.

April 28. On board the Charlotte, Mr. Lewis Hollett.

29. Master John W. Watkins, aged 14 years.

May 2. Maria Anne, wife of Mr. Jas. Blair.

10. At the house of her brother-in-law, Mr. Beck, Mrs. E. Court, relict of the late Capt. Thomas Watkin Court, of the country sea service, aged 50 years.

11. At Tannah, Elizabeth, infant daughter of the Rev. J. Nichols, missionary, aged 16 months.

14. Mr. James Blair, aged 50 years.

20. After a few hours' illness with the croop, Master Charles James Westly, aged three years and three months, the eldest son of Lieut. C. Westly, of the 2d bat. 3th regt. N. I.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

"On Sunday morning, the 26th May, the Mareschal Correa, the Chancellor of the Supreme Court of Judicature of Goa, Loureiro, and the Judges of the same Court, Magalhães, Rocha, and Abreo, landed at Bombay from the Patamar Boat Burootty from Goa, whence they were suddenly expelled by order of the Government. These gentlemen are of the first respectability in Goa, three of them having been members of the Constitutional Government, installed in the month of September last. By the intelligence communicated through this and other channels, and by letters of some English officers, it would seem that that country is left to the horrors of anarchy and disorder. Besides the abovementioned gentlemen, it is said that the Archbishop Primate and General Godinho will meet a similar expulsion. Above a hundred inhabitants, and amongst them many vicars and persons of distinction, were lying in the dungeon of Goa, by order of Government, without any communication being allowed to them. Some houses had been robbed, many people wounded and ill-treated by the soldiers, and no persons could pass along the street of Pangen without being insulted. Several individuals had left the country, and others were putting themselves in readiness to do the same with all possible speed."

From these intelligences it may be concluded, that of all the Portuguese dominions in which the Constitutional Government is adopted, Goa is actually the most unhappy.—*Domi. Cour.* June 1

CEYLON.

GENERAL ORDERS.

CIVIL.

Minute by His Excellency the Governor.

The following plan for raising a fund for the purpose of granting pensions to superannuated clerks in public offices, and to the widows of clerks on their decease, either in actual employ or after superannuation, is published for the information of the parties concerned; and heads of departments will make the deductions requisite, commencing with the pay of the current month, from their clerks, and will suggest, for his Excellency's consideration and decision, what other officers in their respective departments appear to them fit subjects for the operation of this beneficial plan.

1. A deduction shall be made from the pay of every clerk employed in any office under Government, and from the pay of every other official servant to whom Government shall please to extend the benefits of this provision, of one pice for every six dollar of his monthly pay, which shall be remitted by the head of every department quarterly to the Paymaster-General.

2. The persons to be entitled to pensions out of this fund shall be clerks, or other admitted public servants, who shall have served Government faithfully, and to the satisfaction of the several heads of departments under whom they may have been employed for a series of years, not being less than twelve.

3. Pensions to persons not being able to serve longer from age or infirmity, will be granted at the end of twelve years' service, not exceeding one-third of the salary they were in receipt of at the time of retirement.

4. To persons under similar circumstances who may have served fifteen years, the pension shall be equal to half of their salary; and to those who have served eighteen years or more, two-thirds of their full salary.

5. The widows or orphan children of clerks dying in the service of Government, shall receive a pension equal to one-third of their husband's or father's salary, and the widows or orphan children of the clerks who have retired on pensions, a pension of half of their husband's or father's pension.

6. No person who shall be dismissed from office shall have any claim to pension, either for himself or family, from this fund; and in case of restoration, he will forfeit the time he had before subscribed upon, as far as his own claim to superannuation is concerned.

7. No widows' pension can be granted out of this fund till the 1st of April 1823, and no superannuation till the 1st April 1825: but the accruing claims of widows

on the former account will be noted and complied with next April.

8. In case of any person admitted to subscribe being struck off from any of the establishments of the public service, in consequence of reductions therein, such person may, at his option, either draw out the amount he has subscribed, or the time during which he subscribed will continue available to him on his re-employment at a future period; and if he does not withdraw his subscription, his widow or orphan children, at his decease, will be considered as having a claim on Government for the rate of pension established by the fifth paragraph.

9. It is fully to be understood that the pensions on superannuation are not claimable, except where the party is unable to continue in the performance of his public duties from age or infirmity.

10. The Paymaster-General will keep the accounts of this fund, and submit them to Government annually; and in case the amount of pensions shall exceed the amount of the fund, Government will make good the same as a contingent charge.

By his Excellency's command,

(Signed) JOHN ROBERTS, *Secy to Gov.*

Chief Secretary's Office, Colombo.

April 11, 1822.

MILITARY.

Head Quarters, Colombo, 24 April 1822.

—Major General Sir Edward Barnes having communicated to the Lieut. General commanding the forces the anxious desire he has to express, through the medium of General Orders, the sense he entertains of the services of Captain Dawson and officers of the Royal Engineers, of the Assistant Engineers and officers of the Quarter Master General's department, whilst under his command, the Lieut. General has great pleasure in complying with the Major General's wishes, and has accordingly directed the following order to be issued for the information of the army.

Major General Sir Edward Barnes cannot allow Captain Dawson, of the Royal Engineers to quit this island, without the strongest expression of his admiration of the zeal, talent, and exertion he has displayed for the public service: the laborious undertakings in which he has been engaged have impaired his health, and have compelled him to return to Europe: where however, it is hoped that a speedy recovery will enable him to reflect with pleasure on the great good he has done; under any circumstances the Giringam and Galgeddera, but more particularly the Kaduganawa pass, will stand the test of time, as lasting monuments of his fame, and on which the name of Lieutenant Yule of the Royal Engineers must also be inscribed.

In paying this just tribute to the merits and ability of Captain Dawson, the Major General is by no means desirous of passing over unnoticed the real and energetic of the other officers of the corps of Royal Engineers, who have been actively employed on the public works. He also deems this a proper opportunity of marking his sense of the spirit and activity with which the Assistant Engineers have performed the duties intrusted to them.

Whilst on this subject of public improvement, the names of Major Fraser and Lieut. Auber, of the Quarter Master General's department, are indelibly impressed on the mind of the Major General; their services in all the branches of that department have been eminently conspicuous.

The Major General will take a future occasion of expressing his sentiments on the other departments and troops in general.

(Signed) G. W. WALKER,

Dep. Adj. Gen.

Head-Quarters, Colombo, 11th April, 1822.—The Lieut. General commanding the forces has the greatest satisfaction in giving circulation to the following order, and seizes the favourable opportunity which is thus afforded him of expressing his most earnest hope, that the same admirable spirit of subordination, unanimity, and harmony which has entitled the troops to so just an eulogium, will continue without interruption to distinguish their career.

"On retiring from the island of Ceylon, Major General Sir Edward Barnes is desirous of recording his acknowledgments to the heads of the several departments, for the constant and zealous assistance they afforded him in the discharge of his duties whilst in the command of the troops; he therefore begs Lieut. Colonel Hamilton the Military Secretary, and subsequently Captain Macdonald, Lieut. Colonel Walker the Deputy Adjutant General, Major Fraser, and subsequently Lieut. Auber at the head of the Quarter Master General's department, Major Delatre the Commissary General, and Doctor Farrell at the head of the Medical Department, and all the other officers of their respective departments, to accept the strongest assurances of his respect and esteem. In naming the heads of departments, that of the Paymaster-General John Deane, Esq. must not be omitted; the punctuality and precision, and at the same time the conciliatory manner with which he has conducted the pay department, have been experienced by all, and deserve particularly to be recorded."

"On resigning the command of the troops into the hands of the commander of the forces on His Excellency's arrival, the Major General had the greatest gratification in reporting to His Excellency the

quiet, orderly, and soldierly manner in which the troops had conducted themselves during the period that he had been in the island, and which deserves the highest encomium, and is peculiarly creditable to the officers commanding the several corps; as well as to the rest of the officers, the non-commissioned officers and soldiers themselves, and will be always remembered by the Major General with infinite satisfaction.

"The unanimity and good understanding which subsist in each corps, the friendly intercourse between the several corps, and the harmony which happily exists between his Majesty's Civil and Military Officers throughout the island, reflect the highest credit upon all, and afford the strongest proof of their zealous exertion for the promotion of his Majesty's service, and the well-being of society." The most anxious wish of the Major General will ever be, that this order of things many never be interrupted; and that whilst every one is thus bent on the public good, he most sincerely hopes that the result will also prove beneficial to their private interests."

Major General Sir Edward Barnes having signified his intention of taking leave of this island in the course of the present week, the Lieut. General commanding the forces directs that his embarkation may be attended with every military honour due to his rank and distinguished services.

The troops in garrison at Colombo will accordingly be under arms on the occasion, and a salute of fifteen guns will be fired from the Battenburgh battery, on the Major-General's embarkation.

Sir Edward Paget cannot suffer the Major-General to quit these shores without mingling his regrets with those of the community at large at the event of his departure, and without requesting him to accept his sincerest acknowledgments and thanks, not alone for the cordiality and good taste with which he has resigned into his hands a Government, which for the last two years he has so ably and so successfully administered, but more particularly for the essential services which he has spontaneously rendered to the Lieutenant-General, by the valuable information and advice which he has afforded him.

It rests with his Majesty the King to appreciate and reward the public services of the Major-General in the administration of this Government, and Sir Edward Paget feels that it is not in General Orders addressed to the troops that it would be fit in him to expatiate generally upon them.

There is one great feature, however, in his administration, so clearly and intimately connected with military affairs, that the Lieut. General may be permitted the indulgence of observing upon it; and the more especially as it enables him to offer to the admiration and imitation of the troops a bright example of the powers of

the human mind to overcome difficulties, when directed by talent, energy, and perseverance.

The stupendous work of constructing a great military road through the heart of this hitherto almost trackless land, owes its origin to the wisdom and foresight of Sir Edward Barnes: begun almost without means, the fertile energies of his mind at once supplied them; by dint of perseverance, and a resolute determination to allow no obstacle or difficulty to arrest his steps, already has such important progress been made in this arduous undertaking, as to afford the cheering prospect at no distant period of its entire accomplishment.

An example, such as this, cannot fail to have its effect on the mind of every military man; and the Lieut. General earnestly and sanguinely hopes that the exertions of those officers in particular, who are engaged on this laborious work, instead of being relaxed by the absence of him who has taught them this instructive lesson, will rather be increased by the recollection of the deep interest he has taken in its success, and by the conviction that, though absent, he will not cease to feel the most anxious solicitude for its ultimate completion. In retiring from this island, the Major-General may rest assured that whilst he carries with him the sincerest regards, best wishes, and esteem of the colony at large, he leaves behind him a public record of talent, which will ensure to his name the gratitude and respect of posterity, a record which (to borrow and apply to the Major General his own emphatic words) "will stand the test of time, a lasting monument of his fame."

(Signed) G. W. WALKER,
Dep. Adj. Gen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUPREME COURT.

Southern Circuit.—The Honourable the Chief Justice returned from the Southern Circuit on Thursday, and the Honourable the Puisne Judge this morning; their arrivals were announced by the usual salutes.

The session for the province of Galle was opened on Wednesday, the 6th instant, and closed the same day. The Court left Galle the following day for Matura, for the purpose of holding the session there for the provinces of Matura, Tangalle, and Hambantotte; the session at Matura was opened on the 9th, and closed on the 11th instant.

At Galle there were two cases in the calendar, viz. one for murder, and the other for perjury; both cases were tried, and the prisoners acquitted.

At Matura there were five cases in the calendar, for assault and robberies; four of them were tried, and the prisoners con-

victed, and one postponed on account of the absence of a material witness on the part of the Crown, who was in a dangerous state in consequence of wounds received by him at the time of the assault.—*Ceylon Gov. Gaz.*, March 16.

CEYLON LITERARY SOCIETY.

At a general meeting of the Ceylon Literary and Agricultural Society, held on the 15th March, his Excellency the Governor was graciously pleased, on the invitation of the Society, to take the Chair as Patron and President. The following resolution was then proposed by the Honourable Sir Hardinge Giffard, Chief Justice, prefaced by an appropriate speech; and being seconded by the Honourable and Venerable the Archdeacon, was unanimously adopted.

Resolved: That the zeal and energy with which many works of public improvement in this island have been promoted and executed by the late Lieutenant Governor, the Honourable Sir Edward Barnes, have entitled him to the lasting gratitude of the inhabitants of Ceylon.

That his constant attention to the formation and encouragement of this Society, and the objects for which it has been instituted, demands our warmest acknowledgments; and that he be requested to accept our thanks, for the patronage and protection we have experienced from him during his government.

COLOMBO AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

Proceedings at a Special General Meeting, held on the 3d March 1822.

The Hon. Major General Sir Edward Barnes, K. C. B., President in the Chair.

Sir Edward Barnes addressed the meeting, and stated that as, in consequence of his intended departure from the island, the office of President of the Society would become vacant, he begged to propose his Excellency Sir Edward Paget, Governor of Ceylon, as the fittest person to succeed to that situation.

Resolved: That Sir Edward Barnes be solicited to communicate to the Governor the respectful request of the Society, that his Excellency will be pleased to accept the office of their President.

The Hon. Mr. Carrington expatiated in impressive terms on the deep obligation of the Society to Sir Edward Barnes, for his uniform and efficient countenance and support; and concluded an able and appropriate address with moving the following resolution, which was seconded by the Honourable and Venerable the Archdeacon, and unanimously agreed to.

Resolved: That the sincere and cordial thanks of this Meeting be respectfully

offered to the Honourable Sir Edward Barnes, for the able and judicious manner in which he has for two years acted as President of this Society; and especially for the liberal pecuniary assistance afforded by him to the finances of the Society, at a moment when their funds were in such a state of temporary embarrassment, as must, but for the timely co-operation of Government, have been productive of material inconvenience to their views.

Sir Edward Barnes returned thanks to the Meeting for the honour they had done him, and expressed his regret that the shortness of his residence in the colony had afforded him so few opportunities of evincing the interest he felt in the welfare and prosperity of the Society.

The Secretary reported that he had received a letter from the Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, forwarding a resolution of their Committee, by which they cancel the debt of £313 14s. 8d. due to them by this Society, to enable them to continue the printing of the Chingalese scripture.

Resolved: That the grateful thanks of this Society be offered to the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, for this additional and liberal instance of their continued support.

By order of the Meeting.

(Signed) J. DEANE, Secretary.

BIRTH.

March 26. At Colombo, the wife of P. J. Vanderstraten, Esq., of a daughter.

BIRMAN EMPIRE.

We learn, by letters received per the Tetaghur, from Rangoon, that a considerable advance had taken place in the price of teak timbers, particularly on shlabin, in consequence of the number of vessels laying on for cargoes. Cocoa-nuts were in demand, and the ship Susan sold her cargo, consisting of about two facs and a half, at five rupees per hundred.—*Ben. Hurk., April 9.*

The non-arrival of our expected shipping from Rangoon leads to serious and unpleasant conjectures, as a small schooner was expected to have followed the Tetaghur, as well as the brig John Shore. The ship John Munro was also bound for Calcutta, and certainly sufficient time has elapsed to have brought us a report of the Juliana's arrival.

Our last accounts from that quarter represented that a considerable ferment prevailed amongst the Burmahs, occasioned by an expected visit from the Siamese; who, after having abandoned their former threats, had proceeded northward, and possessed themselves of Jonkeeylon. Their force consisted of a large fleet of armed vessels,

and about 6,000 men, which, as we are informed, were joined by a party of Chinese. This circumstance has induced his Burmah Majesty to remove all the Chinamen residing at Rangoon, and bring them to Ava; between which places dispatches have been passing in rapid succession almost hourly.

The Governor of Martaban had been superseded by a higher military character; and the Viceroy of Rangoon had received his Majesty's instructions to hold himself in immediate readiness for proceeding to the Martaban frontier, and to take the field, if necessary, with all the forces that could possibly be mustered.

The amount of disciplined troops at Rangoon are reported to consist of 3,000 musketry and about 150 pieces of cannon, the greater portion of which may be considered as nearly non-effective.

The Siamese ambassadors at the court of Ava have been under surveillance for some time past, from an apprehension of their being merely spies. If this should be construed into an indignity offered generally to the Siamese, although they are not over suspicious in the due observance of such punctilious matters, it might still be an additional stimulus in urging them to vindictive retaliation, which is completely within their power, by the superior organization and magnitude of their resources, being far beyond any force which the Burmahs could for some time collect. If the Siamese were at this moment to carry their inclinations into full effect, the Burmahs have no means of preventing them from effecting a *coup de main*, carrying Rangoon at once, and making an ultimate conquest of the whole country. The consequence of this may be easily inferred, as far as it respects the English trade and property in that quarter, who, by their not having any official representative throughout the Burmah empire, their property could scarcely be expected to meet with protection or respect, in the event of a conquest being effected; indeed, they would necessarily be compelled to assist in the defence of the port; and it might be also deemed necessary, as on a former occasion at Martaban, to sink their ships, so as to block up the navigation of the Syrian river. The Portsea, Exmouth, Edmonstone, and Pascoa were also there, but of course none of these ships, from not being armed, are sufficiently able to protect themselves, much less to break up any thing in the form of a blockade.—*Ben. Hurk., May 8.*

PENANG.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Feb. 21. Mr. Patrick Ogilvie Carnegie to be an Assistant in the office of the Secretary to Government.

SIAMENE.

We have been obligingly favoured with the sight of a letter from Penang, dated the 13th of March, which states that the apprehension lately entertained of an attack on that island being contemplated by the Siamene is gradually losing ground. Capt. Burney, after inspecting their operations at Quedah, had returned, and his report has had the full effect of tranquillizing the minds of such as apprehended their premeditated threats being carried into effect.

The Phoenix brig left Penang on the 13th ult. for Siam.—*Beng. Hurk.*

LOSS OF THE SHIP MAGNET.

On Tuesday evening (March 19th) came into the harbour the schooner *Glorvinia*, Capt. G. Vine (late commander of the *Magnet*), from Manila the 10th Feb.

We regret to report the loss of the ship *Magnet*, on the night of the 27th November last, in a most tremendous typhoon, while at anchor at the Spanish Settlement of Yloylo, on the island of Panay, one of the Philippines. The violence of the typhoon is described to be one of the severest ever known there by the oldest inhabitant; it commenced from the N.W., and in its progress levelled convents, houses and trees to the ground. The situation of the captain, officers and crew were at this awful period most trying and perilous, and every exertion that human art could invent were directed to the preservation of the vessel, as also of all on board; but although the *Magnet* had three anchors a-head, the violence of the wind and sea forced her so high on the shore, that when the gale abated she was left dry on the beach. Some idea may be formed of the extent of the typhoon, and the rising of the sea, when it appears that the ship's launch was found driven many hundred yards within the woods on shore. The vessel was fully laden, and on the point of her departure in prosecution of her voyage. We are happy to add, however, that our information does not state any loss of lives.—*Penang Gaz.*

BIRTHS.

Feb. 16. The lady of Lieut. H. Burney, Aid-de-Camp and Military Secretary to the Hon. the Governor, of a son.

March 19. The lady of the Rev. T. Beighton, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

March 13. At Prince of Wales Island, by the Rev. R. S. Hutchings, Ensign Stuart Corbett, of the 20th Bengal regt., eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Corbett, of Wortley, Yorkshire, to Charlotte, third daughter of Thomas Britton, Esq., of Forrest Hill, in the county of Kent.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 83.

SINGAPORE.

Singapore, we are happy to understand, is flourishing to a degree which surprises new comers. The settlers were anxiously looking out for orders from England respecting its final arrangement. If it shall be retained by the English, which we trust it will, it must by and bye become of very considerable importance, as a most central and secure rendezvous for shipping. It is likely that a good deal of Java business will be done there, unless the Dutch Government reduce their duties, and give less annoyance to the natives, than it seems they are in the habit of doing at present.

The principal drawback on settlers at Singapore is the excessive dearthness of the necessaries of life, with the exception of fish.—*Ind. Gaz.* April 8.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A Society of this laudable nature was formed in Hobart Town, on the 1st of Jan. last. As it professedly embraces the protection of stock; the prevention of a long-continued depredatory system, so ruinous to the colony; incitements to honest and moral habits; and encouragement to the speculative agriculturist; we have no hesitation in saying, that it is likely to meet the views of the benevolent promoters in some instances; and, should it be found that the design answers all the ends proposed, the generous bosoms will be amply rewarded for diffusing so much good. To give our readers a more faithful view of this newly organized Institution, we publish a few of the principal Resolutions:

"That this Society, being established particularly for the protection of stock, and as it is the first and grandest principle of the Society to prevent, rather than to punish crime, every member pledges himself not to exchange rum or spirits of any kind for sheep, or any other description of stock.

"That it is the determination of the Society to prosecute, before a court of criminal jurisdiction, every person committed for trial on a charge of depredation on stock; and that proportionate rewards, of a value not less than ten guineas, be given to the party by whose means the offender shall be detected and convicted.

"That the Members of the Society pledge themselves in no case whatever to dispose of stock, either in payment or otherwise, to convict servants; and that the utmost individual exertions of the Society be used to put a stop to a practice, which aids the commission of the crime it is the anxious desire of the Society to prevent.

"That it is one of the principal objects of the Society to confer suitable rewards, and marks of distinction, on persons excelling in the different branches of agriculture.

"That there be an annual meeting of the Society, with a public exhibition of Stock, on the principles existing in the Mother Country.

"That this Meeting gratefully acknowledge the recommendation of his Honor the Lieut. Governor to His Majesty's Commissioner, that a fixed Court of Criminal Judicature be established in Van Dieman's Land: a measure that, it is hoped and believed, would effectually promote the views of this Society, as they regard the protection of property.

"That the Chairman, accompanied by a deputation of the Meeting, solicit his Honor the Lieut. Governor to become the Patron of this Society.

"His Honor the Lieut. Governor having honoured the Society with his presence, was pleased to intimate his consent to the general desire contained in the foregoing Resolution, of becoming the Patron of the Society; and expressed his intention of promoting the objects thereof, by modifying, amending, or rescinding existing regulations, or by enacting new:—

"Resolved: That the grateful thanks of this Society be given to the Lieut. Governor, for the distinguished honour conferred on the Society by his presence at this meeting, and for the powerful and effectual assistance so readily and ably promised in his speech."

NEW ZEALAND.

The Rev. Samuel Leigh, with Mrs. Leigh, sailed in the *Active*, from Port Jackson for New Zealand, on the 1st of January; and, in three weeks, landed in the Bay of Islands. He had been abundantly supplied with seeds, by the kindness of His Excellency Sir Thomas Brisbane, who expressed himself as warmly interested in the Missions to New Zealand. In letters of Feb. 25th and 26th, Mr. Leigh confirms the accounts which we have before mentioned, of the turbulent and sanguinary proceedings of the Natives: but feels his confidence unshaken in settling among them. A station at Hodo, near the North Cape, about 100 miles from the Bay of Islands, had been recommended to him by Shunghee; and the chiefs of that quarter, being then at the Bay, seconded the recommendation. His intention had been to settle at Mercury Bay, near the River Thames: but Shunghee told him that he must give up that design, as it was his purpose to kill all the people in those parts! The Church Missionary Settlers had willingly com-

plied with Mr. Marsden's wish, that they should afford him every assistance in their power. An extract from one of Mr. Leigh's letters will be read with grief and horror, especially by all who saw the Chiefs when in England, and conceived favourable hopes of their characters and purposes;

"Soon after Shunghee arrived, he was informed that, in his absence, one of his relations had been slain by some of his friends at Mercury Bay and the River Thames. This report was too true. Shunghee immediately declared war against the people, although they were relations. The Chief who belonged to Mercury Bay, and with whom Shunghee had sailed from New South Wales to New Zealand, earnestly desired reconciliation: but in vain. Nothing but war could satisfy Shunghee. He soon collected three thousand fighting men, and commenced his march. The battle was dreadful, and many fell on both sides; but Shunghee proved victorious, and returned to the Bay of Islands in great triumph.

"After my arrival in New Zealand, I learned that Shunghee and his party slew one thousand men, three hundred of whom they roasted and ate, before they left the field of battle! Shunghee killed the Chief above-mentioned: after which he cut off his head, poured the blood into his hands, and drank it! This account I had from Shunghee and Whykato, who related it with the greatest satisfaction.

"Shunghee and his party have killed more than twenty slaves since their return from war, most of whom they have roasted and eaten.

"Shunghee and his friends are at war again. Since I landed here, not less than one thousand fighting men have left the Bay for the River Thames; and not less than two thousand more are near us, who are preparing to march in a few days to the same place. Shunghee is at the head of this party, and will go with them to battle."—*Mission Register*.

SIBERIA.

Several important regulations have lately been issued to promote the agriculture and population of Siberia, many parts of which vast country are highly capable of cultivation. An Ukase of the 15th August, addressed to the Senate, says, "To promote the cultivation of Siberia, and to increase the means of doing so, as the building of houses, the introduction of agriculture, and the cultivation of the land or districts where the Nomade tribes live, require great expenses, and the care of the Government, it is decreed that the Russians living in the circles of Irkutsk,

Ochok, Kamtschatka, Kirenak, Turushansk, Naryne, and Beresow, shall henceforth be exempt from the obligation of furnishing recruits.

The celebrated Englishman, Captain Cochrane, who is famous both in and out of Europe for his long excursions on foot, and has been for two years engaged in such a tour in Siberia, to discover whether in the high Northern latitudes there is any connection between the continents of Asia and America, has married, in Kamtschatka, a native of that country, and is now on his return. He has not found any junction of the two continents.

Accounts from Osnaburgh say, that trade is in a very precarious state, on account of the intestine troubles, and the disagreement of Bucharia with Chiooa and the Kirgese. There were no goods whatever for transit.—*Hamburgh Mail.*

SYRIA.

EARTHQUAKE AT ALEPPO.

We have received the calamitous news of an earthquake in Aleppo. A letter from Constantinople, dated Sept. 3, describes this event in the following manner:—

"Aleppo, one of the most beautiful cities of the Ottoman empire, has been visited by an earthquake, resembling those which laid waste Lisbon and Calabria in the last century. The first and most severe shock occurred on the 13th of August, about ten in the evening, and instantly buried thousands of the inhabitants under the ruins of their elegant mansions of stone, some of which deserve the name of palaces. Several other shocks succeeded, and even on the 16th shocks were still experienced, some of which were severe. Two-thirds of the houses of this popu-

lous* city are in ruins, and along with them an immense quantity of valuable goods of all kinds from Persia and India have been destroyed.

"According to the first accounts of this event, which through alarm may have been exaggerated, the number of the sufferers amounts to from 25 to 30,000. Among them is one of the best men in the city, the Imperial Consul-General, the Chevalier Esdras Von Piccotto. Having escaped the danger of being buried under the ruins of his own house, he hastened with some of his family towards the gate of the city; but as he was passing a Khan, a new shock occurred, and a wall fell down, which buried him and those with him. Tartars who have arrived from Damascus, report that they saw the whole population of Aleppo encamped in the environs. They state that several other towns in the Pachalet of Aleppo and Tripoli, particularly Antioch and Laodicea, have been destroyed by this earthquake. The captain of a French ship also has reported that two rocks, at the time of the earthquake, had arisen from the sea in the neighbourhood of Cyprus, which is almost under the same latitude as Aleppo.

"As soon as the Arabs and the Bedouins of the Syrian desert obtained information of the calamity which had befallen Aleppo, they hastened in hordes to exercise their trade of plunder in that immense grave. Behreni Pacha, however, drove them back, and also executed several Janissaries, who had committed depredations among the dead bodies and ruins. The great number of unburied bodies in this extremely hot period of the year has produced pestilential effluvia, and obliged the unfortunate inhabitants to seek for refuge in some remote district."—*Austrian Observer, Sept. 23.*

* The number of houses in this city is stated at 40,000, and of the inhabitants at 200,000.

Home Intelligence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Wednesday, Oct. 23d., a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when the Right Hon. Lord Amherst was appointed Governor-General of Bengal.

AUDITOR OF INDIA ACCOUNTS.

We understand, that the Hon. Court of Directors have selected Mr. J. C. Melvill, the Chief Clerk of the Secretary's Office, to succeed to the highly important and responsible post of Auditor of India Accounts, whenever it may be vacated by

Mr. Wright, who has ably filled it for a long course of years.

IMPRESSMENT IN INDIA.

The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. Wm. Maltman, Purser of the Hon. Company's ship Thomas Coutts, to S. Marjoribanks and Co., dated Madras, May 13, 1822, accompanied with a Protest:—

"I am sorry to observe, that the same conduct which has existed with the men of war in this country for some years past still appears to be going on, and that on the day of our arrival (and before the

Thomas Coutts was moored) we were boarded by a boat from his Majesty's ship *Glasgow*, Capt. Doyle, who beat up for volunteers, and took with them no less than eighteen of our best seamen, three of whom were quarter-masters. Capt. Chrystie, and the Officers of the *Coutts*, did every thing in their power to prevent the Officers of the man of war from carrying off the ship's company in this way; but their remonstrances had no effect, as they sent boats armed with marines, and absolutely forced the people out of the ship. We have sent in a strong representation to the Governor in Council,* and protested against the conduct of Capt. Doyle and the Officers of the *Glasgow*; but whether they will interfere so as to get the men sent back to the *Coutts* or not, is matter of doubt. It has thrown the ship into complete distress for the want of men, and should we not get the people again, there will be much difficulty in getting hands here."

The Protest.

To Capt. Doyle, of his Majesty's ship *Glasgow*.

Sir: Understanding that your ship is about to proceed to sea, with the eighteen men, quarter-masters, and the best seamen of the Hon. Company's ship *Thomas Coutts*, which your boats carried away from that ship, I hereby beg leave to acquaint you, that the ship *Thomas Coutts* has thereby been rendered unfit for the purposes of her voyage; and that I hold you responsible to my owners, insurers, and all concerned, for all events that may happen in consequence of your having distressed the ship.—I am, Sir,

(Signed) ALEX. CHRYSIE.

Madras, May 13, 1822.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Oct. 6. Deal. Ship *Hannah*, Lamb, from Bombay 7th May.

— Ditto. Ship *George Home*, Telfer, from Bombay 18th May. *Passengers*: Assist. Surg. Hughes, Madras Establishment; Mr. Rogers, Madras C. S.; Maj. Gibson, Bombay Establishment; Mr. Stewart, H. M. 46th regt.; Mr. Quarles, H. M. 17th Dragoons; Master T. Davies.

— Portsmouth. His Majesty's ship *Topaze*, from India.—*Passengers*: Capt. Campbell, Aid-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief at Madras; Lieut. Norton, late of the *Ganges*; Lieut. Cockell, late of the *Leander*; Mr. Lush, Dep. Provost Marshall of N. S. Wales; Mr. Bligh, from Colombo.

— Ditto His Majesty's ship *Ganges*, from Bombay 5th May.

7. Deal. Ship *Madras*, Wellden, from

Bengal 28th March.—*Passengers*: Major and Mrs. Johnson; Capt. and Mrs. McPherson, Mrs. Addison, Capt. Arnold, Capt. Elliott, Mr. Macilop, Mr. Macintosh, Mr. Lushington, Capt. Chas. Arkcoll, late of the *Mary*; Ensign Addison, two Misses Maxwell, Miss Arnold, Miss Bacon, Master Arnold, and Master Brown.

10. Deal. Ship *Scauby Castle*, Newell, from China 14th April.—*Passengers*: General Coffin, Mrs. Coffin, and Colonel Freitas, Portuguese service.

— Off Dover. Ship *Hadlow*, Craigie, from Bombay 1st June.

— Portsmouth. Ship *Florentia*, Remington, from Bengal, Madras, and St. Helena.—*Passengers*: Mrs. H. Dare, Mr. I. Garnham, Lieut.-Col. H. Dare, Major R. C. Garnham, Miss C. Dunn, Miss L. Blackall, Miss A. Boyd, Miss K. Syme, three Misses Garnham, Master A. Ross, Master M. Boyd, and Mr. G. Gordon, from Madras.

12. Gravesend. Ship *Malabar*, Aiscough, from Batavia 2d June.

13. Deal. Ship *Vansittart*, Dalrymple, from China.—*Passengers*: Colonel Osborn; Mrs. Osborn, and three children; Miss Carter, Capt. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Oswald, Miss Williams, Miss Sherard, Mr. Craigie.

21. Deal. Ship *Jemima*, Watt, from Penang.

23. Gravesend. Ship *Hindustan*, Williamson, from Madras.

24. Ditto. Ship *Ganges* (late *Chivers*), from Bengal and Madras.—*Passengers*: Mrs. Sissmore, Mrs. Kempe, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Pollard, Mrs. Renny, Miss Daud; Major Bryant, Judge Advocate General of Bengal; Capt. Fiatt, 7th Madras N.I.; Lieut. Hocter, Mr. A. Scott; Messrs. Daly, Laver, Ryan, Shaw, Davidson, Scott, and Duce; Mr. Pollard, Ensign 10th Bengal N.I.; Masters Davis and Sissmore.

Departures.

Sept. 24. Gravesend. Canton Packet, Carey, for Boston and China.

— Portsmouth. H. M. ship *Alligator*, for India.

26. Deal. *Eurydice* frigate, for Batavia.

Oct. 14. Portsmouth. Ship *Circassian*, Wanse, for Bengal.

17. Ditto. Ship *Woodford*, Chapman, for Madras and Bengal.

23. Ditto. Ship *Marquis of Hastings*, Barclay, for Madras and Bengal.

The *Ajax*, Scott, for Malta, which put back to Bengal on 3d March, leaky, has been condemned. Her cargo was to be transhipped in the *Lady Nugent*.

The *Columbo*, Richardson, from Colombo to Mauritius and London, has been condemned at Point de Galle, in consequence of having been on shore, and with

* On this being communicated to the Officers of the *Glasgow*, they replied that the Navy did not acknowledge that authority.

part of her cargo, which was damaged, was to be sold.

The Nestor, Theaker, from London, arrived at the Mauritius 7th May. She was dismasted in lat. 37.° 35' S. long. 29.° 59' E.

Apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the Lord Castlereagh, Capt. W.D. Briggs, from Bombay the 3d of March (having sailed 57 days before the Rockingham, lately arrived). She was expected to go the Mosambique passage. We are enabled to give a list of her passengers:—The Hon. Mrs. Buchanan and three children, Mrs. Rich, three Misses Greives, Misses Campbell and Dunsterill, Lieut. Baynes, 4th regt. of Native Infantry; Lieut. B. Instice, 1st bat. 3d regt.

Loss of the Sarah.—Extract of a letter from Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, dated 10th July 1822. "We have to communicate the melancholy loss of the Sarah, Captain James Norton, from Bombay. She was found to be foundering at her anchors: they were obliged to cut her cables, when she went on shore, at the Salt River, near the place where the Emma was wrecked, and is now all to pieces. The beach is strewed with her cargo, which consisted of coffee for this place, pepper, castor oil, drugs, &c. for England, part of which will be saved, but damaged. Three of the crew are drowned."

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 9. At Minto House, Roxburghshire, the Countess of Minto, of a son.

16. At Dulwich, the lady of J. Petty Muspratt, Esq., of a son.

21. At Salisbury, Mrs. Brownrigg, widow of the late Lieut. Col. Brownrigg, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 11. At Llanbadarnfawr Church, Cardiganshire, Capt. Henry Davidson, of the Hon. East-India Company's Service, to Jane, daughter of the late William Morris, Esq., of Carmarthen, Banker.

23. At Canterbury, Mr. John Morphew, of the East-India Service, to Miss Susanna Cullen.

Oct. 10. At Lewisham, by the Rev. Hugh Jones, George Medley, Esq., of Kennington, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of George Rich, Esq., of Milton near Gravesend.

18. At St. Mary Magdalen's Church, Taunton, Charles Waddington, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's Bombay Engineers, to Anne, second daughter of John Pinchard, Esq., of Taunton.

24. At Mitcham, Capt. James Myers, 7th regt. N. I., Madras Establishment, to Louisa, widow of the late Lieut. Col. Henry Roberts, his Majesty's 34th regt.

24. At Melcombe Regis, Dorset, Gerard Leggatt, Esq., Captain in the Madras Army, to Amelia Anne, eldest daughter of James Strachan, Esq., of Weymouth.

28. At Chelsea Church, the Rev. Henry Curtis Cherry, B.A., of Clarendon Hall, Cambridge, and third son of the late John Heath Cherry, Esq., Member of Council at Bombay, to Anne Alicia, second daughter of Major General Sir John Cameron, K.C.B., &c.

DEATHS.

Oct. 2. At Loder, in Dorsetshire, in his 71st year, the Right Hon. Sir Evan Nepean, Bart., formerly Secretary to the Admiralty, and late Governor of Bombay.

16. Major John Malcolm, of Haughton-le-Skerne, near Darlington, formerly of the Hon. Company's Bengal Army.

20. At Poplar, aged four years, Master Alexander Chrystie, only son of Capt. Alexander Chrystie, Hon. Company's ship Thomas Coutts.

Lately, on board the Rockingham, on her passage from Bombay, Captain Suxpitch, a native of Devon, and late in the Country Sea Service.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, October 29.

COTTON.—The demand for Cotton has been brisk and extensive; the East-India Cottons are $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a $\frac{1}{2}$ d. higher, other descriptions at the improvement of about $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

SEGAR.—The advance in the prices of Muscovades was maintained throughout the last week. This forenoon very few purchases are reported, and the market must still be stated dull, but as few holders press sales, no reduction can be stated.

COFFEE.—The public sales brought forward after Tuesday, nearly the whole consisting of the ordinary mixed and rank descriptions, went off heavily at a further reduction of 2s. a 4s. per cwt.: the few lots fine ordinary and middling supported the former currency.

INDIGO.—The Indigo of the late India sale, bears a small premium; in a few instances an advance of 3d. and 4d. per lb. has been obtained.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

The Exchange for Bills on Bengal is from 1s. 9d. to 2s. per sicca rupee, at thirty days' sight.

The Premium on the Loan Promissory Notes of the Loan of 18th Feb. last is about twenty-three per cent.

The Loan of 1st May 1821 is about twenty per cent.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1822-23.

When sailed.	Ships.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Sergents.	Purveys.	Carguements.	To be disput.	To be disput.
1325	Royal George	J. P. Timmins	Christie, Eldon	J. H. Battieant	Bl. H. Tercherne	A. C. Walling	Wm. Carr	Thomas Hog	John Ward	Brazil & Chiloé	1822.	1822.
1326	General Kyd	James Walker	Alex. Nairne	Richard Alpin	James Baxter	Wm. Mac Nair	William Mair	Fred. P. Alley	James Graham	Brazil & Chiloé	1822.	1822.
1327	Kest	M. Marjoribanks	Henry Cobbe	James Baxter	Flan. Daniel	Wm. Mac Nair	William Mair	James Don	John Allan	Brazil & Chiloé	1822.	1822.
1328	Herfordshire	John Locke	William Hope	Robert Card	Richard Card	Wm. Robinson	George Lloyd	Richard Bayley	Edw. Crawford	Brazil & Chiloé	1822.	1822.
1329	Argyll	H. Borradaile	Samuel Serle	John Dudson	W. Whitbread	George Lloyd	George Lloyd	John Scott	George Adam	Brazil & Chiloé	1822.	1822.
1330	Farquharson	J. Chr. Lochner	W. Cruickshank	John Paterson	Edward Jacob	W. H. Walker	Chas. Clarkson	Samuel Symes	G. R. Griffiths	St. Helena, Res- cofen, & China	1822.	1822.
1331	Repulse	J. P. Timmins	John Paterson	John Paterson	Edward Jacob	W. H. Walker	Chas. Clarkson	Samuel Symes	G. R. Griffiths	St. Helena, Res- cofen, & China	1822.	1822.
1332	Hythe	J. P. Timmins	John Paterson	John Paterson	Edward Jacob	W. H. Walker	Chas. Clarkson	Samuel Symes	G. R. Griffiths	St. Helena, Res- cofen, & China	1822.	1822.
1333	W. Indor	George Clay	J. Paterson	Alex. W. Law	Thos. Havaside	A. C. Proctor	Mark Chayson	Edw. Edwards	John Bannister	Brazil & Chiloé	1822.	1822.
1334	Bridgewater	James Sims	Wm. Mitchell	Henry Britton	Wm. Mitchell	A. C. Proctor	Mark Chayson	Edw. Edwards	John Bannister	Brazil & Chiloé	1822.	1822.
1335	Wazir	Company's Ship	Richard Alinger	Charles Shra	John Brown	G. T. Gairly	Robert Robson	—	George Hoger	Brazil & Chiloé	1822.	1822.
1336	Scalby Castle	Company's Ship	Day, Rae Newall	W. R. Blackley	John Hillman	Jas. Murdoch	Robert Robson	—	William Bruce	Brazil & Chiloé	1822.	1822.
1337	Killie Castle	Stewart Enkline	Edw. L. Adams	W. Hen. Ladd	John Hay	Robert Patullo	T. Eberstein	—	William Bruce	Brazil & Chiloé	1822.	1822.
1338	Albatross	John Vaux	C. Ousey Mayne	Henry Cowan	William Allen	—	—	—	Rich. Rawts	Brazil & Chiloé	1822.	1822.
1339	Foundry	John Carnstairs	W. H. Dairymple	Henry Cowan	William Allen	—	—	—	Rich. Rawts	Brazil & Chiloé	1822.	1822.

	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.		
Cochineal.....lb.	0	3	9	10	0	4	6	Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	0	0	0	0	0		
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	8	0	0	—	9	0	0	Senna.....lb.	0	0	6	to	0	2	6
Cheribon.....cwt.	4	14	0	—	5	8	0	Turmeric, Bengal.....cwt.	0	11	0	—	0	16	0
Sumatra.....cwt.	4	12	0	—	3	2	0	Java.....cwt.	0	18	0	—	1	5	0
Bourbon.....cwt.	8	0	0	—	10	0	0	China.....cwt.	1	5	0	—	2	0	0
Mocha.....cwt.	8	0	0	—	10	0	0	Zedoary.....cwt.	7	0	0	—	9	0	0
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0	0	6	—	0	0	7	Galls, in Surts.....cwt.	8	0	0	—	10	0	0
Madras.....cwt.	0	0	5	—	0	0	6	Blue.....cwt.	0	31	0	—	0	12	0
Bengal.....cwt.	0	0	5	—	0	0	6	Indigo, Blue.....lb.	0	31	4	—	0	12	0
Bourbon.....cwt.	0	0	9	—	0	1	0	Purple and Violet.....cwt.	0	11	4	—	0	11	3
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.								Fine Violet.....cwt.	0	11	1	—	0	11	3
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	3	0	0	—	3	5	0	Good Ditto.....cwt.	0	10	10	—	0	11	0
Aniseeds, Star.....cwt.	3	0	0	—	3	5	0	Fine Violet & Copper.....cwt.	0	10	5	—	0	11	0
Borax, Refined.....cwt.	2	10	0	—	3	10	0	Good Ditto.....cwt.	0	10	5	—	0	10	10
Unrefined, or Tincal.....cwt.	2	10	0	—	3	5	0	Ordinary Ditto.....cwt.	0	6	3	—	0	8	4
Camphire unrefined.....cwt.	2	0	0	—	11	0	0	Consuming qualities.....cwt.	0	9	9	—	0	10	0
Cardamoms, Malabar.....lb.	0	2	3	—	0	3	0	Madras Fine and Good.....cwt.	0	9	0	—	0	18	0
Ceylon.....cwt.	0	1	3	—	0	1	6	Rice, Bengal.....cwt.	0	9	0	—	0	18	0
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	18	0	0	—	18	0	0	Safflower.....cwt.	3	0	0	—	14	0	0
Lignea.....cwt.	7	15	0	—	8	0	0	Sago.....cwt.	0	14	0	—	1	3	0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0	0	6	—	0	1	3	Saltetre, Refined.....cwt.	1	8	0	—	1	5	0
China Root.....cwt.	1	0	0	—	1	15	0	Silk, Bengal Skin.....lb.	0	15	1	—	0	18	7
Cocculus Indicus.....cwt.	1	3	0	—	1	12	0	Nori.....cwt.	0	14	3	—	0	17	6
Columbo Root.....cwt.	10	0	0	—	36	0	0	Ditto White.....cwt.	0	18	0	—	1	3	9
Dragon's Blood.....cwt.	4	0	0	—	9	0	0	China.....cwt.	0	17	1	—	1	2	4
Gum Ammoniac, lump.....cwt.	3	10	0	—	5	0	0	Organzine.....cwt.	0	2	0	—	2	0	0
Arabic.....cwt.	3	0	0	—	18	0	0	Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0	3	3	—	0	7	6
Assafetida.....cwt.	3	0	0	—	30	0	0	Cloves.....cwt.	0	3	4	—	0	3	11
Benjamin.....cwt.	3	0	0	—	30	0	0	Mace.....cwt.	0	3	0	—	0	6	8
Animi.....cwt.	4	0	0	—	9	0	0	Nutmegs.....cwt.	0	2	6	—	0	3	7
Galbanum.....cwt.	11	0	0	—	19	0	0	Ginger.....cwt.	0	14	0	—	0	13	0
Gambogium.....cwt.	5	0	0	—	13	0	0	Pepper, Black.....lb.	0	6	6	—	0	0	7
Myrrh.....cwt.	1	10	0	—	3	3	0	White.....cwt.	0	1	4	—	0	1	3
Olibanum.....cwt.	0	0	9	—	0	2	6	Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1	7	0	—	1	12	0
Lac Lake.....lb.	0	2	0	—	0	4	0	White.....cwt.	1	14	0	—	3	1	0
Dye.....cwt.	2	0	0	—	0	4	0	Brown.....cwt.	0	18	0	—	1	1	0
Shell, Black.....cwt.	2	0	0	—	3	0	0	Manilla and Java.....cwt.	0	18	0	—	1	1	0
Shivered.....cwt.	0	15	0	—	1	3	0	Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0	2	5	—	0	3	0
Stick.....cwt.	0	2	0	—	0	18	0	Congo.....cwt.	0	2	6	—	0	3	0
Musk, China.....cwt.	0	10	0	—	0	10	0	Souchong.....cwt.	0	3	11	—	0	4	8
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0	0	6	—	0	0	7	Campoi.....cwt.	0	3	6	—	0	3	10
Oil Cassia.....cwt.	0	12	0	—	0	15	0	Twankay.....cwt.	0	3	3	—	0	3	7
Cinnamon.....cwt.	0	2	0	—	0	2	6	Pekoe.....cwt.	0	6	2	—	0	3	5
Cloves.....cwt.	0	2	0	—	0	2	6	Hyson Skin.....cwt.	0	3	4	—	0	3	5
Mace.....cwt.	0	2	0	—	0	2	6	Hyson.....cwt.	0	4	8	—	0	3	3
Nutmegs.....cwt.	0	2	0	—	0	2	6	Gampouder.....cwt.	1	6	0	—	2	1	0
Ootium.....lb.	0	1	0	—	0	3	0	Tortoiseshell.....cwt.	2	0	0	—	10	0	0
Rhubarb.....cwt.	0	1	0	—	0	3	0	Wood, Saunders Red.....ton	2	0	0	—	10	0	0

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 6 November—Prompt 31 January 1823.
Private Trade.—Blue Cloth—Bandannoes—Seer-suckers—Carriarries—Choppahs—Aliballies—Ginghams—Nankeens—Madras Handkerchiefs—Shawl Handkerchiefs—Shawls—Wrought Silks—China Silk Piece Goods—Crape Shawls—Crape Scarfs—Cape Gown Pieces—Capes—Gauze—Lustrings—Silks—Sarinets—Satins—Taffeties—Damasks—Sewing Silk.

For Sale 11 November—Prompt 7 February.
Company's.—Saltetre—Black Pepper—Cinnamon—Cloves—Mace—Nutmegs—Oil of Mace.
Licensed.—Saltetre—Pepper—Nutmegs—Ginger—Cinnamon—Cassia Lignea—Cassia Buds—Oil of Cinnamon—Cassia Oil.

For Sale 13 November—Prompt 7 February.
Licensed.—Aloes—Rhubarb—Myrrh—Gum Ammoniac—Gum Arabic—Benjamin—Dragon's Blood—Kino—Unrated Gum—Galls—Lac Dye—Shellac—Terra Japonica—Bees' Wax—Tincal—Red Ochre—Argal—Cardamoms—Turmeric—Safflower—Munjees—Castor Oil.

For Sale 15 November—Prompts 7 February.
Licensed and Private Trade.—Tortoiseshell—Mother-o'-Pearl Shells—Elephants' Teeth—

Wrought Ivory—Cornelians—Bamboo Canes—Straw Mats—Calcutta Straw Matting—Table Mats—China White Paper—Soy.

For Sale 20 November—Prompt 23 May.
Company's.—Madras Wine.
 For Sale 5 December—Prompt 28 February.
 Tea—Bohea, 500,000 lbs.; Congo, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong, 5,000,000 lbs.; Twankay and Hyson Skin, 1,100,000 lbs.; Hyson, 200,000 lbs.—Total, including Private Trade, 6,800,000 lbs.
 For Sale 11 December—Prompt 7 March.
Company's.—Bengal, Coast, and Surat Piece Goods, and Nankeen Cloth.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGOES of the *Scaleby Castle* and *Fanshott* from China; the *Madras* from Bengal; and the *Flarencia* from Bengal and Madras.

Company's.—Tea—Coast Piece Goods—Nankeens—China and Bengal Raw Silk—Cotton—Sugar—Pepper—Indigo.

Private Trade and Privilege.—Tea—Nankeen—China Raw Silk—China Silks—China Crape—Rhubarb—Drawing Paper—Bamboos—Mats—Mother-o'-Pearl Shells.

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

Ship's Names.	Tons.	Captains.	Destination.
Stentor.....	300	Harris.....	Bengal direct.
Timandra.....	450	Wray.....	Ditto.
Norfolk.....	350	Greig.....	Madras and Bengal.
Lady Campbell.....	700	Betham.....	Ditto.
Empirata.....	550	Meade.....	Bombay.
Melpomene.....	500	Mowbray.....	Ditto.
England.....	450	Reay.....	Ditto.
Hannah.....	300	Lamb.....	Ditto.
Pigott.....	354	Tomlin.....	Ditto.
Royal George.....	800	Ellerby.....	Ceylon and Bombay.
Mulgrave Castle.....	300	Ralph.....	Isle of France and Ceylon.
Jemima.....	500	Watt.....	Batavia and Singapore.
Borneo.....	425	Ross.....	Cape, Bencoolen, and Batavia.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of September to the 25th of October 1822.

1822.	Bank	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	4 p. Cent.	New	Long	3 p. Cent.	India	South Sea	Old So. Sea	New Ditto.	3 p. Cent.	India	Exchange	Consols for	Lottery	1822.
Sep. 26	—	—	81 81	—	100 100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.7p	81 81	22 15 0	Sep. 26
27	—	—	81 81	—	100 100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.7p	81 81	—	27
28	—	—	81 81	—	100 100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.7p	81 81	—	28
30	—	—	81 81	—	100 100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.6p	81 81	—	30
Oct 1	—	—	81 81	—	100 100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.7p	81 81	—	Oct 1
2	—	—	81 81	—	100 100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.8p	81 81	—	2
3	—	—	81 81	—	100 100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.7p	81 81	—	3
4	—	—	81 81	—	100 100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.8p	81 81	—	4
5	—	—	81 81	—	100 100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.8p	81 81	—	5
7	—	—	81 81	—	100 100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.8p	81 81	—	7
8	—	—	81 81	—	100 100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.8p	81 81	—	8
9	—	—	81 81	—	100 100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.8p	81 81	—	9
10	—	—	81 81	—	100 100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.8p	81 81	—	10
11	248 1	81 81	82 82	99 99	102 101	20 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.10p	81 81	—	11
12	247 48	81 81	81 82	99 99	101 101	20 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.9p	81 82	—	12
14	—	81 81	82 82	99 99	102 101	20 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.9p	82 82	—	14
15	246 1	81 81	82 82	99 99	101 102	20 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.9p	82 82	—	15
16	246 1	81 81	82 82	99 99	102 102	20 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.9p	82 82	—	16
17	246 247	81 81	82 82	99 99	102 102	20 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.9p	82 82	—	17
19	—	81 81	82 82	99 99	102 102	20 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.9p	82 82	—	19
21	—	81 81	82 82	99 99	102 102	20 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.9p	82 82	—	21
22	248 1	81 81	82 82	99 99	102 102	20 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.9p	82 82	—	22
23	248 149	81 81	82 82	99 99	102 102	20 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.9p	82 82	—	23
24	249 149	81 81	82 82	99 99	102 102	20 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.9p	82 82	—	24
25	250 1	81 81	82 82	99 99	102 103	20 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.9p	82 82	—	25

E. EYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

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FOR
DECEMBER, 1822.

Original Communications, &c. &c. &c.

SIR JOHN MALCOLM'S REPORT ON CENTRAL INDIA.

(Continued from page 430.)

IN resuming the consideration of this very interesting document, we think it proper to premise that we purposely abstain from reference to any former statement respecting the subjects of which it treats, and from comparing the narrative and views of Sir John Malcolm with those of any other writer, who has commemorated those events which have placed Sir John in a condition to supply such an accession to our stock of information regarding the history of India. Had we not determined, or rather been forced, to adopt this resolution, there is no work from which we should have derived more assistance (especially on the subject treated of in the ensuing part of the Report) than Lieut. Colonel Blacker's "Memoir of the Operations of the British Army in India, during the Mahratta war of 1817, 1818 and 1819."

8. *Rise, Progress, and Annihilation of the Pindaries of Malwa.*

The name of Pindary* occurs in

Indian history as early as A.D. 1689. They were at first auxiliaries of the Mahrattas, to whose desultory mode of warfare their predatory habits were suited. Common motives united the tribes in a sort of confederacy, which, though it wanted the principles of cohesion that kept the Mahrattas together, namely, the ties of brotherhood, the prejudices of religion, and attachment to their native soil, became a nucleus, even from their comparative looseness of composition, for all the unsettled and floating part of the community to form upon. The Pindaries never attempted to settle: but when they arrived at a rich country, like a swarm of locusts, they plundered and wasted it. Within the last twenty years their force in Malwa has been computed at from twenty to thirty thousand, of all descriptions; but their numbers were constantly varying.

When these freebooters set out upon an expedition, they placed them-

* "Many different conjectures," says Sir John Malcolm, "have been offered as to the etymology of the term Pindary. The most popular one among the natives is, that they derived it from their dissolute habits leading them constantly to resort to the shops of the sellers of an intoxicating

drink termed Pinda. Kurrern Khan told me that he had never heard any other reason given for this name, and Major Hanley had this etymology confirmed by the most intelligent of the Pindaries of whom he inquired."

selves under chosen leaders called Lubbirahs. Advancing at the rate of forty or fifty miles a-day to the country they meant to pillage, they divided as soon as they arrived there, and made a general sweep of all the property they could find, destroying what they could not remove, and committing horrid atrocities. No system of defence availed against these plunderers, who, if pursued, could make marches of sixty miles, through roads impracticable to regular troops. Dispersed, they speedily re-assembled; and if the retreat and party of one freebooter were ruined, his place was supplied by another of more desperate character, and more eager for enterprize.

The Mahratta chiefs for a considerable period kept these predatory tribes in some subjection to them, and sometimes forced from them the greater part of the booty acquired in their incursions. Till the insanity of Jeswunt Row Holkar, the Pindary chiefs who served this family, though they commanded large bodies of men, were never allowed to sit in the presence of the ruler. The scenes which followed that event gave the Pindary chiefs of the Holkar class a consideration they had never known; they were treated with respect, and lands were granted them in Jaghire for the support of their followers.

The constitution of the Pindaries afforded to bold enterprising men opportunities of attaining rank and power by becoming their leaders. Among other examples, that of Cheettoo, a person of obscure origin, who acquired authority amongst them by his art and energy, may be mentioned. Having gained by an act of treachery the rank of first Pindary chief, he fixed his abode among the rugged hills and wild forests that interpose between the northern bank of the Nerbuddah and the Vindhya Mountains, and ravaged the country in every direction; not sparing altogether the territories of Dowlut Row Scindiah, to whom he professed allegiance. The efforts on

the part of this prince to chastise him and the other leaders of the Pindaries, ended only in an engagement, by which lands were granted them on condition that they refrained from plunder. Cheettoo was the principal grantee.

In 1817, the British armies entered Malwa, and Cheettoo fled before them. His parties were attacked and defeated in all directions. He became a fugitive, deserted by all but thirty or forty followers. He refused to surrender to the British, although he heard that they had promised to treat the Pindary chiefs, who yielded, with generosity; either because he could not comprehend the motives of such conduct, and therefore distrusted their promises, or fancied himself not yet abandoned by fortune. He was pursued from place to place: "His last friend, Khooshal Sing of Eirwass, came into one of the British camps, to avoid the suspicion of giving him support, and this was the signal for the aid of even robbers being withheld from this once celebrated leader, who was now tracked, like a hunted animal, by marks in the jungles, and by the prints of his horse's hoofs. Driven by the increasing vigour of the pursuit from every well-known haunt, forced by hunger to separate from his son and his last companions, Cheettoo, when seeking shelter in a deep part of the forest, was sprung upon and killed by a royal tiger. When accounts of this event were brought to a local officer of Holkar's government, he hastened with some followers to the spot. The horse, saddle, sword, ornaments, some money, and some recent grants he had obtained from the ex-Rajah of Nagpore, and part of the body of the Pindary chief, were found where he had been first seized; but, aware of the necessity of establishing his death beyond all doubt, they traced the track of the tiger to his den; and although the animal, alarmed at their approach, had left it, they discovered the head of Cheettoo in a perfect state, which they after-

wards brought to the English camp * then besieging Asseerghur."

Another celebrated leader of the Pindaries named Kurree Khan, in whose party Cheettoo served, and whom he afterwards deserted, gave himself up to Sir John Malcolm, and while he remained in his camp, furnished him with much information, and dictated (for he could not write) an account of his life.

The sketch given by the writer of the history of the principal Pindary chiefs, though more concise than his sketches usually are, is sufficient to commemorate a band of licentious freebooters, who, though they ravaged India for thirty years, are annihilated as a body, and whose very existence is almost forgotten already in the province of Malwa.

9. *The Rajpoot Rulers and Chiefs in Malwa.*

This part of the Report will probably attract attention, since our information regarding the Rajpoots is comparatively small, and the interest they inspire is considerable. Sir John has selected, as examples, the history of one of the most remarkable of the families that have been destroyed, and of another that has eminently prospered, which he rightly concludes will be sufficient, with a few remarks on the condition of the rest, to illustrate the recent history of this class of petty rulers.

The ruined family is that of Ragooghur. They are one of the oldest families in Malwa, and trace their descent to the first of the Rajpoot princes, who, according to traditionary lore, had power before the Moguls conquered the province. Their authentic history, however, commences with Ghureeb Doss, an Omrah of some rank at the Court of Akbar, whose son Lal Singh † founded Ragooghur.

* Sir John says the head was brought to him by a Bramin Zemindar of Kantapore.

† Our readers are doubtless aware, that the epithet Singh or Singh, signifying lion, was exclusively appropriated to the Rajpoots, till the Sikh leader, Guru Govind, gave it to his followers.

In the year 1760, the Mahratta chief, Madhajee Scindiah, pretending that Bulwunt Singh, the head of the family, had negociated with the English, with whom he was at war, attacked and took Ragooghur, made the Rajah and his principal chiefs prisoners, and confiscated the family possessions. Sheer Singh, a thakoor, or lord, of the Kychee tribe, assembling the scattered adherents of Bulwunt Singh, commenced a desperate system of predatory warfare, with the object of compelling the Mahratta to release his prince. Warning the natives of the country to leave their occupations and dwellings, and retire into the neighbouring states, he devastated Ragooghur and its dependencies, attacking and slaying, not merely troops, but coflahs of merchants, and every traveller of the Mahratta nation. Pundits and Brahmins of the Deckan were mutilated, and their infants murdered by him; and to all remonstrances he answered, that he would teach Madhajee Scindiah what it was to destroy a Rajpoot principality.

In the sequel, the Rajah was released, and Ragooghur restored, upon Bulwunt Singh stipulating to pay a large sum, which his exhausted territory supplied him with no means to raise. He was therefore again driven from his state, and died in Jeypore. His son Jye Singh obtained the restoration of his principality after the death of the Mahratta chief; and Doorjun Lol, a relation of the prince, who had protected him, and was a man of talent and experience, received from the Mahrattas the grant of a large Jaghire. This personage afterwards separated from Jye Singh, and endeavoured to erect a state of his own: an object which, had he lived, his abilities might have enabled him to accomplish. His successor, Byroo Lol, still enjoys a district yielding a lack of rupees, and assumes the title of Rajah Bahadur, on the ground of its having been conferred on Doorjun Lol by the Ranah of Oudipore.

The history of Jye Singh is strange. When young, he was a prince of great promise. His enterprize and personal heroism established his reputation as a soldier, and made him formidable to the Mahrattas, before the death of Doorjun Lol. A frightful cruelty of disposition soon manifested itself in Jye Singh, which some attribute to insanity, and others to the determined hostility to the Mahrattas which constantly inflamed his mind, and to the misfortunes of his family. His desire of revenge urged him to devote himself to the adoration of Hunnooman, and he is said, in an account of his life, to have obtained, through penances, incantations, and the aid of an old priest, an interview with the warrior-god. Such was the delusion of his Rajpoot followers, that they deemed his madness inspiration, and pardoned the crimes of a chief, who seemed born to be the scourge of their oppressors.

Dowlut Row Scindiah having determined upon the destruction of the Rajpoots in Malwa, began by reducing the neighbouring principality of Seopore, and then succeeded in expelling Jye Singh from his possessions. In this extremity he commenced a predatory war against his oppressor, and with a brave force of only five thousand horse (many of them Rajpoots of his own tribe), he maintained the contest for several years; molesting no state but those belonging to his enemy, and refraining from plunder of merchants and travellers: a contrast of behaviour, compared with that of the irregular bands formerly described, which is extremely favourable to the Hindu character. The expectation of war between Scindiah and the English gave him some hope of recovering his possessions, and avenging his wrongs. In this he was disappointed; and at his death, in 1818, the divisions among his family and adherents made the tribe an easy sacrifice to Scindiah's government.

The history of the Raj or prin-

cipality of Kotah forms a complete contrast to that of Ragooghur. When on the verge of ruin, it was not only saved, but raised to the first rank among the Rajpoot states, by one of the most remarkable men, as the writer observes, who have appeared in the modern history of India.

The incident that gave rise to Zalim Singh's greatness was his falling a prisoner into the hands of the Mahrattas, whom he prevailed upon to send him to Kotah, supported by Scindiah's authority, in order that he might restore the state to order, and cause the tribute (which he engaged to augment) to be regularly paid. Omeid Singh, the Prince of Kotah, willingly resigned the power, which he was incompetent to exercise, to Zalim, who proceeded with energy to reduce to obedience the refractory Thakoors. His calmness, wisdom, and steady courage preserved order at home, and his prudence and moderation secured him from external dangers. His knowledge in the various capacities of farmer, merchant, and statesman, appears to have been devoted to the substantial benefit of his territory, and thereby to the confirmation of his power, which he enjoyed without aspiring to the lofty and ostentatious decorations of authority. He maintained his friendly relations with the Mahrattas, until his discernment led him justly to appreciate the character and intentions of the British Government, when he cast off at once his former connections, and united himself exclusively with it, neglecting no opportunity of evincing the sincerity of his friendship. Though weak in the extreme, from age and infirmity, Zalim Singh still possesses an unimpaired intellect. Some of the measures of the prince bespeak a very original mind. He has succeeded in establishing a complete command over his Ryots, by possessing himself of a number of ploughs and labourers, who on any symptoms of local insubordination, or obstinacy in not entering

into his terms, are sent as a detachment to cultivate the fields. "The manner," says Sir John Malcolm, "in which this ruler manages his territories is singular, and partakes of that energy which belongs to his whole character. He seldom rents any large districts to one person, but places them under the management of well-qualified officers, who have regular pay, and who divide the whole into small portions, either rent, give in management, or settle with the villages or Ryots, as suits the usages of the inhabitants, or convenience of the period." Sir John gives no opinion as to the policy of this system, of which we entertain some doubt.

A short historical sketch is given of the Rajahs of Purtaubghur, Banswarrah, and Dongurpore, territories bordering upon Malwa, all of which are now under British protection. Along the banks of the Nerbuddah, and between Malwa and Goojerat, are several Rajpoot princes, whose ancestors were wealthy and powerful, but who are now reduced to comparative insignificance, and mostly tributaries of Scindiah.

The Grassiahs are a class of Rajpoots, consisting of native chiefs, who being driven from their possessions by invaders, established a claim to a share* of the revenue of the province, upon a ground not unlike that which supported the levy of *black-mail* in Scotland, namely, the power of these chiefs to disturb or prevent its collection. On any delay or refusal of the tribute, or tankah, as it is termed, the Grassiah chief drove away the cattle, seized the inhabitants or children, who were confined, and sometimes tortured, till payment was made.

The Soandees are a more desperate class of plunderers, who often describe themselves as Rajpoots, but are in fact a mixed race. Their fabulous history deduces them from a prince, who be-

ing born with the face of a tiger, was chased into the forests, where he seized upon women of all tribes. Their character was so formidable, that one of the first measures for the re-establishment of tranquillity in Malwa was directed against them; their holds were destroyed, their horses and arms delivered up, and the robber has since been converted into the peaceful cultivator.

The Bheels inhabit the wild and mountainous tracts which divide Malwa from Nimar and Goojerat. They are an ancient and very singular race, quite distinct from any other Indian tribe. The names of Bheel and Nishoda, by which they are called, are derived from terms that signify a frightful or wicked action. They are divided into distinct classes, namely, the village, the cultivating, and the wild or mountain Bheels; the latter subsist by plunder, and have been augmented by the relations of the petty Rajpoot Rajahs, whose families have increased beyond the power of the heads to provide for them.

The remainder of this part contains a short mention of some of the principal Bheel leaders in Malwa and Nimar, and the present condition of that class, which is more fully considered in a subsequent portion of the Report.

10. *Government of the States of Malwa.*

This subject is of considerable interest, and we shall therefore afford it a larger space.

The province of Malwa was one of the greatest Soubahs of the empire of Delhi, and was managed in all respects according to the Mogul system. The Mahrattas introduced a government consisting partly of their own institutions, and partly of those they found in the conquered country.

The chiefs of the different Mahratta States have no fixed title, but are in fact absolute princes; those of Malwa, though they exercise their power under many restraints of a moral or religious nature, and uniformly shew attention

* Hence the name Grassiah, from grass, Sanscrit, a mouthful.

to the established forms of the country, are in theory absolute.

The principal government officers took both their name and duties from those established at Poona. The great offices are those of the Dewan or prime minister; the Phurnavees, minister of finance; the Mozumdar, registrar of official documents, grants, &c.; the Chitnavees, Secretary of State; the Siccanavees, keeper of the seal; the Potanavees, treasurer; the Dufurdar, keeper of state papers connected with the revenue, and in some respects a deputy of the Phurnavees. Under this officer ranks the keeper of the Ek Burjee Dufur, wherein abstracts are made of the whole public accounts of the State, digested into as clear a form as possible. The subordinate civil officers consist of Kar-koon, Muttasuddees, &c. It is material to observe, that the rank or order of the foregoing personages does not imply precedence, which depends upon the talent of the individual and the favour of the prince. The household officers are numerous, but have little concern with the administration.

Districts distant from the capital are chiefly managed by Komisdars, with deputies from the Dewan, the Phurnavees, and the other high functionaries.

A Jaghiredar, or grantee of lands, is the civil and military governor of his estates, nominates his Komisdars, &c., subject to the chief ruler, his paramount lord.

The Komisdar is aided by Zemin-dars, or hereditary revenue officers of pergunnahs; next to whom is the Kanoongo, in whose office records of the revenue, &c. of each village is kept.

In the Mahratta Governments of Malwa, the pay of each officer, from the Dewan to the lowest rank, is regulated by his expenses; such as for palankeen, elephant, state servants, &c. They have also certain dues from the districts and villages, a source of

revenue very incompatible with the welfare of the people.

The institutions of the Mogul system, preserved by the Mahrattas in Malwa, were not unfortunately the most useful: all those for the administration of justice perished. But of this more hereafter.

The principal tributary Rajahs of the Rajpoot tribes have a distinct form of government within their respective limits. The Rawul, Ranah, or Rajah of a principality, is a hereditary prince of absolute power. The principles of his rule over his own tribe, however, and his other subjects, are quite distinct. His kindred, who are Thakoors, pay a certain sum, or perform military service for their Kotrees, or estates, which part of the system differs but little from the feudal in Europe; but the theory is, that though the prince has general powers, the Thakoor, owing him service and allegiance, is master of his own soil and subjects; and it is a remarkable part of this construction of government, adds the writer, that the transfer of the revenue of these Thakoors to another power does not necessarily imply a transfer of their allegiance.

The Thakoors claim a right of advising their prince, and sometimes, when his plans are ruinous, of opposing him. On the other hand, when a Rajpoot is attacked by a Mahratta State, they assist him; for the service-tenure, under which the Rajpoots held lands of the Mogul Government, was commuted by the Mahratta leaders for a money tribute.

The details of these matters are given by the Reporter with great minuteness and precision, which it is impossible in our short review to attain. We shall merely add, that the forms of government of even the Grassiahs and Bheels are recorded.

We cannot resist the inclination to insert the titles and functions of Nadir Singh's officers, the principal Bheel chief of the Vindhya range, which approach the *burlesque*:

1. A Dewan, or minister, who kept the records of this barbarous state.

2. A Collector of Dues. This officer received all plunder, and distributed the shares according to usage.

3. A Havildar, or commander of horse, who took charge of cattle stolen, and made them over to the Collector, who never went on expeditions.

4. A head Executioner. This officer always attended the Chief.

5. An Intelligencer, and road watcher, whose duty it was to obtain information of unprotected villages and travellers. This was an office of much trust.

The police in Malwa is managed by the Komisdar, who delegates the trust to Tannahdars and Kutwals; the latter office is sometimes publicly rented, and the police is considered a source of *profit*, instead of expenditure.

Crimes are inquired into either by the Komisdar himself, or with the aid of a Punjayet, or tribunal of not less than five principal officers, or inhabitants, whereof the Zemindar, the Kanoongo, and one of the principal Durruckdars (usually the Phurnavees) are invariably members; and an abstract of the proceedings of this court of investigation is transmitted to the Dewan, who decides.

In civil cases, Punjayets are sometimes resorted to, as in debt, or caste disputes. But these courts are not called unless the cases are serious, or doubtful; and indeed where the Komisdar, or manager of a pergunnah, is a person of power, and fearless of consequences, he determines cases, especially criminal ones, himself.

The system of justice pursued by the Rajahs of Malwa is much the same. With them, as with the Mahrattas, persons of rank are usually treated with a lenity, arising either from fear or political motives, which keeps alive the feuds that pervade the Rajpoot country, where murders in retaliation are very common occurrences.

Among the Rajpoots of Malwa, the

administration of criminal justice is vested in the ruler or lord, who often however calls to his aid a Punjayet of government officers and heads of classes. In civil cases, where property is concerned, this court is always employed, nor would a decision of the ruler be deemed satisfactory or just without a Punj.

Permanent Punjayets are not known generally in the province; but in some large towns, particular persons are always chosen; and in Rutlam, where the Punj seems to form a constituent part of the Government, the office is esteemed to be hereditary in some families, and considered a high distinction.

These courts are also resorted to, in the Rajpoot states as well as those under the Mahrattas, as courts of arbitration. In civil cases (as well as criminal) both parties may have friends to advocate their cause; but no Vakeel or lawyer is admitted. This is an essential part of the character of these courts, and which recommends them so much to the natives, who consider that the employment of Vakeels is calculated to delay and prevent, rather than secure justice.

A person tried by a Punjayet may appeal to the Rajah or chief, who may reverse the sentence, and order another trial; or the condemned person may appeal to the ordeal, which is generally hot water, boiling oil, or red-hot iron. These absurd tests of guilt are not uncommon in most parts of the world, and it is curious to note the analogous forms which mark the offspring of superstition. Both among the Mahrattas and Rajpoots the *crime* of witchcraft is punished with more severity than any other.

Though the forms of Punjayets have local differences, their principles are every where the same. As courts of investigation, they are too much under the control of government; as courts of arbitration, they appear to be very beneficial in their effects. In the former, the members are mostly officers

of the government; in the latter, each party names an equal number, and the government nominates an umpire, to whom either may object. General suffrage, or a high character for talent and integrity, points out individuals for selection, whose services as members are gratuitous. The judgment of the Court must be unanimous, or at least a very large majority must concur.

To check litigation, fines, varying according to circumstances, are imposed upon all suitors in a Punjayet. That which is paid by the person losing the cause is called *Goonagaree*, and is heavy; the *Shukaranna*, or offering of gratitude from the party who gains it, is proportionably light.

Such is a slight outline of the Punj institution, which, being the only semblance of a judicial system in a country exposed for so many years to military and arbitrary rule, has very naturally become an object of affection among the natives, who have probably overrated and exaggerated its benefits.

The Bheels of Malwa have a rude system of justice. A species of Punjayet exists also among them. These courts often consist of several hundred members; all persons connected with the plaintiff or defendant sitting upon them. "They generally assemble under the shade of a tree, and settle the terms on which the murder, or theft is to be compounded; fifties in cattle or money are high upon murders,* but Bheel Punjayets never inflict death. If the crime be of so atrocious a nature as not to be compounded or forgiven, the culprit is pursued and destroyed by those whom this act has made his enemies; but he must be put to death in what they term a *Juggra*, or affray, that is, in warm blood: to take the life of each other coolly appears to be revolting to their usages." Disputes among them are sometimes adjusted in the follow-

ing manner: A buffalo, and a large quantity of liquor is prepared; and the moment the ceremony of breaking a stick, or throwing a stone into a revered stream, announces that the feud is at an end, or the dispute settled, the buffalo is slain, and copious draughts of liquor interchanged between the parties extinguish the memory of the past.

The military branch of government among the Mahratta chiefs and the Rajpoot princes of Malwa we shall pass over. That of the former is the same as in the Deccan; and the latter is insignificant.

11. Administration of Revenue.

It will be difficult to make ourselves comprehended on this head, unless we follow the reporter more closely than we have hitherto done, and enter with him upon the subject of tenures in Malwa, in order to understand to whom the soil belongs from which the revenue is derived, and how it is occupied.

In the theoretical view, the soil first belonged, according to the Hindu sacred writers, not to the King, as is the principle recognized in many countries (for kings, according to these writers,* were instituted subsequent to the cultivation of the soil, and the possession of property), but to him by whom it was first occupied and tilled. A tax upon the land was assigned as a revenue to the monarch, in recompense of his defence and protection. This principle was not overturned even by the Moguls, who contented themselves with increasing the land-tax; and even in those parts of India where a new population was introduced (as appears to have been the case in Malwa), occupation for two or three generations, established a right

* Fines are the usual inflictions for murder, when the criminal can pay. In a *Torjumah*, or abstract of a Punjayet, quoted by Sir John Malcolm, the culprit is sentenced to "pay the price of blood."

* In the *Mahabharatha*, one of the most holy books among the Hindus, the origin of the regal office is treated of, which is by no means represented as of divine institution, but as originating from a distracted state of things, which made it convenient to nominate a head, who was to protect and defend the people, for which he was to have a revenue, &c.

of property to the land in the cultivators.

Such is in theory the principle of tenure in Malwa; but a succession of revolutions has so disturbed the property of the province, that although the Mahomedan and the Mahratta have equally perceived the policy of respecting the ancient institutions of the country, some modifications have necessarily crept in, which do not consist with the principles of pure theory.

The lands are divided into Sircars, containing from ten to forty mahals, or districts, subdivided into tuppahs, or talooks, including from five to thirty villages. These divisions are marked by accurate boundaries and measurements, which are recorded officially, to the advantage of individuals as well as the fiscal interests of the Government.

A chain of native officers forms a system of administration for each district and village, which it is necessary to notice.

The first in rank is the Zemindar, who unites to his character and duties as a landholder, those of a government officer. His office is to preserve peace, and he is regarded by the Ryuts as their protector in case of violations of usage. He has a right (as before observed) to certain dues from every village in his pergunnah.

The next is the Kanoongo or Registrar, who is a Wuttundar, or hereditary village officer; as is the Mirdah, or land measurer, but of lower rank. A knowledge of the boundaries of the pergunnah, the measuring and allotting lands, &c., constitute the duties of this officer, who receives dues as the former.

The Putteil, or chief of the village, has likewise his land dues, and also a fine (generally a rupee) from the husband of a woman who has been married before: the reason of which is, that a second marriage, strictly speaking, is forbidden by the Hindu law. The Putteil, as the medium between

the officers of the Government and the inhabitants of the village, usually collects the Sircar dues.

The Putwaree is the registrar of the village, and enjoys land and dues under the Putteil. The Bullaye or Dher of the village, is paid by a free grant of ground, and certain dues. His office is to inform himself of the name, quality, occupation, and possessions of each inhabitant. His evidence in disputes about land is material, since he is expected to note minutely every boundary, every house, tank, tree, &c.

The Pursae, or priest, is a sort of conjurer, foretells seasons for sowing, &c.

The Choukeedar is a watchman, and in some towns a man of no small consequence, having a trifling due from travellers and upon cattle. From this functionary the descent passes to the carpenter, blacksmith, barber, and washerman, who have all their offices, rights, and dues assigned them; and lastly the Pugges, whose business it is to trace thieves by the print of their feet.*

We cannot wonder that such a well-constructed system of district government should be an object of attachment to the natives. The revenue accruing to each officer being obviously nothing but a recompense for services performed on behalf of the inhabitants, converted it in appearance from a tax into a voluntary contribution. Although many of the villages had been laid waste for many years, no sooner was tranquillity restored, than the original inhabitants flocked to their roofless homes. Infant Putteils (in some cases the third in descent from the emigrator) were carried at the head of the parties; and when they reached their villages, says the writer, every wall of a house, every field, was

* The skill of many of these Pugges is very remarkable; and Sir John Malcolm observes, that the numerous instances of extraordinary discovery of criminals, through this mode, almost stagger belief.

taken possession of by the owner or cultivator, without dispute or litigation, either amongst themselves or with the Government.

"The settled and more respectable Kursaus, or hereditary cultivators of Malwa, have still many privileges, and enjoy much consideration; their title to the fields their forefathers cultivated is never disputed, while they pay the Government share. If they are unable, from age or want of means, to till their field, they may hire labourers, or make it over to another Ryut, bargaining with him as they like about the produce; but still the field is in the Government-book in the name of its original cultivator. In general a fixed known rent, and established and understood dues, are taken from such persons, beyond which all demands are deemed violence and injustice. These, however, have been of late so universal in Malwa, that the condition of the hereditary cultivators, as compared with others, has been little enviable. Still their attachment to the fields their forefathers tilled, and the trees they planted, lead them to endure much; and when they are compelled, by extreme oppression, to move, they are generally brought back, as it is considered the greatest misfortune that can befall a country to lose its hereditary Kursaus."

Besides that description of Ryuts who cultivate the soil they have inhabited, and are called Junnee, or Wuttunee Kursau, there are Pyakushti Ryuts, who cultivate lands in another village, under an agreement for a term of years, seldom more than five; and also the Sookwassee (seekers of protection), who are cultivating labourers. This class consists of men driven from home by misfortune, who enter into engagements with managers or renters. After two or three generations, the descendant of the Sookwassee becomes one of the Wuttunee, or native cultivators of the village.

The management of villages belonging personally to the royal family in

Malwa, and called Khasagee Gaon, is of a distinct character; as is also that of the following: Jaghire assignments, either feudal or allodial, to grandees; Serinjam, or temporary grants for the support of troops; Enam or Nankar (free gifts), generally hereditary to favourites and dependants, or district officers; Khyraut, or charitable grants in perpetuity (there being no mortmain laws) to holy persons, or religious endowments. These alienations are, it appears from a statement of Sir John Malcolm, very considerable.

The assessment and mode of collecting the revenue in Malwa varies but little. Battye, or payment in kind, is unusual, except with the Rajpoot principalities. Measurement of the lands is made by the Mirdah of the pergunnah, who, with a coarse rope divided into yards, determines the number of begahs, according to which the land is rated. The mode of cultivation differs but little from that of other parts of India.

"The 1st of Bysack (April), the commencement of the agricultural year, is among the cultivators of Malwa, as in other parts, a day of rejoicing. They then commence their labours. The seed is usually sown by a drill plough, early in June, after the first fall of rain. This employs them for more than a month, and is a time of incessant labour. The busy occupations of the village community are increased at this period, from its being the one for persons interested in the crops giving seed, making advances for purchases of bullocks, and settling for the rent of each field. When the grain has risen six or eight inches high, women and children are employed in weeding, and a rude harrow is passed over the field three or four times."

The revenue is received by the Komisdar in four kists of payment: the first of which is in September, the last in March following. The rents in Malwa vary in almost every district.

When a Battye, or grain-rent, is

agreed upon, the common usage is, after setting apart the seed and pay for labourers, to divide the produce into two, four or five shares: sometimes the Government takes half, at other times two-fifths, or, if moderate, as in the time of Aliah Bae, only one-fourth, leaving in all cases to the cultivator the payment of dues to the Putteil and all the Wuttundars of the village.

In money settlements, which, as before observed, are most usual, the assessments were from five, six, and eight to ten rupees per begah, which was reckoned moderate, the rents now, from the increased value of the produce, being nearly doubled. The native Governments, Mahratta and Hindu, have considered that twenty-five, or at most forty per cent. of the produce (after deduction of seed and labour) is the just proportion which the cultivator can pay in addition to his other contributions and expenses. This part of the subject Sir John has illustrated by the insertion of a table of the various items of expenditure and receipts, in the cultivation of twenty-five begahs of various kinds of soil; the result of which is as follows:

		Rs.	As.
Kurreef crop, of } ten begahs .. }	Net produce ..	72	4
	Expenses ..	57	4
Net profit to the Ryut ..		15	0
<hr/>			
Rubbee crop, of } ten begahs .. }	Net produce ..	91	0
	Expenses ..	64	15
Net profit ..		26	1
<hr/>			
Garden land, of } five begahs .. }	Net produce ..	200	8
	Expenses ..	162	10
Net profit ..		37	14
<hr/>			
Total profit to the Ryut for the whole year		78	15

The leases of countries under the Mahratta Government in Malwa were often for ten, twelve, twenty, and even thirty years, which gave the renter an interest in the improvement of the

land. At present, the great proportion of the lands are in Amance,* or Government management; in other cases, the practice (especially in Scindiah's districts) is to change the renters annually.

We have no room to speak of the nature of the soil, the various characters of its products, and their value at different periods, a table of which, exhibiting the average price current of grain and goods in the time of Aliah Bae, and in the year 1820, is given, from whence it appears that the price of commodities has increased in a very remarkable degree.

The revenue is at present collected and carried to account under the heads of Ayeem Jummah, or fixed revenue; and Sewaie Jummah, or extraordinary. The former includes land-assessments, customs, petty taxes, and also all claims of village and Government officers, aids and contributions to the rulers or principal ministers, &c. The latter comprehends extra and arbitrary charges, fines and impositions, some of which are rather remarkable. The Komisdar, or renter of a province or district, when he proceeds to take charge, has a schedule of all the known receipts and disbursements of the country. Latterly, the Mahratta rulers in Malwa have demanded from those to whom they consign countries, one, and sometimes two years' revenue in advance, allowing an interest of one per cent. per month upon the sums advanced.

A considerable part of the Mahratta revenue is in tribute or Paishkush, from great and petty Rajpoot princes, which is collected through an agent with the tributary, who receives and remits the amount in money, or in goods. This part of the revenue is liable to gross abuses.

The revenue systems of the Nabobs of Bhopal, of Zalim Singh, and other Rajpoot princes, are explained by the

* This term, we presume, is the same as that employed in Ceylon to distinguish rents collected by Government officers, which are said to be collected in Aumany.

reporter, the peculiarities of which are too minute for insertion in this article, and possess no remarkable interest. There is one example of oppression in the principality of Baugur, of which we cannot omit the mention. A court favourite of the day is imposed upon the villages as a temporary ruler, termed Gomeytee, who is changed every year; and the inhabitants are not only obliged to support him with a party of retainers, but to give him whatever they can afford, or he has the power of extorting, beyond their revenue, ordinary and extraordinary.

The remaining part of this division of the report is taken up with details respecting the trade and commerce of Malwa, including remarks upon the various articles of traffic, money and coinage, customs and trade charges; and with such a statement of the aggregate revenue and resources of the province, as could be obtained in a country where change of Government, and the want of records upon this subject, have created much obscurity and disorder.

The tables subjoined to this part, in

reference to the last-mentioned point, exhibit the following result :

	Rupces
Revenue of Dowlut Row Scindiah, from his possessions in Malwa and north of Candeish and the Deccan for 1820	1,27,68,859
Do. of Mulhar Row Holkar, for 1819-20	17,96,183
Do. of the Puars of Dhar, for 1819-20	2,67,003
Do. of the Puars of Dewass, for 1819-20	*61,437
Do. of the British Government in Malwa, for 1819-20	2,18,297
Do. of the Khotah State	47,25,000
Do. of Bhopal	9,00,000
Do. of the principal Rajpoot Princes and Thakoors resident in Malwa and the contiguous districts	18,14,868
Do. of Ameer Khan derived from possessions in Malwa	6,00,000
Do. of Ghussloor Khan in Malwa	5,76,387

The total revenue of Malwa for the year 1819, Sir John represents to amount to two crores thirty-six lacs ninety-nine thousand one hundred and eighty-six rupees.

(To be continued.)

* This is after deducting 47,917 rupees for expenses of collection of grass tribute to Grassiah chiefs.

CAPTAIN HODGSON'S JOURNAL OF A SURVEY TO THE HEAD OF THE GANGES, &c. IN 1817.

(From the Asiatic Researches, Vol. XIV.)*

PREFACING, that having pursued the course of the Ganges, a considerable way beyond *Gangotri*, "and to the place where its head is concealed by masses of snow which never melt," Capt. Hodgson (who was joined at *Reital* by Lieut. Herbert, of the 8th N.I., and of whose skill and zeal honourable mention is made), states, that he deems it unnecessary to say any thing about his survey before reaching *Reital*, having nothing to add to Capt. Raper's account of Capt. Webb's Survey in 1808, which was discontinued at *Cajani*, near *Reital*, in consequence of serious impending obstacles. He observes :

"I shall therefore only give an account of the course of the river above the village of *Reital*, where I halted to make arrangements for my progress through the rugged regions before me, in which I found I had no chance of getting any supplies of grain for my followers. I was consequently obliged to buy grain, and to send it off before me, so as to form little magazines at the places I intended to halt at; and as I learnt that several of the *Sungas* or *sparbridges* over the river had been destroyed by avalanches of snow, I sent a large party of labourers to re-establish them."

Considering *Reital* as the point of departure, Capt. Hodgson took pains to ascertain its latitude and longitude. By a series of observations with the reflecting circle

* As abstracted in the *India Gazette*. The fourteenth volume has not yet been published in this country.—Ed.

of Troughton, and also by his astronomical circular instrument, he found the former to be $30^{\circ} 48' 28''$ N. By two observations of immersions of the first satellite of Jupiter, and one of the second, he thinks the longitude of *Reital* may be taken at 5h. 14m. 20s. 6, or $78^{\circ} 35' 60'' 7'''$ East of Greenwich. The telescope used in observing the satellites was a Dolland's 42 inches achromatic refractor, with an aperture of two and three-quarter inches, and power of about 75 applied, having a tall stand and rackwork for slow motion. The watch was a marine chronometer, made by Molineux, of London.

"A snowy peak, called *Sri Cânta* is visible both from *Reital* and *Scharanpur*."

"*Reital* contains about 35 houses, and is esteemed a considerable village; as usual in the upper mountains, where timber is plentiful, the houses are large, and two and three stories high. When a house has three stories, the lowest serves to shelter the cattle by night; the second is a sort of granary, and in the upper the family dwells; round it there is generally a strong wooden gallery or balcony, which is supported by beams that project from the walls. The roofs of the houses are made of boards or slates: they are shelving, and project much beyond the top of the walls, and cover the balcony, which is closed, in bad weather, by strong wooden shutters or pannels. These houses are very substantial, and have a handsome appearance at a distance: but they are exceedingly filthy within, and full of vermin. The walls are composed of long cedar beams and stone in alternate courses; the ends of the beams meet all the corners, where they are bolted together by wooden pins. Houses of this construction are said to last for several ages, for the *Deodar* or *Cairon* pine, which I suppose to be the cedar of *Lebanon*,* is the largest, most noble, and durable of all trees.

"The situation of the village on the east side of a mountain, the summit of which is covered with snow, and the foot washed by the *Bhâgirat'hi* is very pleasant. It commands a noble view of the *Sri Cânta* and other adjoining peaks of the *Himâlâya*, on which the snow for ever rests. Snow also remains until the rains, on all the mountains of the second order, which are

visible hence, both up and down the river. Many cascades are formed by the melting of the snows on the foot of the surrounding mountains. One, in particular, descends in repeated falls of several hundred feet each, from the summit of a mountain across the river, and joins it near *Batheri*.

"The azimuth of the *Sri Cânta* peak (determined from the elongation of the pole star) is $50^{\circ} 49' 29''$ N.E., and its altitude $9^{\circ} 14' 3'' 5'''$. It is needless here to insert the observations of azimuth and altitudes of the other peaks seen hence, and at other places on the route. In the following account of my progress up the river, I have put down such remarks as occurred at the time, and they were written on the spot, and are here inserted with very little alteration. Though I am aware that such minute descriptions of localities must appear tedious, and that many repetitions occur, I hope they will be excused by those who, feeling interested in the subject, may have the patience to read the detail. To give general descriptions of such rude regions is difficult, if not impossible; and I trust that particular ones, though often tedious, will be found more faithful, and to give more precise ideas of these remote recesses of the *Himâlâya*, which I visited. For this end, and that those who are so inclined may be able to know the position of the places of my journey, I have put down the bearings and distances in paces of each portion of the route, with the remarks noted at the time, and also the latitudes of the halting places: and these simple data will enable any one to trace the distance and direction from *Reital* to the end of my journey. I have only put down the bearings in single degrees; they are reckoned from north, which I call 360° : thus 180° is South, 270° West, and so on: except in very steep ascents and descents, the paces may be taken at 30 inches.

"On the 19th May I was joined at *Reital* by Lieut. Herbert, of the 8th regt. N.I., who had been appointed my assistant; and from his skill and zeal the survey has received much benefit. Mr. Herbert came direct from Calcutta, and brought for me a pair of mountain barometers, but the tubes filled in England had been broken ere they arrived in Calcutta. There were some spare empty tubes which we filled and used as hereafter mentioned; but we could not succeed in boiling the

* It is the *Pinus Deodora* of Roxburgh; the *Déodâra* of Sanscrit writers.—H. H. W.

mercury in the tubes, to free it entirely of air. The height of *Reital* above the sea, as indicated by our barometers, is 7,108 feet.

§ Having received reports that the *Sanghas* were repaired, and that the grain I sent forward was lodged in the places I directed, I left every article of baggage I could possibly do without; and having given very light loads to the coolies, that they might proceed with less difficulty, we marched from *Reital* on the 21st May, as follows:—

May 21.—The travellers proceeded from *Reital* to *Tuwarra*, crossed the *Soar* river on a *Sanga* five paces in length, observed some micaceous iron ore on the *Salang* Mountain. From *Soar* river to above *Tuwarra* the path is exceedingly rugged. The mountains are of granite, with various proportions of quartz and feldt spar. Water boiled at 198°.

May 22.—Marched in five hours and 48 minutes from *Tuwarra* to *Dangal*, a very laborious journey. The thermometer at sunrise was at 48°. Crossed the *Elgie Gárh* torrent by a *Sanga* 15 feet long. On the opposite side of the *Ganges* observed hot springs, for the first time. Crossed the *Ganges* to *Dangal* by a *Sanga*, made of two stout pine spars, laid from rock to rock. Water boils at 202°; mean latitude of *Dangal* 30° 54' 30" 8".

May 23.—Reached *Súci* after a very long and laborious march, in seven hours. Crossed the river by three *Sangas*. Scenery in general grand, and particularly sublime at the falls of *Lohari Naig*, where there is a frightful granite cliff of solid rock above 800 feet high. Observed in their route pines of various kinds, and the true deal fir; and near *Lohari Naig* a calcareous rill, which encrusts every thing it touches with pure lime: this is singular in a region of granite. *Súci*, a small decaying village, surrounded on all sides by the *Himálaya* rocky precipices, covered with snow.

May 24.—Marched to *Deráli* by a generally excellent mountain path. Thermometer O. R. 45°. Crossed the *Ganges* on a good *Sanga*; crossed, also, the *Til Gárh*, a large torrent, with a beautiful cascade of 80 or 100 feet over a rock. Crossed also the *Kheir Gádh*, a large rivulet, by a *Sanga*, at *Deráli*, a small deserted village. The north bases of the mountains on the route were clothed with noble

cedars and various sorts of large pines, generally denominated *Cáhr* and *Rhai* or *Rher*. Capt. Hodgson was much delighted with this day's march, the climate being pleasant, the weather bright, and the scenery interesting. Mean latitude of *Deráli*, 31° 2' 16" 5".

May 25.—Marched to *Bhairag'háti*. Thermometer at sunrise, 54°. Road generally level on the banks of the river; perpendicular rocky precipices rise immediately from the river bed, to the height of 1,500 or 2,000 feet. After crossing *Licunga*, a small river, on a *Sanga*, came to an exceedingly steep ascent; no vegetation. In front *Decani*, a snowy peak, rising immediately from the bed of the *Ganges*: scenery very grand; very large cedars. A sweep from S. to E. brought them to that most terrific and awful place called *Bhairag'háti*. The *Sanga* there was the most formidable they had yet met with. Turned to the left, and pitched their tent at *Bhairag'háti*. Latitude 30° 10' 38" 7". Water boiled at 198°.

"Which is in a very strange place for a tent to be in, and one of the most curious sights among many here is to see a little tent pitched under vast overhanging masses of rock, at the confluence of these two rivers, the *Bhugirat'hi* and its foaming rival the *Jáhni Gangá*, or as more properly called, the *Jáhneví*: the strange and terrific appearance of this place (*Bhairag'háti*) exceeds the idea I had formed of it; no where in my travels, in these rude mountains, have I seen any thing to be compared with this, in horror and extravagance. Precipices composed of the most solid granite, confine both rivers in narrow channels, and these seem to have been scooped out by the force of the waters. Near the *Sanga*, the *Bhugirat'hi* has in some places scolloped out the rock which overhangs it. The base of these peaks is of the most compact sort of granite: it is of a light hue, with some small pieces of black sparry substance intermixed. From the smoothness of the rocks which confine the stream, and which appear to have been worn so by water, I think the stream must have formerly flowed on a higher level, and that it is gradually scooping its channel deeper: for it does not appear that the walls which confine the rivers are masses fallen from above, but that they are the bases of the peaks themselves. Enormous blocks have indeed fallen, and hung over our heads in

threatening confusion; some appear 200 feet in diameter: and here are we sitting among these ruins, by the fireside at noon: thermometer 52°. What are these pinnacles of rock, two or 3,000 feet high, which are above us like! I know not. To compare small with great, I think the aptest idea I can form of any thing that might be like them, would be the appearance that the ruins of a Gothic cathedral might have to a spectator within them, supposing that thunderbolts, or earthquakes had rifted its lofty and massy towers, spires and buttresses; the parts left standing might then, in miniature, give an idea of the rocks of *Bhairag'hâti*.

"The great cedar pines, those gigantic sons of the snow, fringe these bare rocks, and fix their roots where there appears to be very little soil; a few also of the larger deal pine are seen, but inferior trees do not aspire to grow here. The day is dull and rainy, and I cast my eyes up at the precipice overhead, not without awe; a single fragment might dash us to pieces. Avalanches of snow and rock, such as we have passed to-day, and indeed for these three last days, shew by their effects their vast powers of destruction, for they bring down forests in their overwhelming course, and dash the cedars into splinters. These avalanches have all fallen this season; they have in places filled up the dells and water-courses to a great depth with snow, and extend from the peaks to the margin of the river.

"A painter wishing to represent a scene of the hardest features of nature, should take his station under the *Sanga* of *Bhairag'hâti*, or at the confluence of the *Bhagirat'hi* and *Jâhneel*: here it is proper to take some notice of this latter river, hitherto little known. Though the *Bhagirat'hi* is esteemed the holy and celebrated *Ganges*, yet the *Jâhneel* is accounted to be, and I think is, the larger stream. From a Brahmin who officiates at *Gantotri*, and who has been up it, I collected some particulars, which, though perhaps far from correct, may serve to give an idea of it. By the course of the river is a pass to *Bhoat* or *Thibet*, by which the people from *Reital* and the upper villages of *Rowaien* go to get salt, blanket cloth, and wool, in exchange for grain. The trade is trifling, and not more than a hundred people go yearly; in the latter end of the rains the

road is open. They carry their goods on sheep and goats. The Brahman has been at the frontier village called *Neilang*: it is four long, and very difficult days' journey. The first three days are up the course of the river, high above its bed, for the most part, but occasionally descending to it. It is exceedingly steep and difficult."

May 25.—Marched to *Gangotri*, climbed rocks, and passed over chasms by means of ladders and scaffolding of decayed planks.

"The path to-day was of the worst description, and is on the whole, I think, the most rugged march we have hitherto had, though there are not any long ascents. Nothing can be more unpleasant than the passage along the rotten ladders and inclined scaffolds, by which the faces and corners of the precipices near *Bhairag'hâti* are made. The rest of the way lies along the side of a very steep mountain, and is strewn with rocks. The views of the snowy peaks which are on all sides, were very grand and wild.

"The rocks are of granite, but of a lighter colour than usual, and specks of a bright black sparry substance are interspersed in them, at the distances of from one to three inches.

"The river's bed, from *Bhairag'hâti* to *Gauricund* was between mural precipices of from two or 300 feet high: above them was the steeply inclined ground along which our path lay. Though very rocky, there were many places with soil where the cedars grew, but not large. Above the path to our left were bare rocky precipices, on the summit of which the snow lies: at *Gauricund* and *Gangotri* the river's-bed becomes more open. The temple of *Gangotri* has a *mundup* of stone of the smallest kind: it contains small statues of *Bhagirat'hi*, *Gangâ*, &c., and it is built over a piece of rock called *Bhagirat'hi-Sila*, and is about twenty feet higher than the bed of the *Ganges*; and immediately above its right bank there is also a rough wooden building, at a short distance, for the shelter of travellers. By the river side there is in some places soil, where small cedars grow; but in general the margin is strewn with masses of rock, which fall from the precipices above: the falls do not appear recent. Too much tired to attempt to boil mercury in the tubes to-day. At night, having prepared the instruments to take the immersion of one of Jupiter's satel-

lites, we laid down to rest: but between 10 and 11 o'clock were awakened by the rocking of the ground, and on running out, soon saw the effects of an earthquake; and the dreadful situation on which we were pitched, in the midst of masses of rock, some of them more than 100 feet in diameter, and which had fallen from the cliffs above us, probably brought down by some former earthquake.

"The scene around us, shewn in all its dangers by the bright moonlight, was indeed very awful. On the second shock, rocks were hurled in every direction, from the peaks around to the bed of the river, with a hideous noise not to be described, and never to be forgotten. After the crash caused by the falls near us had ceased, we could still hear the terrible sounds of heavy falls in the more distant recesses of the mountains.

"We looked up with dismay at the cliffs over head, expecting that the next shock would detach some ruins from them: had they fallen, we could not have escaped, as the fragments from the summit would have flown over our heads, we should have been buried by those from the middle.

"Providentially there were no more shocks that night. This earthquake was smartly felt in all parts of the mountains, as well as in the plains of the N.W. provinces of *Hindustan*.

"In the morning we removed to the left bank of the river, where there is a bed of sand of about 150 yards wide; then is a flat of soil, with trees of about 20 yards wide, and immediately above it are precipices with snow on them. Here we were much more secure; in the afternoon, indeed, the effects of the snow melting often caused pieces of rock to fall from above to near our station: but we could avoid them by running over the sand to the river side, which could not be done on the right bank; besides only comparatively small pieces fell there, and in daylight; so that this is much the best side to encamp on. We had the curiosity to measure trigonometrically the height of the cliff at the foot of which we were during the shock, and found it to be 2,745 feet.

"This day, the 27th, we had a slight shock of an earthquake, as also on the 28th.

Barometers.

"Filled a new and full-length clean tube

with pure mercury: immediately after filling (unboiled), it stood at 20 in. 890.

Thermometer attached... 87°

Ditto detached... 68°

"Having hung the barometer up in the tent, and allowed it to acquire the temperature of the air and adjusted zero, the following heights we observed:

Thermometer attached 77½°	} Upper surface of the Mercury, inches 20	8320
Do. detached 63°		
Second reading an hour afterwards, Mercury upper convex surface...	} 20	8065 At Th. 60s
Lower part of head of column		
.. 7335 Det. do. 67s	} ..	7410
.. 7410		
An hour after- wards, upper con- vex	} 20	8255 Ther. 72°
Lower line . . . . .			8080 . . . . . 61s

Afternoon, outside of the tent, three hours after filling the tube: mean at five o'clock 20. 7842. 57°.

"There were very few, and but small (air) bubbles in the column, and the vacuum was evidently pretty good, as shewn by the smart cracking of the mercury against the top of the tube.

Water boils. 196°.

"We soon began to boil the mercury in the tube. The tube as usual broke. None but a professed artist can expect to succeed in this difficult business, once in ten times. With this unboiled mercury there must be an error, but it should not, I think, affect the heights more than 200 feet, and generally not 100 feet; and as, under the present circumstances, we cannot do more, we must be content with such approximate altitudes; and I reckon it of some consequence to have the heights of these places, even within 200 feet, as hitherto no idea could be formed on the subject.

"When a tube is filled with unboiled mercury, which of course contains air, it stands at first higher than it ought, from the air dilating the column; but after a short time, much of the air escapes into the upper part of the tube, where the vacuum ought to be, and there expanding, presses down the mercury in the tube: thus making it lower than it should be. The mean height will not differ very much, perhaps not more than two-tenths of an inch, in moderate heats, from that shewn by a boiled tube.

"The barometers I had were two out

of six sent from England, to the Surveyor-General's Office; they were made by Berge, and are very fine instruments, but so little attention had been paid to their packing, that the tubes of them all were found to be broken when they arrived in Calcutta, as well as most of the thermometers belonging to them: there were spare, but unfilled tubes, sent with them, and some of these would not fit.

"Whenever barometers are sent, there should be to each at least six spare tubes, filled in England by the maker, and hermetically sealed, and these should be carefully packed in separate cases of copper or wood, lined with flannel, and the scale downwards should go to 13 inches: the scale of these barometers only reaches to 19 inches. In instruments intended for India, solidity should be considered: we want those which will do their work effectually, and are not anxious that they should be small and easily portable, as we can always here find means of carrying them. The mean height of the column, by such observations as I thought most to be depended on, is 20 inch. 897'; the temperatures of the air and mercury being 73° and 65°. From which the height of *Gangautri* above the sea, calculated by M. Raymond's method, is . . . feet 10319.4 By Dr. Hutton's method . . . 10306.6

Latitude observed 27th and 28th May 1817:

By me, reflecting circle, alternate faces, mean by A. and B. Libra.	30° 59' 29"
Large Sextant, by Berge, Lieut. Herbert, four sets ditto	35" 5"
By me, reflecting circle, eight circummeridional altitudes of Spica, being twenty-four in- dexes, on alternate faces	37" 1"

Mean lat. of *Gangautri*. . . 30° 59' 30" 5"

"These were good observations, and refraction is allowed on the altitudes, according to the barometer and thermometer; and all other corrections for precession, aberration, mutation, &c., are applied as usual.

"The pole-star could not be seen on account of the height of the cliffs, nor any star to the south lower than those observed. The same cause most unfortunately pre-

vented our being able to observe any eclipses of Jupiter's satellites here, or the occultation of the star *Libra* by the moon; and I was sorry to find that my chronometers could not be depended on to shew the difference of longitude in time, though they are of the best kind, and hung in gimbals: no method of carriage that I had then adopted could prevent them feeling the effects of the short and continually repeated jerks they received from the uneven steps, which the man who carried them on his back was obliged to make. Nothing except a staff can be conveniently carried in the hands, as they are so frequently employed in assisting the feet in difficult places.

"The mean breadth of the *Ganges* at *Gangotri* was (measured by the chain) 43 feet, depth 18 inches, and nearly the same depth at the sides, as in the middle: the current very swift, and over large rounded stones. This was on the 26th May; the stream was then in one channel, but the effect of the sun in melting the snow was at that season so powerful, that it was daily much augmented; and on our return to *Gangotri* on the 2d June, the depth of the main stream was two feet, and it was a few feet wider (but I did not then measure the width); several shallow side-channels had also been filled in the interval, and, on the whole, I estimate that the volume of water was doubled.

"Though the frequency of the earthquakes made us very anxious to get out of our dangerous situation in the bed of the river, we resolved, as we had come so far, to leave no means untried to trace the stream as far as possible, and accordingly set out in the morning of the 29th of May, hoping to arrive at the head of the river in the course of the day. The two *Gangotri* Brahmins could not give any information as to how far it might be distant; they had never been higher than *Gangotri*, and assured us that no persons ever went further except the *Mánáhi*, who appears, by the account in the *Asiatic Researches*, to have gone about two miles.

"Mr. James Frazer visited *Gangotri* in 1815, and was the first European who did so."

May 29.—Proceeded forward up the *Ganges*, over snow and rocks. The Brahmins never heard of any rock, or place called the cow's mouth, or *Gao Muc'h*,

Pitched on a sort of bank formed by the left margin of the river. Our traveller's words are:

"This being the only convenient or safe place we could see, we halted here. The river is perceptibly diminished in bulk already, and we hope that to-morrow we may see its head. The march to-day was most toilsome and rough, through the loose fragments of rock which daily fall at this season from the peaks on either side of the river in the afternoon, when the sun melts the snow. Travellers should contrive to gain a safe place by noon, or they may be dashed to pieces. It was very cold at this place, and froze all night: but we had plenty of firewood from the *Bhejpatra* trees. The soil was spongy and full of rocks. The silence of the night was several times broken by the noise of the falling of distant avalanches.

"By the barometer it appeared we were 11,160 feet above the sea. Water boiled at 193° of Fahrenheit.

"A little tent, which one man carries on his back, came to us; but in this trip we ate and slept on the ground, and were well pleased to have got so far beyond *Gangotri*, hitherto the boundary of research on the *Ganges*.

"Latitude observed. . . . 30° 58' 59."

May 30.—Proceeded onwards. Thermometer at sunrise 32°. Crossed a high avalanche of snow. Gradual ascent. This also being a route entirely new, we quote the traveller's own words:

"Gradually ascending among rocks. To the left high cliffs of granite, but not so steep as before: to the right snowy peaks, their summits above six or 700 feet high, distant about two miles. The river-bed is here about two furlongs wide, and full of stones. River certainly diminished in size; it is very rapid, its bed being an ascent. We are now above the line of vegetation of trees, and past the last fir. The birches remain, but they are only large bushes; laurels are also seen, and a sort of, I believe, *lichen* (*quere lichen?*) which grows in the rocks. The noble three-peaked mountain shines in our front, and is the grandest and most splendid object the eye of man ever beheld. As no person knows these peaks or their names, we assume the privilege of navigators, and call them St. George, St. Patrick, and St. Andrew. St. George bears 129°; St.

Patrick 132° 30'. On going further, we saw another lower peak between St. George and St. Patrick, which we called St. David, and the mountain collectively the Four Saints."

Halted near the *déboûche* of the Ganges. Our author resumes:

"This is an excellent and safe place, no peak can fall on us; five companies, or even a battalion, might encamp here. Sublime beyond description is the appearance of the snowy peaks now close to us. The Four Saints are at the head of the valley of snow, and a most magnificent peak, cased in snow and shining ice, stands like a giant to the right of the valley: this we named Mount *Moirá*. The snow valley, which hides the river, appears of great extent.

"We experienced considerable difficulty in breathing, and that peculiar sensation which is always felt at great elevations where there is any sort of herbage, though I never experienced the like on the naked snow-beds, even when higher. Mountaineers, who know nothing of the thinness of the air, attribute the faintness to the exhalation from noxious plants, and I believe they are right: for a sickening effluvia was given out by them here, as well as on the heights under the snowy peaks, which I passed over last year above the *Sottlej*, though on the highest snow the faintness was not complained of, but only an inability to go far without stopping to take breath.

"Barometer. The tube heated, and then gradually filled with mercury, half an inch at a time, and the bubbles which were perceptibly driven out by gently beating against the places they were seen at. The mercury stood at. . . . inches 18.854.

Detached thermometer. . . 559

Attached do. 53

Height of the place above the level of the sea, 12,914 feet.

"Water boils at 193½°; which, according to Mr. Kirwan's table, answers to a barometer of 19 in. 5.

"We are about 150 feet above the bed of the river. By day the sun is powerful, although we are so surrounded by snow; but the peaks reflect the rays. When the sun sunk behind the mountains, it was very cold; at night it froze. High as we are, the clouds yet rise higher. The colour of the sky is a deep blue. What soil

there is, is spungy. A few birch bushes are yet seen; but a large and strong ground-tree or creeper overspreads the ground, somewhat in the manner of furze or brambles; and it is a curious fact that the wood of this is, we think, that of which the cases of black-lead pencils are made, being of a fine brittle, yet soft red grain; and the smell is the same as of that used for the pencils, and which has hitherto been called by us cedar. I have specimens of this wood; it is called, I think, *Chandan*: I saw it on the summit of the *Chour* peak, and in the snowy regions of *Kunaur*, but did not then examine it. It will be found, probably, that the *Pinus Cedrus*, or *Cedar of Lebanon* is the *Deodar* (or, as it is called to the westward, the *Kailou*), and no other. Nor do our mountain cedars (24 feet in circumference) yield in size or durability to those of Lebanon. But this *Chandan* (mis-called cedar) is not even a tree: it may be called a large creeper, growing in the manner of bushes, though it is very strong, and some of its arms are as thick as a man's thigh: of this, and also of the great cedar (*Deodar*), and of other pines, I will send specimens.

Latitude.

Lieut. Herbert, five observations, by Sextant, of Meridian Altitude, Pole Star, and β minoris

My observations, reflecting circle, reversed faces, M. Alt. Polaris.

30° 56' 37" 5"

0 0 32 5

Mean...30 56 34 5

"All good Observations.—The particulars of them, as well as of all others, I have preserved."

Our traveller resumes:

"We had brought very few followers upwards from *Gangotri*, but here we sent every one we could possibly dispense with, that our small stock of grain might subsist the remainder, who were a few trusty fellows (*Musulmans*), two *Gorc'ha Sipáhis*, and a few *Coolies*, for two days, or three, if possible, in the event of our being able to get over the snow in front; and I sent orders to the people at *Gangotri* to leave grain there, if they had any to spare, and if they did not hear of any supply coming from *Reital*, to make the best of their way

back till they met it, and then to halt for us, and send some on to us. Having made all the arrangements we could on the important head of supplies, and made observations, we had leisure to admire the very singular scenery around us, of which it is impossible to give an adequate description.

"The dazzling brilliancy of the snow was rendered more striking by its contrast with the dark blue colour of the sky, which is caused by the thinness of the air; and at night the stars shone with a lustre, which they have not in a denser atmosphere; it was curious too to see them, when rising, appear like one sudden flash, as they emerged from behind the bright snowy summits close to us, and their disappearance, when setting behind the peaks, was as sudden as we generally observed it to be in their occultations by the moon.

"We were surrounded by gigantic peaks, entirely cased in snow, and almost beyond the regions of animal and vegetable life, and an awful silence prevailed, except when broken by the thundering peals of falling avalanches; nothing met our eyes resembling the scenery in the haunts of men; by moonlight, all appeared cold, wild, and stupendous, and a Pagan might aptly imagine the place a fit mode for demons. We did not even see bears, or musk deer, or eagles, or any living creature, except some small birds.

"To form an idea of the imposing appearance of a snowy peak, as seen here, under an angle of elevation of nearly 33°, and when its distance is not quite three miles, and yet its height is 8052 feet above the station, one should reflect, that if even viewed from the plains of *Hindustan*, at angles of elevation of one, and one and a-half degrees, these peaks, towering over many intermediate ranges of mountains, inspire the mind with ideas of their grandeur, even at so great a distance; how much more must they do so, when their whole bulk, cased in snow, from the base to the summit, at once fills the eye. It falls to the lot of few to contemplate so magnificent an object, as a snow-clad peak, rising to the height of upwards of a mile and a-half, at the short horizontal distance of only two miles and three-quarters."

May 31.—Started forward from last halting place, and reached a most wonderful scene, thus described:

"The *Bhagirat'hi*, or *Ganges*, issues

from under a very low arch at the foot of the grand snow bed. The river is here bounded to the right and left by high snow and rocks; but in front, over the *débouche*, the mass of snow is perfectly perpendicular, and from the bed of the stream to the summit, we estimate the thickness at little less than 300 feet of solid frozen snow, probably the accumulation of ages; it is in layers of some feet thick, each seemingly the remains of a fall of a separate year. From the brow of this curious wall of snow, and immediately above the outlet of the stream, large and hoary icicles depend; they are formed by the freezing of the melted snow-water of the top of the bed, for in the middle of the day the sun is powerful, and the water produced by its action falls over this place in cascade, but is frozen at night. The *Gangotri* Brahmin who came with us, and who is only an illiterate mountaineer, observed, that he thought these icicles must be *Mahādēva's* hair, from whence, as he understood, it is written in the *Shāstra* the *Ganges* flows. I mention this, thinking it a good idea; but the man had never heard of such a place as actually existing, nor had he or any other person, to his knowledge, ever been here. In modern times they may not, but *Hindus* of research may formerly have been here: and if so, I cannot think of any place to which they might more aptly give the name of a Cow's Mouth, than to this extraordinary *débouche*. The height of the arch of snow is only sufficient to let a stream flow under it. Blocks of snow were falling about us, so there was little time to do more here than to measure the size of the stream. Measured by a chain, the mean breadth was 27 feet; the greatest depth at that place being knee deep, or 18 inches, but more generally a foot deep, and rather less just at the edges, say nine or ten inches; however, call the mean depth 15 inches. Believing this to be (as I have every reason to suppose it is) the first appearance of the famous and true *Ganges* in daylight, we saluted her with a bugle-march, and proceeded (having to turn a little back to gain an oblique path) to the top of the snow-bed, having ascended it to the left."

Proceeded to ascend up an inclined bed of snow, till it became perilous to go farther. We quote again the author's words:

"Ascent of the same kind, general acclivity seven, but we pass over small hollows in the snow, caused by its irregular subsiding. A very dangerous place: the snow stuck full of rubbish, and rocks imbedded in it. Many rents in the snow appear to have been recently made; their sides shrinking and falling in. A man sank into the snow, and was got out, not without some delay. The bed of the *Ganges* is to the right, but quite concealed by the snow..... 509 144

"In high hope of getting on to what may be at the top of the acclivity, we have come on cheerily over the hollow and treacherous compound of snow and rubbish, but now with bitter regret, we both agree that to go on is impossible! The sun is melting the snow on all sides, and its surface will not bear us any longer. I have sunk up to my neck, as well as others. The surface is more and more rugged, and broken into chasms, rifts, and ravines of snow with steep sides. Ponds of water form in the bottoms of these, and the large and deep pools at the bottoms of the snow hollows, and which were in the earlier part of the day frozen, are now liquid. It is evident, from the falling in of the sides of the rents in the snow, that there are hollows below, and that we stand on a treacherous foundation. It is one o'clock, and the scene full of anxiety and awe. The avalanches fall from Mount Moira with the noise of thunder, and we fear our unsteady support may be shaken by the shocks, and that we may sink with it.

St. George 130° 45' alt. 17° 49'
Pyramid... 255 33 do. 26 49

"Inclination of the snow-bed about 7°, what appears the highest part of snow-bed, ahead 155° Altitude 7°.

"No time to take more 1427 155

"And here we were obliged to return!

Had it been possible to have got across the chasms in the snow, we should have made every exertion, so anxious were we to get forward; but onward, their sides were so steep, and they appeared of such great depth, that I do not think it would be possible to pass them (this year at least), even if the snow were not, as at this hour, soft, and the bottoms of the chasms filling with water: be that as it may, they are now utterly impassable. At this season snow must fall here whenever it rains below; so that it does not acquire such hardness on the top, as it does on the avalanches we have hitherto passed, where no

new snow at present falls. We now set out on our return, and not too soon, as we found, for the snow was so soft, and the increase of the water so great, that though we went with the utmost possible pediton, it was only by two hours and a-half hard labour of wading, and floundering in the snow, and scrambling among rocks, where they would give a footing, that we reached the turf, tired and bruised with falls, and the skin taken off from our faces and hands, by the sun and drying wind of these elevated regions."

(To be concluded in our next.)

ON HINDOO PROSELYTISM, &c.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: In confirmation of what we have stated in your Journal for June last respecting *Proselytism* among the Hindoos, we beg leave to offer the following extract from the Asiatic Researches, vol. XI, p. 122:

"The Hindús insist, that theirs is the universal religion of the world, and that the others are only deviations from the Mother Church. In India are found the four grand classes, the three first of which are entitled to the benefit of regeneration; all the rest of mankind belong to the fifth class, branching out into an innumerable variety of tribes. The idea that the Hindús admit of no proselytes, arises from our not understanding the principles of that religion: we belong to it, though in a humble station; it requires no admission of course, and we are entitled to all the benefits and advantages which this Mother Church offers to us. We may pray; perform the *pújá*; have the *hóna* offered for us, for our relations and friends, paying for the same, as the other Hindús; we may have a Brahman for our *puróhite*, or chaplain and almoner."

As the essay from which this is extracted was written by a gentleman of great learning, and who has given up a large portion of his life to Hindoo

researches, we cannot on this subject wish for better authority.

In reference to our essay in the Journal of last month, respecting the descendants of the *Geté*, we are from the following circumstances much inclined to believe that the *Ghickars* and *Gujars*, two tribes well known in the north of India, are also descended from that people, or from some other Tartar nation.

We read in Dow's History of Hindostan, vol. I, page 146, that, in the year 1203, "during the residence of Mahommed Ghorí at Lahore, the Gickers, who inhabited the country from that branch of the Indus which is called the Nilab, up to the foot of the Mountains of Sewalic, began to exercise unheard-of cruelties upon the Mussulmen; so that the communication between the provinces of Peshawir and Moulton was entirely cut off. These Gickers were a race of wild barbarians, without either religion or morality. It was a custom among them, as soon as a female child was born, to carry her to the market-place, and there proclaim aloud, holding the child in one hand, and a knife in the other, that any person who wanted a wife might now take her, otherwise she was immediately put to death: by this means they had more men than women, which occasioned

the custom of several husbands to one wife. When this wife was visited by one of her husbands, she set up a mark at the door, which being observed by any of the others, he immediately withdrew.

"This barbarous people continued to make incursions upon the Mahomedans, till, in the latter end of the Emperor's reign, their chieftain was converted to the Mussulman faith by one of his captives. He, upon the change of principles, addressed the King, who advised him to endeavour to convert his people; and at the same time honoured him with a title and a dress, and confirmed him in the command of the mountains. A great part of these mountaineers being very indifferent about religion, followed the opinions of their chief, and acknowledged the true faith. At the same time about 400,000 of the inhabitants of Teraïba (Terahyeh), who inhabited the mountains between Ghizni and the Indus, were converted, some by force and others by inclination."^{*}

Of the Gujars we have less information, and therefore some doubts as to their origin; but suppose, from the similarity of name, that

they were one of the numerous tribes of Gujerat who have emigrated into the Punjab, and have at times obtained considerable power. Many of them have been converted to the Sikh religion, and it is said that, although Nanik prohibited his followers from eating *hog's-flesh*, his successors were obliged to tolerate it, from considerations of indulgence to the numerous converts of the Jât and Gujar tribes, among whom the wild hog is a favourite species of food.* In page 504, of the Account of Caubul, it appears that a number of them have also been converted to the Mahomedan religion.

The Ghickers are frequently mentioned in history, and are particularly noticed in Rennell's Memoir of the Map of Hindoostan.† Our knowledge of the Gujars is limited, but it is from their easy conversion, that we think they could never have been worshippers of the Hindu Triad, while it is well known that the Tartars and other Boodhists have been very tractable on this subject.

Probably some of your correspondents residing in India may favour us with a further account of these two tribes.

Y. Z.

* As we have compared this passage with an excellent copy of *Ferishta*, we can vouch for the translation being a very fair one, except the number, which is not stated in our copy. In the course of our inquiries, we shall probably be able to discover more of the *Terahyeh*.

* See Sir John Malcolm's Sketch of the Sikhs, Asiatic Researches, vol. XI.

† While Mr. Elphinstone was encamped at Hussian Abdaul he received a letter from the Sultan of the Ghickers, and a present of grapes which grew wild in his country.

EARLY TRAVELLERS, No. IV.—BONTEKOË.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: In my preceding communications, French and English travellers in the East have passed under review; I now beg leave to introduce to you a Dutch traveller, Mynheer Wilhelm Isbrantz Bontekoë, whose Journal I find translated from the original into French in the *Relations de divers Voyages curieux* of Melchisedec Thevenot.

Mynheer Bontekoë left the Texel Dec. 28, 1618, in the Hoorn, of which he was master. On the 30th he saw Poortlandt (Portland), and the same

day passed Pleymuyen, which, I suppose, means Plymouth.

Meeting with a gale soon afterwards, and the sea breaking over the vessel, the crew began to roar with terror, exclaiming, "we are going to the bottom;" and though the master, our traveller, seems to have bestirred himself with wonderful activity for a Dutchman, he could scarcely moderate their apprehensions, though he assured them there was no danger. Calm weather was more efficacious

than his exhortations; they had a view of the Cape de Verd Islands, touched at that of Mayo, and crossed the Line, which they had some trouble to do, being hindered by calms and buffeting winds for three weeks. On reaching the Cape of Good Hope, they made proof of a rule, by which, he says, navigators know when they approach the Cape, namely, to observe when the needle of the compass points exactly north and south. They did not land there, but "having called a council," continued their voyage along the Eastern Coast of Africa to Natal. The increasing number of the sick on board obliged them to visit Madagascar, which afforded them nothing; and they proceeded therefore to the Isle of Maskarénas (Bourbon). From thence they proceeded southerly, to gain the Monsoon. The crew soon after took another panic, owing to the steward of the vessel setting some brandy a-light, which running about the vessel, caused them to bellow out "fire! fire!" with such vigour, that poor Bontekoë was frightened out of his wits. The alarm seemed however trivial, and the burning brandy was extinguished; but sometime after, it appeared, that some charcoal had been ignited by it, and in spite of all their efforts, the vessel began to burn. Bontekoë was most alarmed about the gunpowder, and recommended to the merchant (Supracargo, I suppose,) Rol, to put it out of the vessel. Rol would not consent to remove the gunpowder, but quickly removed himself, with some others, into the shallop, and left the rest of the crew and the master to a dreadful fate. The ship blew up with a hundred and nineteen men on board: the writer's account of himself is too curious to be given in any words but his own: "As for me, I, Wilhelm Bontekoë, who was master of the vessel, was blown up in the air. I thought I was dead. I raised my hands to heaven, and I said, 'There is one part of the journey thither performed; it is the road I ought to

go: Lord! have mercy upon a poor sinner as I am!' I did not lose my presence of mind in the tumble, and felt some presentiment that I might save myself from so strange an accident. I fell back again among the fragments of the ship, which was entirely destroyed. I resumed courage in the water. I looked about me, and saw the main-mast floating on one side, and the mizen on the other. I threw myself upon the mainmast, and exclaimed, observing the effect of the explosion, 'Lord! how is it that this vessel is destroyed like Sodom and Gomorrah,' &c." His companions in the boat at length put back and took him in, terribly scorched and bruised. Their condition now was little better than when on board the vessel: they had no provisions, and knew not where they were. Their subsequent miseries were of a frightful kind. When every resource had failed, and hunger as well as thirst grew to an intolerable pitch, some of the crew insisted upon the youngest individuals being killed to give food to the rest. Bontekoë, whose advice seems to have been on all occasions prudent, dissuaded them from this horrid expedient, telling them that they were not far from land. This promise often repeated lost its force, and he could only procure a promise that they would abstain for three days. "I prayed to God," says our traveller, "with all my heart, to look with an eye of pity upon our distress, and to conduct us before that period to land, so that we might not fall into a crime so execrable." Their weakness increased; their thirst and hunger augmented as the time wore away. A fog came on; ruin fell; the anxiety of all was intense; at length the mist cleared away, and the quarter-master cried with all his might, "Comrades, land!"—"Praised be God," says Bontekoë, "he heard our prayers; we made them early in the morning, and we sang a psalm after the prayer; for we had a book of psalms with us,

and I was reader most of the time." It proved to be one of the islands in the vicinity of Sumatra. They leaped ashore as well as they could, and ran towards the woods. "For my part," says the relater, "I threw myself upon my knees, kissed the earth for joy, and thanked God for his mercy. The day of our making land was the last which our people had promised to abstain from eating their companions. It appears from this that God is the best of all pilots, and that he alone conducted our route."

The piety of our traveller sometimes leads him into absurdities. The Malays, with whom they had now to deal, had great advantages from the crew being unarmed. Upon one occasion, when he went ashore, he fell in with a party of these savages, who seemed inclined to accomplish what fire, water, and famine had failed to do. "When we were about half-way," says he, "they began to talk and dispute together, and I believed, from what I knew of their manners, that they were about to assassinate me. My heart throbbed with fear: I had recourse to God, and asked mercy of him, and that he would open my mind, and inspire me with what was proper to be done in this emergency. It seemed that he then inspired me to begin singing; which I did, notwithstanding the extremity I was in; and though I had not much inclination, I struck up a song, which begins, '*Arbres, Ruisscaux,*' &c. When they heard me sing, they began to laugh, and opened their mouth, to such a degree, that one might see down their wind-pipes." I should have surmised, from their grotesque expression of astonishment, that it had been a Dutch air.

A great part of the people were however slaughtered by these cruel savages, and Bontekoë had a narrow escape with the remainder. In his then condition, he knew not what course to take, or what to do. Landing on another island, he withdrew from the company for a time, and be-

took himself to the summit of a high mountain: "with dejected mind," he says, "I found myself entrusted with the conduct of these people, without ever having been in the East-Indies before, and being deprived of all things necessary to a pilot, even a compass; I thought I could not take a better resolution than to put myself into the hands of God. I fell on my knees, and prayed that, after saving me by means of the birds, which his mercy sent us; after preserving me from the dangers of water, fire, hunger, thirst, and savages, into whose hands I fell, his paternal goodness would yet extend to draw me from my present perils, and open the eyes of my understanding, so that I might find the way home. I prayed from the bottom of my heart, 'Oh, Lord! show me the way, and conduct me; and if thou dost not judge it fit that I should return, suffer some one of our party to be saved, so that it may be known what has happened in our ship.' Having thus spoken with God, I got up to go away, and casting my eyes round, the sky having become clear, I discerned some mountains of a blue colour; whereupon what I formerly heard from Wilhelm Scoten came into my mind. He had remarked, in two or three voyages he made to India, that towards the point of the Island of Java there are two high mountains of a blue colour." In short, the object is Java, and our traveller, after all his dangers, toils, *battemens de cœur*, and terrors of cannibals, finds himself comfortably seated at the hospitable table of the governor of Batavia, who drank his health out of a golden goblet filled with Spanish wine, and made him commander of the ship *Bergerboot*.

The vessel was bound to Ternate. On his way he is regaled by a merchant of Riga, named Walter Hadden, who gave him cows, poultry, and black sugar; the forage and food for the beasts, he says, was rice, which was not threshed, called in this country

poëdie (paddy). Having two other vessels in company, they were induced, by the advice of Rol, the merchant, to attempt the expulsion of some Sooloo pirates from a little place called Lantocken, which they undertook, nothing doubting of success; but they were soundly beaten by said pirates, and retired with the loss of twenty-five men killed, and a much greater number wounded.

He reaches the Island of Banda, and receives "*deux cens tonneaux*" of cloves, at Baets-Jan, where he left Rol, the separation from whom, after so many dangers, brought tears in his eyes. "I pray God," says our traveller, "to have mercy on his soul, and that I may see him in the other world."

Bontekoë seems, Dutchman-like, to have kept a sharp eye to what Sancho Pança calls belly timber; he tells in several places of the cattle and poultry he took on board; ninety head in one place; sixteen hundred poultry, with many geese, in another. On his return to Batavia, he was employed near some isles between Batavia and Bantam, in collecting certain stones from the bottom of the sea. "The Lascars plunge into the water, fasten cords to the stones which they draw into a boat. These stones, which are large, are afterwards cut at Batavia to repair our fort there. This stone is extremely white, whiter than the hard stone of Holland. The fort is in a manner built with these stones, from the level of the water in the ditches, to the summit of the parapet, and makes a very beautiful appearance."

Soon after, he was transferred from the Bergerboot to the Groeningen, and was no little gainer by the exchange: for whereas there was little to eat or drink on board the former ("il n'y avoit, comme on dit, n'y à manger, n'y à boire"); the latter, on the contrary, had just arrived from Europe, and was amply furnished with every thing of that kind. The good cheer in this vessel and others in com-

pany proved rather an unfortunate circumstance for the pilot of the Groeningen, who got so drunk that he fell asleep, tumbled overboard, and was drowned. The ship was at this time employed in the pepper-trade.

Bontekoë was then ordered to join seven other vessels, and to proceed to China, under the orders of Cornelis, "to make themselves masters, if they could, of Macao, or to sail towards the Piscadore Island, and try every expedient to establish some trade with the Chinese. They were to rendezvous at the Manillas, and be joined by some English vessels that waited to make some attack upon the Spaniards." They set out upon this expedition April 10, 1622.

They proceeded through the Straits of Balembang, passed the Island of Banca, those of Pulo-Penang, Laur, Pulo-Timon, &c. Standing N.N.E., they reached Pulo Condore, which they circumnavigated, and stood along the Coast of Champey (Tchiampa). In a bay called Canberün, they got refreshments in profusion; seventeen head of *bestail*, and many fowls; but the author speaks in terms of regret of a hog that ran away.

The 20th June they joined an English ship, *Le Taureau* (the Bull), and the 22d found themselves before Macao, and forthwith began operations. They disembarked about five hundred men, and drove the Portuguese before them. The latter made some sallies, but were easily repulsed, and every thing went on swimmingly, when, unfortunately, their barrels of gunpowder *took fire*, when the Portuguese pounced upon them, drove them to their boats in confusion, killing a hundred and thirty, and wounding as many, including the commander. They departed to an island south of Macao, having nearly lost another pilot, who tumbled into the sea, but was recovered.

They arrived at the Piscadore Islands, which they left for Formosa, "where the Chinese trade in a harbour they

call Tayouvan" (Tywan). In sailing along the Coast of China, and among the islands, he had frequent occasion to observe the defects of the charts then in use. The pirates they met with in these retreats were extremely civil, bringing them "victuals and white sugar-candy." They offered to "follow their standard," and, as a prevailing inducement to accede to their offer, they promised the Dutchmen to get "refreshments" for them in abundance.

Ambassadors from the Chinese now reach them to treat of trade. They came in four small vessels, which they call "joneques" (junks); "but," says Bontekoë, "we made no progress; they stuck to nothing, and seemed only anxious to get us from the Piscadore Islands." Part of the ships were then dispatched to the river Chincheo and the Chinese Coast, to force the inhabitants to trade *si et arma*;* and they accordingly burnt seventy junks, great and small, and did other damage to the poor Chinese, not forgetting to stock their own vessels with provisions and live stock of different sorts.

In attacking two villages on the coast, they were resisted with great resolution by the Chinese, who rushed out with outcries so horrible, that "it seemed as if the world was going to be destroyed." They fought with the Dutchmen hand to hand, but were at length routed with great slaughter, occasioning only the loss of the barber of the English Bear, one of their ships, who was either killed or taken prisoner. Bontekoë concludes his account of the affair in a very characteristic manner: "We set fire to their junks and village, and returned at night on board with a glorious booty; hogs, goats, fowls, and baggage in abundance. We killed our beasts this night, in order that we might eat them the next day, and repair our strength, wasted by the labour and fatigue of

this enterprize." After this, the story of our traveller is full of the havoc done to junks, and the multitude of good things which they obtained from the people whose property they were destroying. They collected in the course of this piratical proceeding so many prisoners, that they were in alarm about their own safety. Once Bontekoë was awakened, or rather kept awake, by the hubbub they made: and inquiring the cause, learned it was owing to their discussion about a prophecy among them that their country would be conquered by men with red beards: "Now," says our Mynheer, "my beard is of this colour, and I observed they regarded me with more admiration than the others; God knows what there is in it!"

Their negotiation with the Totock (Tsongtoo) of the province is the cause of a dreadful disaster. The Chinese taking advantage of their fancied security, burn several of their vessels with fire junks, and take prisoners the persons who were on shore as deputies. "An execrable treachery," says Bontekoë, "on the part of the Chinese, which God will punish in his own good time."

A council being called, our traveller was despatched to Batavia, to notify to the Government of Java what fools the Chinese had made of them; and by a singular coincidence he arrived there, and made his notification on the first of April. He was then employed again on the *stone* service; and on the 6th February 1625, left Batavia for his native country. After passing the Cape of Good Hope they encountered dreadful storms, and were forced to put into Madagascar, and unload part of their cargo. Here they endeavoured to reinforce their supply of eatables, but without much success; the king of the country informed them that the rice had been devoured by "grasshoppers;" "which I could easily believe," says he, "for, while on shore, I found so great a quantity, that they flew all about my

* See an article in our Journal for February 1622, vol. XIII, p. 102.

face, and almost prevented me from breathing. These insects have wings; but while on the ground, they leap like other grasshoppers. The natives catch them, pluck off their wings, and eat them." They invited the Dutchmen to partake of this banquet, but they were contented with the *bestail*: and the King, learning their taste, made them a present of "*quatre bestes à corne*."

Little novelty is found in his succeeding details. The first land he makes in Europe is Ireland, and he enters the port of Kinsale. Here his crew found themselves so comfortable, that he could not get them on board again. He went to the Mayor, and inquired if he could force them to go on board; the latter replied, "No!" "But," says Bontekoë, "when I presented his wife with a piece of fine muslin, he contrived to accomplish the object. He caused it to be announced by *sound of trumpet* in the

town, that if any of the Hollanders who had arrived in the East-India ship owed his host more than 7*l.*, he need not pay the surplus." His men could get no further credit, and came to the vessel, with a train of hosts and hostesses following, clamouring for money. By this expedient he recovered his men, "except three or four who were engaged with women whom they had married!"

They arrived in Zealand 16th November, "for which," says our devout traveller, "I owe a thousand praises to God, who has extricated me from all the dangers I have written of, during the space of seven years wanting one month."

So much, Mr. Editor, for Mynheer Wilhelm Isbrantz Bontekoë, whom we will leave to *digest* (in both senses) what he has *seen* and *eaten*.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

DAVUS NON ŒDIPUS.

NEW HINDU COLLEGE AT CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT, on the 21st of August 1821, appointed a Committee for the superintendence of a Hindu College to be established in Calcutta, consisting of a Member of the Board of Revenue, the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, and two gentlemen of eminent oriental acquirements, and transmitted to them at the same time the Resolutions of Government relative to that establishment, for their information and guidance. The Resolutions thus transmitted, directed the Committee to prepare a detailed plan for the regulation of the institution, specifying the following particulars: The nature of the studies to be pursued; the number and description of teachers and servants to be employed; the mode in which they are to be superintended and controlled; the pecuniary advantages to be assigned to the students, whether in the shape of fixed allowances or occasional prizes; the fund to be appropriated to the purchase of books, or the encouragement of literary works; the

condition under which students are to be admitted; the discipline to which "they are to be subject; the examinations which they are to undergo. The Committee will also of course consider and report the site which may appear to them best adapted for the College, and after communicating with Captain Phipps or Lieutenant Paton, they will submit a plan of the buildings they may propose to construct, with estimate of the expense." In conformity to the orders thus transmitted, the Committee had the honour to submit the subjoined details on the several topics on which their sentiments had been required.

STUDIES, &c.

In the first instance, at least, the instructions to be given at the College will be confined to the sacred literature of the Hindus, as it is contained in compositions in the Sanscrit language. The reason for this preference is, indeed, involved in the establishment of the Institution, as that is intended for the benefit of the Hindus

alone, by whom no other system of education will be held classical, and, in the present state of their ideas, no other would be accepted.

Although a collegiate education does not commence in Europe with the rudiments of language, yet with reference to the neglect in which education of any kind has fallen in India, and the provincial peculiarities to which, where cultivated, the Sanscrit language has been subjected in Bengal, it will be necessary, in the outset of the College, to provide more fully than would otherwise be requisite for grammatical instruction in the Sanscrit language. It is not proposed that youths of an earlier age than twelve shall be admitted; and it may therefore be made a condition of such admission, that they shall have acquired some knowledge of the elements of Sanscrit, as taught in one or other of the popular grammars, the *Mugdhaboda*, *Calapa*, *Suraswat*, or *Caumudi*.

On their admission into the College, the students shall go through a course of the *Sidhanta Caumudi*; and, as on a thorough knowledge of the grammatical system depends their future progress, and as it will not be possible yet to convey this knowledge by any other mode of instruction than the laborious one with which alone the native teachers are familiar, a period of three years seems the shortest that can be devoted to this subject. If, at the expiration of this period, no adequate progress has been made, it should be left to the Committee of Superintendence to determine the propriety of extending to the students the benefit of instruction for any further term, or of removing them from the institution.

It is usual for the Hindus to restrict their ambition of excelling to one branch of literature; and it is not uncommon to find amongst them very profound acquirement in one department of learning, and extraordinary ignorance in every other; the contracted spirit thus formed, and the unfitness of the mind to receive general ideas thus engendered, are amongst the chief evils the foundation of the College is designed to remedy, and it must therefore be made obligatory on the students, at the end of their grammar course, to go through one of poetry, with its accompa-

niments of prosody and rhetoric. The entrance on this course may be begun whenever the student is qualified by his skill in grammatical science, and it may be prosecuted either alone or in conjunction with his grammatical studies; a period of three years will be at any rate required for this branch of his education.

The rudiments of arithmetic, of such essential utility in every situation of life, are rarely obtained by the most learned Brahmans, unless they devote themselves altogether to the study of astronomy, or, more properly speaking, of astrology. It will, therefore, be an especial object to supply this defect, and the attendance of at least one year in the early arithmetical classes should be made compulsory on every student; it is most likely that this may be comprised within his term of six years, and may be exacted in the sixth, by which time he may be expected to have attained a tolerable competency in the use of the Sanscrit language, the youth will thus be master of a better literary foundation, than is usually laid by the ordinary system of Hindu education.

As these classes will comprehend most, if not all the first students of the College, at least in the first instances, it will be necessary to provide more fully for their instruction than for any other, and, indeed, more so than will be necessary when the College is in full operation: on this account a larger number of professors must be retained, especially in the department of grammar; in this class two permanent Pundits, with two assistants, seem to be the lowest number likely to be required upon the opening of the College. One will probably be sufficient for the poetical class, as the grammar students will not all attain the preparatory proficiency at the same time and for the same reason: one will be sufficient for the *Alancar*, or rhetoric, and one for arithmetic.

At the expiration of the six years, or earlier if qualified, the student may be at liberty to enter any other class or classes he pleases, for a future term of six years, to be also divided amongst them as he likes, care being taken that he diligently attends to the studies he engages in, and that he does not merely make them an excuse for longer enjoying any advantages which may occur from his stay in College:

the term of twelve years seems to be sufficiently long for effecting all that is desirable; and a more protracted course should only be permitted under the existence of great general talent and application, directed to acquirements of the widest and profoundest descriptions; instances of this nature may be left to the discretion of the Committee of Superintendence.

It may sometimes happen that students may wish to enter at once upon the higher classes, and there seems no objection to the indulgence of such a desire, provided they possess the requisite preliminary attainments; it would be desirable to fix a limit to the age at which they may be admitted under these circumstances, and that of twenty-four is perhaps the most advanced term at which their admission might be allowed; the period of academical attendance should also be limited to six years.

The classes which are to be regarded as forming the higher course of study are the following:

1. Grammar, as taught in the Manorama, Sabdendusechara, and other abstruse compositions.
2. Law, as taught in the schools of Benares and Mithila.
3. The same, as taught in Bengal.
4. Logic.
5. Algebra and astronomy.
6. The Puranas, legendary history.
7. Sanchya, philosophy and theology.
8. Vedanta, ditto.

In this system we have omitted the Yoga, which treats of mystical devotion; the Purva Mima'usa, which explain the ritual of the Ve'das; the Tantras, which, inculcating many extravagant notions, include much matter that is highly exceptionable in the estimation of many of the most respectable Hindus, and the Ve'das themselves; instruction in which is attended with many difficulties, arising from the want of competent teachers, and the objections that would be started to any supervision of the progress of the students. There is also another omission, which perhaps may be considered unadvisable, the Vaidyaca, or medical class: but although the practical part of Hindu medicine contains much valuable information on the properties of medicines, and the symptoms of disease, yet the theory is so erroneous, and there is such utter ignorance of ana-

tomy amongst the medical writers and teachers, that it would scarcely be beneficial to institute the class, until some elementary works shall have been prepared for it, and the teacher himself trained for the duty; should these preparatory means be found procurable, a medical class may be then established, and with this view it may be included in the calculation of expenditure, although not at first comprehended in the establishment.

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF THE TEACHERS AND SERVANTS.

Teachers.

The teachers must be of the Brahmanical class. Independent of the received notions of the natives on this head, it would not be easy to find competent persons in any other; should the tuition given in the College be hereafter extended to any of the spoken dialects, or to branches of science unknown to the body of literature considered sacred, other teachers may be admitted. The salaries of the Pundits should be the same, as it is not possible to adopt any satisfactory scale of precedence amongst the studies that are followed by the Hindus: an eminent Pundit in any one department is on a level with an eminent teacher in any other, and it will be the best means of obviating jealousies, and preventing undue influence, to put them on the same footing in the College. Assistants and temporary instructors may be placed on a lower scale; the salaries of the Pundits of the Benares College have been generally fixed at sixty rupees per month, and this appears to be a rate both liberal and moderate, and may be assumed on the present occasion; the establishment of Pundits will then stand thus:

2 Grammar Pundits at 60	Rs. 120
2 Assistants ditto at 40	80
1 Poetry	60
1 Rhetoric	60
1 Arithmetic	60
1 Upper Grammar	60
2 Law ditto at 60	120
1 Logic	60
1 Algebra and astronomy	60
1 Purana	60
1 Sanchya	60
1 Vedanta	60
1 Vaidyaca (hereafter)	60

The following servants will be necessary.

1 Librarian	Rs. 60
2 Correctors of MSS. at 40	80
1 Accountant and Writer	40
6 Durwan and Furrashes, &c. ..	40

Making a monthly establishment of } Rs. 1140

SUPERINTENDENCE, &c.

The system of control established for the College of Benares having, we believe, been found highly effective, we have only to recommend the adoption of the following rules which are there in force, with such modifications as the difference of local situation suggests.

The control of the College to be vested generally and individually in the members of a Committee of Superintendence, to be exercised through the agency of their Secretary. Besides the general and incidental duties of the Secretary, the following shall be considered as particular and permanent.

He is to be the channel of communication between the officers of the College and Committee.

He is to supervise the interior details of the College, the attendance of the Pundits and pupils, and all persons belonging to the establishment, and to authorize the purchase of indispensable contingencies, according to the necessity of the case and the funds of the College; purchases of books may also be effected by him with the previously obtained sanction of the Committee.

He is to prepare, with the assistance of the writer, the monthly bills for establishment and contingencies, to draw the amount from the proper offices, and to issue the same to the parties entitled to their respective portions of it.

A distribution of prizes will be equally open to scholars not on the foundation, and will here, probably, as it has done at Benares, attract a number of independent students to the Institution; it will be the least expensive mode of multiplying such students, and will be the most beneficial, as it will furnish a provision for those alone who merit it: twelve hundred rupees a year will probably be sufficient allowance for this branch of the College expenditure.

FUNDS FOR THE BOOKS, &c.

The expenditure of the College establishment will not leave a very ample sup-

ply out of the revenue appropriated by Government, we apprehend, for extensive purchase in this respect; it might, however, be sufficient to apply one hundred rupees a month to this purpose, if in the first instance a stock of manuscripts could be at once collected to form the groundwork of the library; as then some time must elapse before the charges of the establishment are incurred. It may, perhaps, appear expedient to Government to expend a portion of the sum destined to the first year's maintenance of the College, in providing its library; we should be disposed to think that five thousand rupees would be sufficient, if judiciously laid out, and we should recommend the sum being placed at our disposal, to be vested in books purchasable either here, or, in all probability, more successfully and economically at Benares, through the assistance of Captain Fell; as the College of Fort William possesses a number of copies of almost all the printed Sanscrit works, we should also hope that the transfer of a few copies of each to the library of the Hindu College would be attended with no public inconvenience.

The encouragement of literary works is necessarily of too uncertain a character to admit of our calculating the means which the College may possess of contributing to so desirable an object; the funds, indeed, appropriated as above stated, with the probable amount of the salary of the Secretary, will not leave more than is sufficient for contingent charges; the discussion of this subject must, therefore, be left to the occurrence of any particular occasion that may call for it, and till some experience has been acquired of the extent of the surplus means which the College may possess.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS, &c.

In our remarks on the course of study and the nature of superintendence, we have already adverted to some of the conditions under which students are to be admitted, and the discipline and the examinations to which they are to be subjected. Their admission into the junior classes should be restricted, we conceive, to the period between twelve and eighteen years of age, and into the higher between eighteen and twenty-four. There may be circumstances recommendatory of slight deviations from those limits, but they will

be best left to the discretionary decision of the Committee, and these ages be considered as the standards for regulating their admission; the degree of previous proficiency has also been described, and it only remains to add, that although it need not be adopted as a restrictive rule, the pupils should be generally of the Brahmanical class; it may, however, be advisable to establish no positive rule on this head, as it is most likely that there will be little necessity to make any exception to it; Sanscrit literature is less an object with other classes than that of the Brahmans, as they are engaged in the practical rather than in the speculative duties of society; it should also be remembered, in speaking of the Brahmans as a class, that they are not to be looked on as forming a small and isolated division of the community, but that they constitute a very large, perhaps the largest portion of the whole Hindu population, and are to be found in every situation and occupation of social life.

The discipline of the students is not easily determined, except in communication with the teachers, as the hours and days of attendance, or vacation, are not precisely the same as those of the Upper Provinces. Rewards are furnished in the prizes above provided for, and the College maintenance. No punishments are admissible short of expulsion; independent of theoretical objections, the person of a Brahman is sacred, and any attempt to infringe upon his liberty, or detract from his privileges, would be followed by the instant and perpetual abandonment of the College by every class of Hindus; a diminution of the monthly allowance, and expulsion, must form the whole criminal code of the institution.

The examinations are proposed to be held quarterly by the Secretary to the Committee, with the assistance of the Pundits. At the annual one the prizes are to be distributed publicly by the Committee, according to the Superintendent's report; and on this occasion some formalities may be advised, calculated to excite the interest of the respectable natives of Calcutta, to give the Students and Pundits some little consequence in their own estimation, and pride in their proficiency, and to extend the credit and propriety of the institution; it will rest with

the Government to decide how far this annual celebration shall be favoured with the notice of the Supreme Authorities, and the European Society of Calcutta.

SCITE AND BUILDING.

The situation we have been induced to recommend for the erection of the College, is in the new road that is making by the Lottery Committee from the Bow Bazar to Chitpore, in which it will be both accessible and ornamental to the native parts of Calcutta. We have been favoured with a ground plan and estimate by Capt. Paton, and an elevation of the building by Mr. Atkinson, which we beg leave to submit. The ground plan is sufficiently well calculated for the proposed Institution, and the elevation expresses the character we conceive best adapted to the building, although it may hereafter admit of some modifications and improvement; these will of course affect the ultimate expense; and as also we have not been able yet to ascertain precisely the cost or extent of the ground that must be purchased, we are not prepared to offer a positive estimate of the charge to be incurred; we feel satisfied, however, that every purpose will be fully effected by an outlay not exceeding sixty thousand rupees. The expense thus proposed perhaps exceeds that which was originally contemplated, but the situation renders the property of great and improving value; and we are satisfied that it is always the wish of Government to combine ornament with utility, when the cost is not disproportionate to the end; it is also to be considered that a fund may be said to exist for the expense to be so incurred. The intention of founding the Nadya and Tirhut Colleges, so long back as 1811, was positively and finally expressed by Government: had that intention, therefore, been then carried into effect by the Executive Authorities to whom its completion was intrusted, an outlay would ever since have been annually incurred of sum appropriated to the maintenance of those Colleges, or 25,618 rupees a year for at least eight years, making a total expenditure of 204,944 rupees (above two lacs). We hope, therefore, that the sums we have suggested above, as requisite for the building and library, will not be considered as extravagant, when viewed with reference to the pledge that has hitherto been unredemmed, and the charges

which have been delayed so much beyond the period at which it was resolved to incur them.

We believe we have now stated our sentiments on all the subjects proposed to us in the letter of Mr. Secretary Mackenzie; should they generally receive the sanction of Government, they may hereafter be framed into positive rules or statutes for the

regulation of the Institution: at the present, it is only of importance to determine the construction of the building, as that will necessarily occupy some time; and no satisfactory arrangements for the admission and instruction of Students can well be made, until it is at least within a near degree of being completed.—*John Bull in the East.*

COUNTRIES FAVOURABLE TO THE GROWTH OF TEA.

By WILLIAM HUTTMANN.

THE suspension of our trade with China, at the beginning of this year, has directed public attention to the question whether tea might not be raised in some of our own colonies or possessions. Such a measure, if practicable,* would render us independent of China for what has become one of the necessities of life, and supersede the necessity for our purchasing the enormous quantity of tea consumed in Britain of the Americans, or any European nation, in case we should ever permanently lose the China trade. To qualify us for answering this question, it is necessary to know in what places tea is indigenous, and is most successfully cultivated.

Leaving out Tung-King and Cochin-China, where the tea is of a very inferior quality,† the only remaining countries, of which it is a native, are Japan and China, it being extremely doubtful whether it grows in Siam, which is asserted by Tulpus,‡ but contradicted by Tachard,§ who agrees with other writers in stating, that the Siamese import their tea from China and Japan. According to the Tu-ming-yih-tung-she, a sta-

tistical account of China and the adjacent countries, chap. 89, folio 4, tea grows in Corea; but the other Chinese geographical works and encyclopedias do not include tea among the plants of Corea, and it is too little known to Europeans for them to furnish an accurate account of its vegetable productions. The southern part of Corea is, I doubt not, sufficiently warm for the growth of tea; but if Hamel's description of the climate is correct, and it is, I believe, the only one we possess, the cold in the northern and central parts must be too severe for the tea plant; as he affirms that about the end of November, the cold was so vehement at Sior, or King-ke-tao, 37° 38' N. lat., that the river was frozen, and three hundred horses laden passed over it.* Although we are indebted to Kempfer and Thunberg for the most scientific accounts of the tea plant, and their observations are limited to the culture of tea in Japan, yet neither of these writers has mentioned in which of the Japanese islands it is principally found. Thunberg says, that it grows in every part of Japan, both spontaneously, and in a state of cultivation round fields;† but he must, I think, be understood to mean every part of Japan he passed through, in his journey from Nagasaki to Jedo, no part of which ex-

* On the ultimate practicability of Mr. Huttman's suggestion we offer no opinion, but we think it will be generally admitted that a long course of years must necessarily elapse before the supply of tea, from other quarters, can compensate, in any tolerable degree, for the loss of the China trade.—Ed.

† *Exposé statistique de Tunkin de la Cochinchine*, etc. 97.

‡ *Observationes Medicæ*, 360.

§ *Voyage de Siam*, 369.

* Hamel's *Travels in Corea*, in *Pinkerton's Voyages and Travels*, vol. vii. 304.

† *Flora Japonica*, 526.

ceeded the 36th parallel of north latitude. This opinion derives confirmation from Golownin's remarking* that tea grows in all the southern provinces of Japan, without mentioning its existence in the northern parts. Thunberg's assertion has misled several highly respectable writers,† who, finding that the Japanese territories extend to lat. 45° N., have stated that tea grows as far as that degree. The impossibility of teas growing in the open air in lat. 45° N. will be evident, from the information of Capt. Krusenstern, who was at the north part of Jesso, lat. 45° 24', in the middle of May, where he found scarcely any appearance of spring, and the snow lying very deep in several places. He remarks, that at Archangel, which is 18 degrees more to the northward than this part of Jesso, so raw a season would not be found in April as here in May;‡ and Capt. Golownin, who resided two years at Matsmai, in lat. 42°, relates that the snow lies on the plains from November to April.§

Notwithstanding the known severity of the winter in the north-eastern part of Asia, Dr. Abel, naturalist to Lord Amherst's Embassy, seems to have believed that tea would grow as far as the 45th degree, for he says, "from Kempfer it would appear that it is cultivated in Japan as far as 45° north latitude."||

The only place in Japan particularly described by Kempfer as producing tea, is Udsi, a small town about 35° 30' N. lat., situate on the sea-shore not far from the metropolitan and pontifical seat Meaco, in the province of the same name. Its climate is remarkably favourable for the cultivation of the shrub, on which account tea brought from thence is preferred to the other kinds. Here is situated

the celebrated Mountain Udsi, which is devoted to the growth of tea for the Emperor's table.*

In relation to the Chinese provinces in which tea grows, considerable diversity of opinion exists. Father De Rhodes,† who resided eleven years at Macao, and was well acquainted with the Chinese language, writes, that in all the world there are but two provinces in China where tea is found. The first is that of Nanking, from whence the best tea, called Cha, comes. The other is the province of Chincheou (Fuh-keen). The abundance of it is so great, that they have enough to furnish the rest of China, Japan, Tung-king, Cochinchina, and many other kingdoms. This account of tea, as exclusively the produce of China, being opposed to the evidence of many authors, has obtained no currency: but many writers have followed Father De Rhodes, in limiting the growth of green tea to the province of Keang-nan, and of black tea to Fuh-keen.

In Dr. Lettsom's History of the Tea-tree, which greatly excels every other history of this interesting plant, it is stated (page 27) that it flourishes in the northern clime of Peking as well as about Canton, and the author's high character for accuracy has induced the English Encyclopedists‡ to repeat this statement. But, according to Grosier, the ground in the environs of Peking freezes to the depth of three or four feet, and does not thaw till towards the end of March, which explains why the frost kills plants there that Linnæus has raised in Sweden, nearly 20 degrees more to the north:§ and Bell expressly informs us, that the climate about Peking being too cold for this shrub, there are only a few bushes of it to be found in the gardens of the curious.||

* Begebenheiten in seiner gefangenschaft bei den Japanern: Theil. II, 101.

† Myers' Geography, vol. II, p. 201; Encyclopædia Britannica; Good and Gregory's Pantologia, &c.

‡ Voyage round the World, vol. I, p. 45.

§ Begebenheiten: Theil. II, 6.

|| Journey in the Interior of China, p. 283.

* Amœnitatum Exoticarum, p. 616.

† Divers Voyages en la Chine, &c., p. 49.

‡ Encyclopædia Britannica; Rees's Cyclopædia; Pantologia, &c.

§ De la Chine, tome I, p. 49, 3me édition.

|| Travels in Asia, vol. II, p. 25.

The seven tables of Chinese taxes and products, published by Le Clerc,† shew which of the Chinese provinces produce tea. These tables were probably compiled by one of the translators attached to the Russian College at Peking, from a Chinese Geography or Court Calendar, and give an interesting view of the natural productions and manufactures of China.

As no European writer has particularized the districts in China where tea grows, I have extracted their names from the Ta-tsing-tsin-shin-tseuen-shoo, a Court Calendar, published quarterly, by authority.

The provinces of Shing-king, in Eastern Tartary, and Pih-chih-le, of which Peking is the capital, are too cold for the production of tea.

In the province of Keang-soo it is found in the district of

	N. lat.
Chang-chow-foo	31° 50'
Gan hwuy, Gau-king-foo	30 37
Hwuy-chow-foo	29 58
Ning-kwo-foo	31 2
Che-chow-foo	30 45
Fung-yang-foo	32 55
Kwang-tih-chow	30 55*
Luh-gan-chow	31 50*
Keang-se, Nan-chang-foo	28 37
Yaou-chow-foo	28 59
Kwang-sin-foo	28 27
Nan-kang-foo	29 51
Keen-chang-foo	27 33
Chuy-chow-foo	28 24
Yuen-chow-foo	27 51
Kan-chow-foo	25 52
Ning-too-chow	26 27
Nan-gan-foo	25 30
Che-keang, Hang-chow-foo	30 20
Hoo-chow-foo	30 52
Shaou-hing-foo	30 6
Tae-chow-foo	28 54
Kin-hwa-foo	29 10
Keu-chow-foo	29 2
Yeu-chow-foo	29 37
Wan-chow-foo	28 2
Choo-chow-foo	28 25

	N. lat.
Fuh-keen, Fuh-chow-foo	26° 2'
Tseuen-chow-foo	24 56
Keen-ning-foo	27 3
Yen-ping-foo	26 58
Ting-chow-foo	25 44
Shaou-woo-foo	27 21
Chang-chow-foo	24 31
Fuh-ning-foo	26 54
Hoo pih, Woo-chang-foo	30 34
F-chang-foo	30 40*
She-nan-foo	30 5*
Hoo-nan, Chang-sha-foo	28 12
Yo-chow-foo	29 24
Paou-king-foo	27 3
Yung-chow-foo	26 8
Chin-chow	25 45*
Ho-nan, Hwae-king-foo	35 6
Joo-ning-foo	33 1
Kwang-chow	32 12
Shan-tung, Yin-chow-foo	35 41
Tang-chow-foo	37 48

The province of Shan-se and Kan-soo are too cold for the production of tea; as is also Shen-se, excepting its southern part, where it is found in the district of

Hing-gan-chow	32° 31'
Sze-chuen, Ching-too-foo	30 40
Paou-ning-foo	31 32
Chung-king-foo	29 42
Chung-chow	30 28*
Kwei-chow-foo	31 9
Lung-gan-foo	32 22
Tsing-shin-heen	29 50*
Keang-chow	30 28*
Ya-chow-foo	30 5
Leu-chow	28 55*
Kea-ting-foo	29 27
Kwang-tung, Chaou-king-foo	23 4

Kwang-se does not produce tea, on account of the mountainous parts not being disforested, and the low lands principally occupied in growing rice.

Yun-nan, Yun-nan-foo	25° 6'
Ta-le-foo	25 44
Kwang-se-chow	24 39
Poo-urh-foo	23 5*
Yung-chang-foo	25 4
Kwei-chow, Kwei-yang-foo	26 30
Sze-nan-foo	27 56
Shih-tsien-foo	27 30
Too-yun-foo	26 12
Ta-ting-foo	27 3

For the local peculiarities of these places I must refer to a topographical description of China, the best of which is Martini's Atlas Sinensis, printed in

† Histoire de la Chine sous Yu le Grand et Confucius, tome I, p. 36.

* Grosier's La Chine, from whence I have taken the latitudes, does not give them for the cities marked with an asterisk, which are taken from a Chinese Atlas in the East-India Company's Library. In the orthography of Chinese words I have followed Dr. Morrison.

Latin at Amsterdam, in 1649, and in French in Thevenot's *Voyages Curieux*, 1696. This is indeed the only topography of China we possess, as those published by Du Halde and Grosier are merely abstracts from Martini's translation of a Chinese Description of China. They are both much inferior to Martin's work, through the omission of the ancient names of the cities, the subordinate cities, the mountains, rivers, and other particulars.

The Abbé Grosier has recently published a new edition of his *Description de la Chine*,* and has very unaccountably retained the old division of China into fifteen provinces, instead of adopting the new division into nineteen. The imperfection of the Topographical Section of his work must be obvious, from the list above given, including three cities of the first rank, and several of the second, which are not even mentioned by the Abbé. A geographical and statistical account of China, as it now exists, is very much wanted, and I hope that M. Jules de Klaproth may be induced to supply the deficiency. This eminent scholar has been collecting materials for a work of this kind above fifteen years; and as he possesses the statistical account of China, published in 280 8vo. volumes, by the reigning dynasty, he might compile an entirely new description of the Chinese Empire, accompanied by the new map of China, from the surveys of Fathors Hallerstein, Erpinha, and Andrada. He has also collected materials for a description of Tibet and Little Bukharia, which are but little known to geographers.

To enter fully into the inquiry which of our foreign possessions is best adapted to the culture of tea, would occupy too many pages for an article in a magazine: I must therefore confine myself to an indication of the places where I think it would succeed.

As a necessary introduction, I transcribe Dr. Clarke Abel's description of the soil in which tea flourishes, this appearing to be of scarcely less importance than the distance of the plantations from the equator. "It appears,* from every account given of the tea-plant, that it succeeds best on the sides of mountains, where there can be but little vegetable mould. Our opportunities of seeing its cultivation were few, but were all in favour of this conclusion. Its plantations were always at some elevation above the plains, in a kind of gravelly soil, formed in some places by disintegrated sandstone, and in others by the debris of primitive rocks. A large and flourishing plantation of all the varieties of the plant brought together by Mr. Ball, the principal tea-inspector of Canton, is situated on an island close to Macao, in a loose gravelly soil, formed by the disintegration of large grained granite."

The cultivation of tea in India appears worthy the attention of the East-India Company, and would probably produce equal or greater advantages than have attended the culture of indigo. The place where the experiment might be tried, with the greatest chance of success, is the Serinagur chain of mountains in northern Hindostan. Charpentier Cossigny† considers the Cape of Good Hope particularly suited to the culture of tea; and Dr. Abel says, the land forming the Cape, being composed of the same class of rocks, namely, granite, schistus, and sandstone, and of the same kind of soil as the tea districts of China, would be scarcely less favourable with regard to structure than geographical situation for the culture of the tea plant.‡

That tea will grow in St. Helena is evinced by the flourishing state of the plants in the Governor's garden. It would also thrive, I think, on the

* Paris, 1818-1820, seven volumes 8vo. This edition is greatly improved, and is in most respects a very useful manual for Chinese students.

* Journey in the Interior of China, p. 228.

† Reise nach China und Bengalen, p. 64.

‡ Journey in the Interior of China, p. 224.

higher parts of the Isle of France or Mauritius.

When our colony in New South Wales is explored northwards, it is highly probable that districts capable of growing tea may be discovered. At present, the slopes of the Blue Mountains, and of the mountains

near the River Hastings, appear to be the most eligible spots for attempting its introduction.

Little doubt can be entertained that tea would thrive in the Bermudas, or even in the mountainous parts of Jamaica; and in Europe it would very probably flourish at Malta.

GOLD ORE OF COLAR.*

Observations on the Golden Ore found near Woorigum and Maurooopum, in the Pergunnah of Colar, and on the Banks of the Paul-our River, near Boockaggur, in the same Pergunnah.

(By an Officer.)

As I was employed in surveying the eastern boundary of Mysore, I heard a vague report that gold had been found in the earth somewhere near a small hill about nine miles east of Boodicatta,† and on which the frontier I was then describing was shortly to take me. I accordingly directed my people to make every inquiry which might tend to establish the fact, and offered a reward to whoever would communicate any information respecting it.

This being held out throughout the country within my reach, a Riot of a small village called Woorigum (lying about four miles and a half S.W. of Battamungullum) presented himself, and offered to show the place, which he asserted was close to his village.

Being unwilling to interrupt the service which then commanded my time and attention, unless I had sufficient reasons to think the Riot's assertion to be true, I had proposed in the first instance that he should bring me a certain quantity of the impregnated earth, that it might be tried in my camp; as, being then convinced of the truth of his assertion, I might think of inquiring more minutely into the subject.

On the 11th of February‡ this man returned to Battamungullum, where I then was, accompanied by about twenty women, each carrying a load of earth, which they washed off before me in the water of the river, showing me the golden ore, amidst a quantity of iron-dust, which remained

at the bottom of a hollow board (their usual utensil for clearing the metal from the earth). This gold soon after was extracted by the Riot above-mentioned, with the help of about a couple of grains of quicksilver, and consolidated by means of ignition.

The first part of this operation I had an opportunity of causing to be repeated shortly after before Dr. Anderson, at the same place, and by the same people.

Having thus satisfied myself that there actually was in the neighbourhood a certain spot where the earth was impregnated with gold, I resolved on visiting the place itself, and accordingly set off for Woorigum on the 17th of February, leaving my camp and baggage at Battamungullum, and being conducted by the Riot who originally gave the information.

On my arrival at Woorigum, my guide assembled all the women in the village (who alone attend to this part of the business), and each being provided with a small broom, a vaning basket, and a hollow board to receive the earth, they all moved to a thin jungle which lies close west of the village.* These women, on arriving at the ground, separated, and took to small nullahs, or rather ruts, and breaks in the ground, into which the course of the water is most likely to drive the ore during the rainy season; and removing the gravel with their hand, they swept the earth underneath, first into their vaning basket, by the help of which they again cleared the earth of the smaller

* In the eastern extremity of the Rajah of Mysore's territories.

† Yerra Bateria Hill.

‡ The year is not mentioned in the copy.—Ed.

* This tract is limited north by the road from Battamungullum to Tiacull; west by a range of very small hills extending north and south from a small hill near Dassra-Cottapelly on the road down to Malapunbetta Hill (one in the range of the south-eastern Ghauts); south by Yerra Bateria Hill; and east by the cultivated tract which runs along this jungle parallel to the above small hill, at about a distance of two miles from them.

stones, and lastly throw it into the hollow board above-mentioned.

Having collected a sufficient number of loads to procure a result at all considerable, they removed to a neighbouring tank, where they proceeded in washing off the earth, which was done by placing the hollow board which contained it in such a situation as to be just overflowed when resting on the ground, and no more. They then with great dexterity stirred the earth about with the hand, so as to keep it as much as possible over the centre of the board, that the metal should fall in the pit of it by its own weight, and that the earth should wash off over the edges.

This operation (which generally lasts a few minutes) being performed, they return the metallic substance (which they have thus cleared) into a piece of a broken chatty, examining before-hand whether there was any gold in the result. This is performed by inclining the board, and throwing water with the hand on the top of the metallic sediment which adheres to it, so as to drive it gently down; a method which, from the superior specific gravity of the gold, drives the iron particles before it, and leaves the heavier metal behind just at the edge of the sediment, where (from the contrast with the dull colour of the iron) the golden ore appears perfectly distinct, however small the quantity.

I also caused these women to take up some of the earth at the higher places, and having seen it washed as above described, a nearly equal quantity of gold was obtained, which evidently shows that the ore is homogenous to that soil, and not fortuitously driven into the nullahs from any distant place by a casual fall of rain.

As I arrived at Woorigum, I heard that this tract was by far the least productive of any where gold was to be found in the neighbourhood, and that considerable quantities of that metal were formerly extracted from the mines near Maarcoopum, a village about three miles south of Woorigum. I accordingly moved on the same evening to that place.

On the next day (18th), having collected a sufficient number of the men,* who gain

their livelihood by this apparently unprofitable trade, I went to the pits digged, for the purpose of extracting the stones which contain the golden ore.

These pits lie about one mile west of Maarcoopum, in a thin jungle connected with that near Woorigum, and situated alike with respect to the range of small hills above described.

I descended into the first mine which was shewn me, preceded by two of the miners with lighted lamps, applying my feet against the sides of the well in small holes made for that purpose.

Having descended about twenty feet perpendicular, the mine branches off in a southerly direction, still descending gradually, and being just high enough to admit of a man and the use of a pick-axe or a mometry. It measured from its remotest recess nineteen of my walking sticks, that is, about fifty feet in distance, and thirty feet in perpendicular depth.

I remained long enough in this mine to see some of the stones extracted and passed from hand to hand in baskets by the miners, who were stationed at different stages of the mine for the purpose of conveying it above ground.

Having procured about four cooley loads of stones out of this pit, I removed to a second mine, which proved to be about ten feet deeper than the former, and branched off to a much more considerable extent. The extreme heat which then prevailed, and which almost prevented the lamps burning in the mine, precluded my descending into it.

Having caused the people to extract a sufficient quantity of stones from this second pit, I then returned to Maarcoopum, in order to try the materials I had just collected.

Here the women resumed their part, and having taken charge of the stones, they took them to a large rock, where they pounded them into perfect dust, the which being placed in the hollow boards above-mentioned, they took it to a well, where the stoney substance being washed off (as in the first case), a sediment likewise remained, which yielded an equal quantity of gold as would have been extracted from

* The extracting of the ore from the bowels of the earth being attended with considerable danger, owing to casual falls of the earth which they have neither the means nor the skill to support

with props as is usual in mines; also the bodily strength which the breaking of the stones requires, makes it necessary that men alone should attend to this part of the business.

an equal bulk of the earth near Woorigum, but evidently of an inferior quality, being of a colour between green and yellow, whereas the former exhibited a beautiful orange colour, such as is generally observed in the finest gold.

I then tried the earth at the surface near the mines in several places, and also that which was extracted along with the stones. The former yielded a very small quantity of metal, of the same quality as that which was obtained from the stones; the latter contained nothing but iron.

Having thus convinced myself that a considerable tract in those parts was impregnated with gold, as had been reported, I returned to Battamungullum on the 19th, where having been met by the Omeldar, I inquired of him whether he had heard of these mines before?

His answer was "that they had been known many years since, and that Tippoo had formerly sent a Bramin (named Rajah Ramchunder) to inquire into the merits of them; but that as it was found, after a trial of several weeks, that the produce just balanced the expense, and left no profit to the Circar, it was dropped as a bad concern."

This account exactly corresponded with that given me by the Riots at Woorigum (near to which place the Rajah Ramchunder had carried on his investigation). However, having inquired more particularly of them how he had proceeded to business, it appeared that, "for his own convenience, he had caused a pit to be dug close to his tent, and tried the contents of the other mines by the produce of that under his immediate inspection;" the Riots assured me that he never visited the mines at Maarcoopum.

Having traced this golden ore (however thinly spread) through an extent of about ten square miles, I thought it probable that more of it might still be discovered at a greater distance; I accordingly continued my inquiries, when an old woman (inhabiting a small village near Booksagur,*) gave an account that gold ore was occasionally found on the banks of the Paulour River, near that village, and that she had frequently attended to the extracting of it.

* A village on the north bank of the Paulour River, five miles east of Battamungullum, eight miles from Woorigum, under the same parallel of latitude with the latter.

My other public calls requiring that I should at some period or other visit that part of the pergunnah, I resolved on moving immediately to that place, for the purpose of verifying this new intimation.

I arrived at Booksagur on the 22d of February, and soon collected a sufficient number of persons to carry on the inquiry. They took me to the southern bank of the river, and I saw them gathering the earth at the surface, about three inches deep, the which (being washed off as before) yielded a produce fuller than that collected near Woorigum, the grain of the ore proving of a much larger size, and the colour being equally beautiful with the best I had yet seen realized.

The only difference which I observed was, that the earth being washed off; there appeared hardly any iron mixed with what remained, and that I frequently perceived the golden ore, though in very small quantity, adhering by itself to the board into which it had been collected.*

Any metal found in the ore on the bank of a river, may fairly be supposed to have been driven and deposited there by the moving stream; and most rivers in Mysore, deserving hardly any better name than that of torrents, which swell and fall rapidly during the rains, I was induced to suppose that this ore was not homogeneous to the soil where it was found; and in order to convince myself of it, I examined the stratum on the course of the river about one mile higher up, towards its source, and found it equally impregnated with the ore.† I then returned to the spot where it was found in greatest abundance, and having extracted earth from about two feet depth, the same being tried, yielded nothing but iron; I then concluded that the quantity of ore procurable from any particular spot on the banks of the river, for any short period of time, would prove but extremely trifling;‡ as it could only be obtained at the surface

* The banks of the large tank which is now constructing SE. of Booksagur, is made up partly with the earth containing the ore.

† The natives had positively assured me, that none was to be found but near and east of the bank of the tank.

‡ On a medium of four days' labour, six women constantly at work, from eight o'clock in the morning till six in the evening, procured three grains of fine gold per diem, being something better than their hire.

of the earth, and the ore could only be renewed by a new rising of the river.

I have preserved the different specimens which were extracted under my eyes at the places above-mentioned, and have sent a proportion of them to a friend in Madras, to have them assayed.

Being by no means qualified for any scientific investigation of the different strata which contain this ore, I must leave it to a more skilful hand to disclose this interesting subject. I must, however, give it as my humble opinion, that, from what I have seen, these mines will never prove any farther deserving of notice than as a matter of mere curiosity.

In forming such an opinion, I neither ground myself on the expense which I have been at for causing the ore to be extracted, nor on my personal observations on the richness of these mines, much less on Rajah Ramchunder's investigations.

In the first place, I was obliged to bribe the people to let me into their secret, and invite them to come to me by paying them a cooley hire above that allowed them by the Circar for carrying on the public works.

In the second, my knowledge in mineralogy is by far too limited, and the time which I had at command much too short, to enable me to determine any thing conclusive on the subject.

And, in the third, the account which the Omeldar and the Riots gave me of Ra-

jah Ramchunder's investigations is by much too unsatisfactory to lead to a conclusion that he knew, when he made his report, all that could be done and expected, were these mines to be searched.

But I rest my judgment on this general observation, that whenever men have an interest in any pursuit, they become extremely keen and sagacious; and that a Riot, who commands the labour of his family at a much cheaper rate than any speculating individual, or even Government, can that of any hired labourer, such a man, I say, has every advantage on his side when exerting himself in an undertaking of this sort.

Now these mines, which are entirely left at the mercy of the public, unclaimed by Government, find hardly a hand to collect their undisputed treasure. It may then fairly be concluded, that they only remain thus neglected, because their real contents are not worth (in a revenue sense) the trouble and expense which would attend the exploring of them, and because the well known indifference of all descriptions of Indians for any subject of science or curiosity, divested of any pecuniary consideration, suggests not a thought in them to expend labour and money in a pursuit, which ultimately would only prove gratifying to the understanding.

Camp near Aunee.

[John Bull in the East.

THE PUARS OF MALWA.

THE family of Puar belonged to the tribe of Rajpoots. The Puar dynasty, according to Hindu records, succeeded that of Dunjee as sovereigns of the province, or rather kingdom of Malwa, more than four hundred years before the Christian era, and reigned more than one thousand and fifty-eight years. The present Rajahs of Dhar and Dewass, though they belong to the family in a large sense, make no claim of descent from the ancient rulers of Malwa.

This distinguished family left the province after its subjection to the Mahomedans, and settled in the Deekan; and from their subsequent con-

nection and intercourse with the Mah-rattas, have adopted the habits and modes of thinking peculiar to that people, and have almost entirely deserted the customs of the Rajpoots.

The first Puar of any note in the Deckan was Sevajee Puar, zemindar of Sopaut Kinjee and Kurungaum; and his grandsons, Sambajee and Kalojee, were military commanders in the service of the celebrated Mahratta chief Sevajee. Three sons of Sambajee, named Oudajee, Anund Row, and Jugdeo, served Sahoo Rajah, the successor of Sevajee, during whose reign Oudajee attained considerable rank.

The growing insolence and ambition

of Oudajee, however, displeased the first Paishwah, Bajee Row (a very different character from the last); he deprived him of power, imprisoned him, and afterwards raised his brother Anund Row to be head of the family, who is considered the founder of the principality of Dhar.

Anund Row Puar, making fast progress in fame, and in the graces of the minister, received sunnuds to collect the choute of Malwa and Goojerat, in 1734; and having settled at Dhar, obtained that province, with some adjoining districts, yielding a revenue of from fifteen to twenty lacs, with tankas or tributes of neighbouring Rajpoot chiefs, which were assigned for his support and that of his adherents. Being a man of tact and temper, he secured the friendship and support, or countenance, of the great Mulhar Rao Holkar, and participated largely in the acquisitions of that chieftain. He exacted tributes from Kotah, Boondée, Banswarrah, and Dongerpore, and is supposed at one period to have possessed a revenue of nearly seventy lacs of rupees.

Anund Row was succeeded at his death, in 1749, by his son Jeswunt Row Puar. This chief was in great consideration among the Mahrattas, and stands high in fame among the inhabitants of Malwa, as well for his kindness as his valour. He fell, with many other distinguished chiefs, at the fatal battle of Paniput, fought by the Mahrattas, commanded by Sadashew Bhow, the Paishwah's brother, against the combined Mahomedan armies under the Afghan monarch, Ahmed Shah Abdallie. The son of Jeswunt Row, Kundee Row, was a minor, and the management of the state devolved upon the Dewan, Mahdoo Row Ourekar. Kundee Row was succeeded by a posthumous child, named Anund Row Puar, who remained during his minority at Baroda.

These events, and the dullness of the progeny, which seemed to have lost all energy of character in propor-

tion as their claims to their possessions grew more *legitimate*, created confusion and distress, which were greatly augmented by the contention of the Mahratta chiefs in Malwa, all of whom, in turn, took advantage of the weak and distressed state of the principality of Dhar.

When Anund Row returned from Baroda, he was only seventeen years of age; and the Dewan, Rung Row Ourekar, who had governed since the death of Kundee Row, and feared the overthrow of his power, obstructed his return, until Anund Row, with the aid of a dependent, the Rajpoot Kakoor of Wuckutghur, compelled him to fly.

From this period (1797) the history of Anund Row and Dhar presents one series of misfortunes. The efforts made by the rulers of this petty state, during the last twenty years, have less the character of a contest for power than a struggle for existence.

The rebellious minister fled to Jeswunt Row Holkar, who received him in a friendly manner, and, under a shew of negotiating a reconciliation, plundered and laid waste the country. He then went to Dowlut Row Scindiah, whom he instigated to attack Dhar, and a new series of oppressions, upon a larger scale, was the consequence of this chieftain's interference. In the year 1809, during a negotiation for recovery of a territory from Scindiah, by payment of a sum of money, Anund Row died, and this event was a pretext for keeping both the money and the territory.

Meenah Bae, the widow of Anund Row, a woman of spirit and talent, was pregnant when her husband died; and fearing the designs of Moraree Row, an illegitimate son of Jeswunt Row Puar, who had formed a party at Dhar, she went to Mandoo, where she was delivered of a son, called Ramechunder Row Puar. This event gave strength to her cause; and the Killedar of the fort of Dhar remaining faithful, Moraree Row was forced

to resort to deceit. He persuaded Meenah Bae, by professions of obedience and attachment, to come to the capital; but instead of allowing her to go into the fort, as she expected, he compelled her to occupy a place in the town, where she was surrounded by troops, against whom she had to maintain a petty siege, during which attempts were made to burn the house in which she and her adherents resided. But the spirit of Meenah Bae was unsubdued; and while the contest was carrying on, she exchanged her child with that of a peasant's wife, and keeping the latter, she instructed the woman to carry the young Rajah to the fort, which was effected during the night. The heroine, relating these events to Sir John Malcolm, said, "ask Bappoo Ragonauth, and others who are near you, what advice they gave me when the house in which I lived was ready to be enveloped in flames; but I told them I would remain where my honour required I should, and if the purpose of my enemy was accomplished, it would be a *suttee* worthy of my late husband."

Moraree Row, discovering what had occurred, threatened vengeance; but the exulting mother told him he might wreak it on her as he pleased, now the prince, who represented the family, was out of his power. In the sequel, Moraree Row fled from Dhar upon hearing of the approach of a body of troops from Goojerat for the relief of Meenah Bae.

During the last few years a petty warfare has been carried on for the possession of this principality, between Meenah Bae and Moraree Row. The son of Anund Row died: but his mother, sanctioned by the Hindu law, and by the concurrence of the neighbouring chiefs (including Scindiah and Holkar) adopted her sister's son, and seated him on the musnud, under the name of Ramchunder Puar. He has lately been affianced to one of Scindiah's grand-daughters; and he enjoys

at present, under the protection of the British Government, who restored to the family their possessions in Malwa, security and tranquillity.

The descendants of Kalojee, the other grandson of Sevajee Puar, seem to have pursued, though with less distinction, the same career, and to have experienced, though on a smaller scale, the same fortunes as the elder branch of the family. Kalojees's two sons, Tukajee and Jevajee, came with Bajee Row into Malwa, and in the division of that province they obtained possession of Dewass, Sarungpore, Allote, with other districts; and subsequently they received a grant of the district of Hummerpore in Bundelcund, and of Kandelah in Hindustan. The two latter possessions they have lost; but the other have remained in the family, though often overrun and usurped by other powers.

The Puar of Dewass, though their name procured them some respect, have suffered, throughout the last thirty years, the extreme of misery. With territories situated in the most distracted part of Malwa, and unable to maintain a military force of any kind, they have alternately been plundered and oppressed, not only by the governments of Holkar and Scindiah, but by the Pindarry chiefs, and indeed by every freebooter of the day. A detail of their history during the last twenty-five years, only leaves an impression of wonder at their being in existence, or having an inhabited village in their possession.

A quarrel which occurred between the two brothers who followed Bajee Row, and to whom the first territory of the Dewass Puar was given, led to a division of lands and villages; but the original union of power and authority has been revived in their descendants. Tukajee, the elder of the two Rajahs of Dewass, is the grandson of Tukajee, one of the first possessors; while Anund Row, his cousin (the other), is the adopted son of the grandson of Jevajee. They are equal

in rank, in pretensions, and in revenue. An inquiry, says Sir John Malcolm, was made into their exact relations to ascertain how they were to be treated in points of form and ceremony. It was explained by one of their officers, saying, with a smile, "If one lime is presented by a villager, it must be cut into equal parts, and divided between our two Rajahs." If we should not be indulging in unseasonable pleasantry, we might compare this inflexible pertinacity in what concerns equality of rank, to the congenial example offered by the two kings of Brentford, who *excut* smelling at the same nose-gay.

Like the Puars of Dhar, those of Dewass have profited by the proceedings of the British Government, which has concluded a treaty with them. All that belonging to them is now restored. Sarungpore, which had been

seized by Scindiah, was returned in 1820; and their territories (under British protection) are rising into prosperity, and promise at an early period to yield a larger revenue than ever.

The Puars (as was before observed) call themselves, and are now generally esteemed, Mahrattas. They do not eat or intermarry with the Rajpoots, and they keep a Mahratta karbar and public officers corresponding with those of Holkar and Scindiah. Neither of them keep any troops, save the sebandy necessary to superintend the collection of their small revenue. The respectability of their name, and the remains of their former great name, tend to preserve to them a consideration and rank above their comparative importance amongst the surrounding states.

INDO-CHINESE MISCELLANEA.

Tutenague.—Canton, Dec. 6, 1821.—An Imperial Commissioner has been sent from Court to Yunnan province, for the purpose of procuring tutenague to be conveyed to the capital; and the Governor of Canton has despatched an officer to Keang-se to receive the tutenague coming from thence.

Canton Affairs.—On the 9th of the moon, thirty-three felons, belonging to associated banditti, were brought to the capital of the province; and on the 10th, thirteen felons, charged with robbery, were conveyed to town.

On the 9th, the Hong merchants presented themselves prostrate at the Governor's palace, to inform him of their being about to be absent to accompany Tá Tajin, the late Hoppo, on his departure; and on the 10th, they again presented themselves to announce their return.

An Ignominious Death: Daily Paper.—A party of coiners has been seized in Ché-keang province.

In Keang-se province, a wife, and the man with whom she held an adulterous intercourse, have been put to a slow and ignominious death, for plotting and effecting the death, by poison, of the husband,

his mother, and a relation who worked in the house. In this case, the sentence was executed before the circumstances were reported to the Emperor.

The Poor Woman's Petition refused.—A poor woman, from Gan-hwuy province, has gone to Peking, and presented a sealed petition to the Board of General Inspection in behalf of her husband, who is imprisoned on false pretences. The Board is of opinion, that whether her statement be true or false, she ought to be punished for her temerity and presumption, according to a law made in the late reign.

Female Offenders pardoned.—Peking Gazettes, dated at Court, Feb. 22d 1821, have been received, but they contain no papers of general interest. His Majesty, on the day of giving a new posthumous title to his late mother, issued a general pardon to all female offenders throughout the empire. A few atrocious crimes are excepted.

Sung Tajin has presented a new book to the Emperor, containing an account of the most recently occupied Tartar territories.

A Tartar Fund proposed.—One of the

Yu she has proposed a fund, for the support of the increasing Tartar population in Peking. He wishes some extra revenues to be taken from the provinces, and put out to interest at twelve per cent. with the salt merchants. Half of the interest is to be immediately applied to the purpose specified, and the other half employed to replace the principal. To deliberate on the practicability of this plan, his Majesty has ordered an assembly of the Ministers of State, and heads of several departments.

A case of criminal conversation, between some of the members of the Imperial kindred, is referred to the consideration of the nobles.

Death by Torture.—The death of a poor woman, occasioned by the tortures inflicted according to the orders of a local Magistrate, is reported to the Emperor from Keang-se province. The whole arose from two women having foolishly espoused the unborn children of whom they were pregnant. A male and a female child were born, but the boy died at an early age, which gave occasion to differences and disputes, that finally terminated in the death of the poor woman referred to, who was one of the contracting parties.

The Viceroy of Canton and Kwang-se is ordered to review the troops in the two provinces, and report to his Majesty, faithfully, any inefficiency that he may discover.

Reform in the Chinese Government!—A reform in the multifarious laws of some of the Supreme Boards at Peking is commanded by the Emperor.

The Kwang chow fœ, or Mayor of Canton, who presided on the trial of the late homicide (Lo Ta laou yay), has left Canton to take possession of his new appointment of Taou tae in Shan-tung province.

Military.—Peking, March 25, 1821.—The Emperor has been pleased to appoint an additional military establishment at Ta-ming-too, which is situated on the south border of Chi-le province, and is said to be the great high road, both by land and water, to the capital of the empire.

Streets of Peking.—At the suggestion of one of the Yu she, his Majesty has appointed a committee to inquire into the expediency of Government repairing the

streets and drains of Peking, which, it is said, from long neglect, are almost impassable; and which, by partial voluntary repairs of householders, are rather made worse than better, since a patch of good road is followed, alternately, by an impassable slough.

Spirit of Independence amongst Chinese Students.—In Ho-nan province there has been a serious row amongst the under graduates called Sew tsae, who, in consequence of one of their number having been subjected, illegally, to twenty blows by the order of a local Magistrate, rose in a body, and in open Court threw on the ground the buttons which were the badges of their rank, and went every one to his home, leaving the examiners without any persons to be examined; the occurrence has been stated to the Emperor.

Tin.—Wooking, one of the six Cabinet Ministers of the empire, an old man upwards of seventy, suffered so much by his exertions last year, during the repairs of the banks of the Yellow River, he is obliged to resign. The Governor-General of Heang-man, whose name is Sun-yu-le-tuy, is appointed to succeed, but still to remain for a time in his provincial government.

The tin required by Government in the north of the empire has heretofore been supplied by the provinces of Canton, Fuh-kien, and Shan-se; but an officer of the last-named province has seriously urged the impropriety of requiring tin from Shan-se; because, he says, it does not produce any; and inferior officers are sent all the way to Hoo-pih to purchase it, there being at Hoo-pih a dépôt of tin and other commodities. He argues, that the funds necessary to purchase this tin and convey it to so great a distance are, indeed, nominally furnished by local officers, but really exacted from the people: he, therefore, begs that Canton, Fuh kien, and Hoo-pih alone, shall be hereafter required to furnish the tin to Government.

Canton, June 4, 1821.—The Pu-te, Adjutant-General, called Too-tung, and his son, both died yesterday of an eruptive fever, called Panching.

Limitation of the Act of Grace.—May 19, 1821.—The Peking Gazette, dated at Court the 6th of April, contains the Emperor's consent to a representation from the Viceroy, or Governor-General of Canton

and Kwang-se provinces, requesting that the pirates and banditti of these two provinces should not be included in the general pardon proclaimed on his Majesty's accession to the throne.

The reason alleged by the Viceroy, Yuen-ta-jin, why those criminals should be excepted from the act of grace, is, that the two provinces are so much infested by river pirates and freebooters, as to make it dangerous to the state to liberate those now in custody.

A mitigation of punishment in capital cases is ordered from Court; but none are to be entirely forgiven and set at liberty.

The Hong Merchants, or those engaged in European commerce, are ordered to pay a contribution of twenty thousand taels, for the purpose of prosecuting the banditti of Kwang-se province; the revenue of that place being inadequate to meet the expense of keeping the people in subjection.

Superannuated Ministers.—His Majesty has written out, with his own hand, a list of Civilians about Court, and in some of the provinces, who are declared incapable of serving their country, from age, weakness, and other causes. There are also several papers sent from the provinces, and even from Cashgur, requesting an imperial order to oblige some superannuated servants to retire from office.

Torture.—Another case of a local Magistrate torturing a man to death, who was believed to be the real offender, has been laid before the Emperor, and he has declared his determination to disallow every form of torture that is not expressly sanctioned by law.

A Korean Embassy.—An embassy from Corea, with presents and congratulatory letters, has been received at Court.

Epidemic.—Peking Gazette.—An imperial edict has been received, in which his Majesty states that, during the 8th moon (Sept. 1821), in consequence of the heat of the weather, an epidemical disease prevailed in and around Peking. He has, therefore, commanded the examination of the Literati, which would collect crowds of people together, to be deferred a month.

The Emperor has also ordered the Board of Revenue to distribute a thousand taels amongst the sick poor; to purchase medicines for the living, and coffins for the dead.

Queen of Corea's Demise, &c.—Peking Gazette, Sept. 1821. The Queen of Corea having departed this life, his Imperial Majesty has deputed an envoy to go thither to sacrifice to her manes.

A famous pirate on the coast of Formosa has been taken by Government officers.

The Mungkoo kings are disputing about the limits of their respective domains.

His Imperial Majesty has issued a proclamation on the choice he has made of an Empress.

Shan-tung and the neighbouring provinces being infested with locusts, his Majesty issued orders to the Local Governments to destroy them; which circumstance, according to subsequent statements, gave occasion to the underlings of office to practise various extortions, by which they became a worse species of locust than that they were sent to destroy.—

Indo Chinese Gleaner.

HERTFORD COLLEGE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: As certain acts of insubordination, which occurred in September last at Hertford College, have created some sensation, not only among that part of the community connected with Indian affairs, but also in the public in general, I trust to be excused for offering a few remarks in the valuable pages of your Journal, in contradiction to the *many*, and, I may add,

gross mis-statements which have appeared on this subject in the public prints.

That those mis-statements may have originated in error, I am willing to admit; but perhaps they may with justice be imputed to those enemies of the College, who, from interested motives, or private pique, seize every opportunity to calumniate an Institu-

tion whose direct and beneficial influence, on young men destined perhaps to hold, at a future period, the reins of the governments of India, is manifest to every impartial observer.

To refute, *seriatim*, the assertions which have been made in the different prints, would be useless and idle; but it may not be amiss to shew how far some of them are founded in truth. In one paper it is stated, that fourteen is the age at which young men are admitted; that in cases of expulsion, an appeal, if any, must be made by the student to the Court of Directors, who can, if they think fit, immediately restore him; and that the Directors are, in fact, the only authorities of the College, while the Professors are merely acting under their commands.

With regard to the first point, it is only necessary to observe, that since the year 1815, no young man has been admitted into the College till after he has completed the age of sixteen; and few enter till they are seventeen. The second is equally erroneous: for when the College was first* established, a code of statutes

for its internal government (to be enforced by the Council) was framed by the Court of Directors; and among them is a clause which expressly ordains, that, in cases of expulsion, no appeal can be made but to the visitor (*the Bishop of London*), who alone has the right to order the restoration of a student, should it appear to him that the view of the case taken by the Council is erroneous. That the Directors are the real authorities of the College is to a certain extent true, inasmuch as they are the founders and patrons of the Institution; but this does not apply in regard to the discipline of the College, because having vested certain powers in the hands of their Council, the Court have only to see that they do not mis-apply them; so long, therefore, as the Professors confine themselves to the strict and impartial administration of the statutes, the Directors in justice cannot, and do not, interfere.

I remain, Sir, &c. &c.

VERITAS.

Nov. 12, 1822.

* Here we believe our Correspondent to be in error. When the College was first established, the appeal, in cases of expulsion, was to the Court of Directors, who had then the right to restore; but soon after the passing of the Act of 1815, commonly called the Charter Act, the statutes of the College were revised, the Direc-

tors wisely relinquishing all right of interference, and the appeal in cases of expulsion can now be made only to the Bishop of London. To this salutary regulation may be attributed the improvement in the discipline of the Institution, which we have reason to believe has been progressive for nearly the last five years.—Ed.

NAUTICAL NOTICE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: There is a brief notice in the Bombay Gazette, dated Bombay, 26th March 1822, and signed by John Hay,* late Commander of the ship

* To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR: The ship Nadree having been wrecked in consequence of the longitude of the Island of Zazarine being laid down incorrect in Norrie's and Horsburgh's Charts of the Persian Gulph, I feel it my duty to state the following:

Latitude of Zazarine 37° 37' N.

Allowing the longitude of Bushire 50° 56' E.

Zazarine is West 37 miles from it,

and places the Island in longitude 50° 19' E.

The Island of Kenn bears S. W. by compass, 14 miles.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN HAY,

Bombay, 26th March, 1821. Late Commander.

Nadree, which is said to have "been wrecked in consequence of the longitude of the Island of Zazarine being laid down incorrect in Norrie's and Horsburgh's Charts of the Persian Gulph." I therefore trust you will permit me to state, through the medium of your valuable Journal, that I have never published a Chart of the Persian Gulf, unless a sketch, on a small scale, in a corner of my general Chart of the East Coast of Africa and Arabian Sea should be considered as such; the want of correct observations having hitherto prevented me

from undertaking to bring forward a chart of the Persian Gulf.

In my Sailing Directory, after stating the position of Zazarine, conformably with the best information I could obtain, the following caution is recommended to ships approaching these low isles, Zazarine and Keyn, viz. "This island, i. e. Zazarine, should not be approached nearer than 32 fathoms, there being 25 fathoms about one mile from it on the north side. These isles are frequented by turtle and large birds, but imperfectly known, as ships seldom stand so far over from the Persian shore."

Capt. Hay's position of Zazarine, lat 27° 57' N., long. 50° 19' E. is pro-

bably very near the truth, for it corresponds with the position assigned to it in the Chart of the Persian Gulf recently published at the Hydrographical Office, Admiralty, which should be possessed by every ship intending to enter that Gulf, being chiefly constructed from observations lately taken in several of his Majesty's ships, with chronometers on board, whilst cruising against the pirates, and consequently it is the most correct chart of the Persian Gulf ever published in this country.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

JAMES HORSBROUGH.

Chart Office, East-India House,
20th Nov. 1822.

SLAVERY IN CEYLON.

On the subject of domestic slavery, as existing in the Eastern Islands, various articles have at different times appeared in our Journal. We have also adverted to the successful exertions of Sir Alexander Johnston, for the abolition of the same evil in the Island of Ceylon. The following brief summary of the arrangements for the ultimate accomplishment of this object appeared in the Eleventh Report of the African Institution.

It is with feelings of the most lively satisfaction that the Directors have now to state, that the benevolent exertions of Sir Alexander Johnston, the Chief Justice of the Island of Ceylon, for a period of ten years, to induce the proprietors of slaves in that island to fix a day after which all the children born of their slaves should be considered as free, have at length been crowned with success. Early in the month of July last, that liberal and enlightened Judge addressed himself upon this subject to the principal proprietors of slaves at Colombo, who were upon the list of Special Jurymen for that province. The proposal contained in the Chief Justice's letter was well received by these gentlemen; and at a general meeting which they called, to take it into consideration, they unanimously resolved, "That all children born of their slaves after the 12th of August last, should be free." That day was

fixed upon by them, at the suggestion of Sir Alexander Johnston, in honour of the Prince Regent. They afterwards appointed a Committee from among themselves, to frame certain resolutions for the purpose of carrying their benevolent intention into effect; the principal object of which was to secure a provision for the children born free after the 12th of August 1816, from the masters of their parents, until the age of fourteen; it being supposed that after they shall have attained that age they will be able to provide for themselves.

Sir Alexander Johnston states, that the Special Jurymen of Colombo consist of about one hundred and thirty of the most respectable Dutch gentlemen of the place; in which number are contained almost all the Dutch who are large proprietors of slaves. Besides these gentlemen, there are Jurymen of all the different casts among the natives. The moment the Jurymen of these casts heard of the resolution adopted by the Dutch Special Jurymen, they were so much struck by the example, that they also addressed the Chief Justice, announcing their unanimous acquiescence in the measure which had been resolved upon by the Dutch Special Jurymen. And Sir Alexander Johnston adds, that the example of the Jurymen at Colombo was, he understood, to be immediately followed by all the Jurymen on the island. "The state of domestic slavery," he says,

"which was practised in this island for three centuries, may now be considered at an end." And he observes, that the measure which has thus been brought about, is, in a great degree, owing to the principles diffused by the circulation of the Reports of the African Institution.

The Directors are persuaded that they express the cordial feelings of the Institution at large, in offering the tribute of their grateful acknowledgment to Sir Alexander Johnson, for his successful exertions in promoting, and to the Special and other Jurymen of the island, for their general adoption of this important change in the condition of their country; and for the bright example which they have taken the lead in exhibiting to the world, of fixing a period for the extinction of the state of domestic slavery: an example

which the Directors trust will speedily be followed, wherever it may be done with safety. But whether this hope shall be realized or not, it will never be forgotten, that the inhabitants of Colombo were, the first of the British colonists to act upon this grand, noble, liberal, and disinterested principle; and they will for ever deserve the best thanks of every individual who has at heart the advancement of the happiness of mankind, and the improvement of human nature.

We propose, in a future number, to take a general view of the character and extent of the *Slave-trade*, as carried on in the Eastern seas, and of the measures that have latterly been adopted for its suppression.

THE SUTTEE QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: I beg the favour that you insert a correction of a verbal error, which, in some manner, has crept into my last. I never intended to complain of Colonel Macdonald's "want of anxiety to point out to 'An Old Indian,' and others, how much they mistake what has been written by myself." The word should have been "himself;" and I trust that, difficult as, in the hands of any reader, the explanation must be, some

mistake or other has been already imagined, to save me from the suspicion of intending to write what the words import. It would be marvellous if I could have expected Colonel M. to defend "myself" against the mistakes of his own auxiliaries; but, when they mistake him also, I think he should have the ingenuousness to set them right.

I am, Sir, &c.

Nov. 4th, 1822. E. F. KENDALL.

Review of Books.

Considerations on the State of British India: embracing the subjects of Colonization; Missionaries; the State of the Press; the Nepaul and Mahratta Wars; the Civil Government, and Indian Army. By Lieut. A. White, of the Bengal Native Infantry. Edinburgh: 1822.

In this age of liberality we are always prepared to expect opposition to the existing state of things, whatever may be the system opposed, or whatever the pretensions of the objector.

We were only surprised, therefore, on perusing the volume which is now before us, at the reason assigned for its publication. "The English Public," says Lieut. White, "have only been accustomed to hear what can be said on one side of the question, in regard to Indian politics, and it is but just that they should listen to the other." We repeat, that this reason surprised us, and we think moreover that the author himself would have been somewhat startled, if his eye had ac-

cidentally recurred to the passage we have quoted, while his attention was devoted to subsequent portions of his work. Passing this, however, as a common foible, we proceed to notice, that, in order to enlighten us, Mr. White has issued into the world an octavo volume, professing to give a general view of our Indian Government, comprehending the most extensive and important questions; animadverting with sufficient confidence on whatever might appear objectionable; and suggesting various plans of innovation and amendment. We shall not improve upon his example by pretending to discuss, in the few pages we are now devoting to the consideration of his book, the deeper and more complicated questions which have divided the opinions of the wisest and most upright statesmen that have adorned our Indian history. Our object is of an humbler kind: to endeavour in a cursory manner to calculate the probable effects of several of the innovations he proposes, and to call the attention of our readers to the general character and complexion of his work. We shall take the subjects in the order in which he has introduced them.

The object of the first chapter is to point out the numerous and great advantages that might be expected to result from granting a free permission to the natives of our own country to settle in India, and acquire the possession of landed property. Every one knows that this is a subject that has been argued for many years, and that the advocates for colonization anticipate the happiest results from a general interchange of sentiment, the consequent relaxation of prejudice, the introduction of European knowledge, and the diffusion of Christian faith. There is nothing original in the view which our author takes of the question of colonization, except that he is more *liberal* than most of his predecessors. He at once removes the bar; he admits of no restriction;

he is anxious that British influence should pervade "every village, instead of being confined to a few spots in a vast empire."

All this is very plausible in theory; but are we not assured, by general experience, that sudden changes are invariably dangerous, whether in the moral or political world? In fact, they are a departure from the ordinary course of Providence, whose system is to meliorate by gradual means, or rather to impart instruction by slow, but certain progress. Now let us consider for a moment the actual condition of things, and then we shall be able to judge whether the change proposed would really be of trifling or of weighty import, in the view of dangerous innovation.

The peculiar circumstances under which we obtained a footing on the continent of India, and have subsequently erected an empire, have unavoidably placed that vast country in a situation anomalous, at least, if not unnatural. Never was there an instance in the history of nations, of the conquest of any country, where the smallest portion of land was so strictly withheld, for a course of many years, from lapsing into the possession of any individual member of the nation which had conquered it. If circumstances had allowed that the servants of the East-India Company, from their first appearance in India, could safely have been granted the privilege of purchasing landed property, the state of our possessions in that quarter, supposing they had continued in our hands, would doubtless have been widely different at the present moment from that in which we actually see them. Estates would have *gradually* accumulated in the hands of British owners, and consequently the more general influx of Europeans, at any particular juncture, would have produced, comparatively, a slight effect. But what would be the case at present, if the possession of landed property were suddenly to

be granted to the numbers of Europeans (by no means inconsiderable) who are now in India, and possessed of a capital that would at once enable them to acquire possession of extensive districts of the most fertile of our Indian provinces? Neither must we shut our eyes to the unemployed capital existing in our own country, and the spirit of speculation so actively alive. The numbers also that will flock to India, the moment the restrictions are removed, should be seriously considered, as constituting an important feature in this general question. We are not accurately informed as to the actual proportion of Europeans in India, on a comparison of the present period with that immediately preceding the renewal of the last Charter: but we know that the increase, of late years, has been exceedingly rapid, in spite of existing restrictions, and that a public is actually formed for the encouragement of a licentious press.

The rapid increase of the half-cast portion of the Indian community has lately also become a subject which has forced attention. They form a totally distinct class from Hindoos or Europeans. Despising the former, and aspiring to the high intellectual and energetic character, and superior situations of the latter, while they are actually in possession of privileges which these do not possess; we know that, at the present moment, they are asserting rights in the courts of law, and are appealing to public opinion through the medium of the Indian Press. We cannot object to this aspiring disposition, when properly directed; on the contrary, we admire it; but we distinctly point it out as a matter to be carefully weighed in connexion with the question of colonization. That the half-cast population has not already become a powerful body, is solely owing to their want of capital; a deficiency that may not long continue, for they are evidently advancing with rapid strides towards

a state of respectable independence, and may shortly be expected to become landed proprietors to no inconsiderable extent.

If then, at such a juncture, those restrictions should be suddenly removed, which were reasonably regarded as prudent, nay absolutely necessary, in the infancy of our Indian Government, what a change will be effected in the general system of our Eastern polity! In the course of a few years the largest portions of our most important provinces will, in all probability, have changed their masters, and the Ryots will have become dependent on European and half-cast Zemindars; for is it not evident that the bargain would be decidedly for the interest of the present Zemindars as well as of the other party? and is there not reason to doubt whether the aristocratical *pride* of the former would act as a sufficient counterpoise to his *interest*?

We ask, then, if such a state of things would not completely change the character of our Indian Government? Is it to be supposed that British landholders in India would not immediately aspire to the rank and consideration of English country gentlemen, and that the more wealthy half-casts would not be actuated by a similar spirit? Unquestionably the lands that would be in greatest request would be those in the immediate vicinity of the seats of Government: these would quickly be bought up by Europeans; and though, of course, they would purchase them subject to the general conditions of the Perpetual Settlement, and other laws by which the Zemindars are at present bound, is it to be supposed that they would not exert their influence to get rid of all obnoxious regulations, and place themselves on the most independent footing? Is it not likely, also, that they will ultimately succeed, and that the new laws, whatever they may be, established for Bengal, and other European districts, will shortly become the general regulations for land-

ed property throughout our Indian empire? Beyond this general prediction we do not pretend to prophesy: we only argue, and that we do most seriously, that there must be innovation.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that whenever a system shall have become established, similar, but in a remote degree to that we have above-described, the prerogative of expulsion, with which the Governors-General of British India are at present invested, and which we certainly regard as a most useful instrument, whether frequently exercised or not, will be gone for ever.

The second chapter contains the author's sentiments on the subject of missionary exertion, and the progress of Christian knowledge amongst the natives. It is but justice to allow that his observations on these points do not exhibit that bitterness of disposition, so often manifested towards those who are actively engaged in this holy calling, and which are at the same time so unworthy of the man and of the Christian; but we are persuaded that Mr. White is by far too general in his charge of intemperate and injudicious conduct on the part of the missionaries, and that he has greatly under-rated both the number and respectability of converts whom they have been the happy instruments of introducing within the pale of Christianity. We approve, in a great measure, of his remarks on the subject of schools and colleges; but he goes too far: education, it must always be remembered, will not do every thing. As these topics, however, are handled by our author in a manner exceedingly trite and commonplace, we shall pass forward to other subjects.

The third chapter is on the Indian Press. Here again we meet with our author's liberality. He is not satisfied with the abolition of the censorship: the prerogative of expulsion must also be taken away, or the Press will not be sufficiently unembarrassed. Our opinion respecting the freedom of

the Indian Press has been already sufficiently explained; the subject, therefore, will not detain us long on the present occasion: but there are certain facts relating to the Native Press, which are at present but imperfectly known in England, and which, in our humble opinion, imperiously demand attention.

Our readers will call to mind that, on a late occasion, we offered a few remarks on the prospectus of a Bengalee newspaper, entitled the *Sungbaud Cowmudy, or Moon of Intelligence*. We have now to introduce the names of four others, viz. the *Sumochor Chundrica*, the *Bombay Na Summachar*, the *Mirat ool Akhbar*, and the *Jami Juhan Nooma*. The character of the last may be collected from the following humorous, though somewhat flippant account which is given of it in a Calcutta newspaper, denominated *John Bull in the East*, of April 8.

We have read the preface to the new Persian and Hindoostanee newspaper, called the *Jami Juhan Nooma*, and think it exceedingly well calculated to attract public attention. The Editor proposes to publish not only every thing valuable in the English papers, but every thing curious that may reach him in private letters. He promises, at the same time, to gratify his subscribers with all the news from all the principal places in India, such as Delhi, Lucknow, Fyzabad, Benares, Patna, Moorshedabad, Dacca, Lahore, Umritser, Cashmere, Hyderabad, Nagpore, Poonah, Jynagur, Jaudpore, Nepal, Gualior, Bhurt-pore, &c. (which et-cetera, by the way, the Editor might as well have introduced after Delhi). His plan, however, he says, is something more than mere localities: he wishes to open a wide field for literary and speculative adventure. To draw out latent talent from all the dhees, and districts, and dykes, and gullies of this multicavous, multilateral, multinominal, and multiloquous metropolis: that is, from Dhee Chitrapore on the north, to Dhee Monohurpore on the south; or, as others will have it in the vernacular, from Chitpore Bridge to Allipore Bridge. Every man in every spot of this great non-corporate, metropolitical city, is invited earnestly to come forward and confess his sins to the public; or in case he has no sin himself, to point out unceremoniously the sins and offences of his neighbours, to the end that the same may be speedily corrected. No Bazar Patriot or Gullee Re-

former is called upon, let it be remembered, to give up his name with his manuscript essay; but if, by any accident or design, it should peradventure come to the knowledge of the Editor, it will immediately be shut up in the strong box of secrecy, and kept there hermetically sealed till the *Kalee Young*. There is a good deal more, which we regret we have not time at present to copy; the Editors of the *Jami Jehan Nooma*, should however be remembered, are Polyglot Linguists, and add to a most profound knowledge of the genuine Tuscan of Bengal, a very competent acquaintance with the classical languages of their mother, sister, and correlative countries, not forgetting the great local dialect of London and its environs, which has given rise, according to Samuel Pegge, the Antiquarian, to that corrupted idiom vulgarly called English. As the name of this new paper is *Jam*, we think the following motto from Plautus would not be very unsuitable: "*Aut Jam nihil est, aut Jam nihil erit.*"

From the foregoing character, it is easy to divine by what party this native newspaper is patronized and supported.

We are informed that the *Mirat ool Akhbar*, or *Mirror of Intelligence*, is set up in opposition to the Persian and Bengalee *whig* papers, and that the editor is a true *tory*. This, of course, is a joke; but it is not, therefore, the less necessary to watch the progress of that spirit of discontent and political animosity, which certain busy-bodies have latterly introduced from the western hemisphere, and are so eagerly endeavouring to instil into the minds of our Indian subjects.

To return, however, to Mr. White, we shall take leave of his third chapter, by pointing out an ingenious mode which he has adopted of arguing for a free press, or rather of appealing to our feelings. If the press had been free, observes our author, we should probably have been forewarned of the intended massacre at Vellore, and consequently have prevented it; if the press had been free, the mutiny of our native troops in Java would never have occurred; and if the press were now completely free, discontent would be nipped in the bud, &c. &c. &c.

The fourth chapter has a two-fold object: the one to write a summary history of the Nepal war, and the other to expose the errors that were committed in planning it. The first is somewhat irrelevant: but our author's excuse is the default of a faithful and connected narrative of our military operations in that quarter. Mr. White stands higher in our estimation in his military than in his civil character. He has given us a clear and spirited sketch of the several campaigns in those mountainous districts, and with a proper and soldier-like spirit has made due allowances for errors which were too manifest to be passed unnoticed. In point of fact, we were totally ignorant of the character of the enemy with whom we were about to contend; we anticipated an easy conquest, and, in consequence, the war became both arduous and expensive. Sir David Ochterlony, whose masterly arrangements greatly expedited the termination of hostilities, is highly and deservedly eulogized by our author. One of the measures he adopted for the security of the conquered provinces shall be told by our author himself.

The mind of Sir David Ochterlony was now occupied with the measures necessary for the defence of those countries which we had conquered. The means adopted for that purpose will excite the surprise of the European reader. Those very Goorkhas who had fought against us were taken into our service, and formed into four battalions, and these men have fulfilled their engagements to the British state with irreproachable fidelity. Such is the confidence reposed in them, that there are only five companies of a regular native corps stationed within the provinces, who could act against them in case of revolt. The plan adopted by the British general manifested a thorough acquaintance with our Asiatic policy. In what other way have we maintained our immense possessions in Hindostan, but by enlisting the energies of its military population in our service? All conquerors have used nearly the same expedients. It is safer to govern by means of a body which has exercised a commanding influence over their countrymen, and which they have been accustomed to respect: in this way no violent shock is given to their

opinions and usages, and they fall naturally into habits of subordination. The alacrity with which the Goorkhas transferred their services to their conquerors is a singular moral phenomenon, but equally characteristic of the whole Hindoo race. It is remarkable that the same men who have displayed the most heroic courage in a particular cause, should offer their services to those who have trampled it down, without an emotion of shame or repugnance; that men who cherish a love of home, and a tender sensibility to the ties of relationship, should be altogether devoid of the love of country. This is the moral taint which debases all Hindoo institutions: there is nothing in them to excite any genuine patriotism, or generous social feeling. The fact to which I have alluded speaks volumes as to the defects of their social system.

Reflections on the Mahratta and Pindarree war form the subject of the fifth chapter; and the approbation of our author is unreservedly expressed, as regards the expediency of undertaking that war, and the plan of operations, which was as promptly arranged as it was vigorously and successfully applied. He quarrels, however, and we cannot but think with justice, with our diplomatic arrangements in Rajpootana. We believe with him, that although it might be the wish of several of the Rajpoot princes to be taken under British protection, this feeling was not unanimously entertained: that, in fact, the most powerful of those princes, the Rajah of Jeypoor, was hostile to the condition of supporting a body of Company's troops for the protection of his dominions. It appears, however, that he was compelled to acquiesce. Not only do we question the justice of such proceedings, but we likewise coincide with our author in deprecating the subsidiary system, wherever it can be possibly avoided. In the earlier periods of our Indian history, such arrangements were forced upon us. During the administration of Marquis Wellesley, we had no alternative but thus to engage our faith for the permanent protection of the Nizam's dominions, to prevent his being forced into an alliance with our

Mahratta enemies. On this, and on other occasions, the measure was expedient and justifiable. But in these very countries, circumstances, unavoidably arising from this very system, have subsequently placed us in a situation by no means enviable. The unwarrantable oppressions of the Nizam compel his subjects to revolt, and we, being bound by treaty to maintain his authority, are consequently obliged to employ the troops which he has engaged to support by subsidy, to quell the tumults his own iniquitous exactions have excited. The kingdom of Oude, at the present moment, presents a most distressing picture, produced by similar causes. It is, in fact, in a general state of anarchy, and forms a receptacle for the most daring bands of Dacoits, whose depredations in our own provinces had latterly been much suppressed, but who are now encouraged to return to their nefarious practices by the asylum which is thus afforded them. To restore quiet to this unfortunate country, or, as the terms of the treaty would express it, to support the authority of our ally, the Company's troops have been called into action, and thus we are unavoidably made parties to the maladministration of the Native Government. The course it may ultimately prove our duty to pursue, towards countries which are thus situated, we do not pretend to determine; but we certainly think that we ought to take warning from past and present examples, to avoid, as much as possible, being placed in similar difficulties in regard to other states.

Scindia is the only strictly independent sovereign whose dominions are surrounded by the Company's territories. We are bound by no treaties to support his authority: towards him, therefore, we remain at liberty to act according to circumstances. In regard, however, to the generality of other potentates we stand on a different footing. As yet the subjects of

those princes have benefited greatly by means of our interference for the suppression of those predatory bands, which vexed them as a continual scourge; but if ever they should become subjected to the grinding tyranny of their native sovereigns, what is then to be our course?

The sixth chapter embraces so wide a field, that we can do little more than notice it. It affects to discuss the merits of our Judicial and Revenue systems in India. We cannot pretend to enter into these questions. We must express our surprise, however, at the strong approbation with which our author speaks of the Permanent Settlement, knowing, as we do, that latterly it has had few, if any, advocates; and that the sentiments of many of its first promoters have greatly changed. Mr. White thinks it exceedingly strange that the same system has not been extended to other provinces, particularly those of Rohilcund and Cuttack. This may be answered in one word, viz. that the more the question has been considered, the greater reason there has been to doubt both the justice and expediency of the measure. Mr. White professes to be a great admirer of the late Mr. A. F. Tytler's view of our system of revenue in India: it is strange, then, that they should differ so widely on the most important question involved in it. Whatever may be ultimately done, surely it is the part of wisdom gradually to feel our way, and to try the effects of a triennial settlement, where a permanent one is doubtful in a moral, and more than doubtful in a fiscal view.

This chapter concludes with a sketch of "the career of a young writer after leaving college;" and who "is at liberty to select the judicial, the revenue, the diplomatic, or the commercial line." His progress is traced through the various grades of promotion and emolument in these respective branches, in a brief but satisfactory manner; we recommend, there-

fore, the perusal of these pages to his connections in this country, who are usually completely in the dark as to the scale of preferment, and the nature of the employ.

Considering the spirit of opposition with which Mr. White appears to be actuated, we were happy to find him, in this place, controverting an assertion some years ago advanced by Mr. Tytler, and which we always regarded as an exaggerated picture. Our author is dilating on the ruinous consequences produced by a writer involving himself, while at college, in the trammels of the native money-lenders.

The young man who is inclined to live within his income, feels it difficult to resist the contagion of example, and must esteem himself fortunate if his college bills do not exceed eight or 10,000 rupees. In truth, the Bengal civilian generally spends a fortune before he acquires one. The heavy charges of interest swallow up all his savings, and render it difficult for him to shake off his incumbrances. Large sums of money are obtained from natives at an interest of 12 per cent. The person who lends this, entertains views of profit much beyond the legal advantage which he is entitled to for the use of his money. If the writer is nominated to some appointment, the lender insists upon being employed in some official situation, or that one of his relations should be provided for. If his request is refused, a sight of his bond will speedily enforce compliance. If he succeeds in introducing his relations into office, the pernicious effects of their influence upon the general happiness of the country are powerfully illustrated in the following extract from Mr. Tytler's work:—"Directed by their employer, the baboo or money-lender, they intermeddle with all the official concerns of their master. By their falsehood and utter want of principle, they colour the cases which come before him; they quash the complaints of the more unfortunate natives who have not money to offer as a bribe; they promote the cause of injustice, and defeat the purposes of benevolence; and, by receiving money (in the name of their young master), by whatever hands it is offered, they degrade the European character, pervert the law, and contaminate the source of public justice."—Vol. i, p. 37.

At the time when this gentleman wrote, in 1815, this system prevailed to such an extent, that he states:—"It is a fact which deserves the most serious consideration,

that more than one-half of the Company's territories are managed by natives, with but a slight degree of controul from the helpless Europeans who are the heads of office."

—Vol. i, p. 37. There is no reason to suppose that Mr. Tytler entertained any unfavourable prejudice against the members of his own service, but surely this statement must be prodigiously exaggerated; if not, better that our Indian empire should perish, than that power should thus be shamelessly prostituted. If we suppose that a tenth part of the Company's territory is governed in this manner, which appears to me nearer the truth, surely this melancholy consideration ought to awaken the mind of the youthful civilian to a sense of the deep injury which mankind suffer from this conduct, and the serious abasement of the national dignity which results from his inconsiderate habits of expense. The Government ought to adopt more efficient measures for the repression of this evil. At present it has enacted a regulation, requiring every student on leaving college to state (whether on oath or honour I am ignorant) that his debts do not exceed 5,000 rupees; but, from what I have heard, this has not proved efficacious in checking the evil. If, independent of 300 rupees monthly salary, 5,000 rupees will not cover the unavoidable expenses of a youth at college, let him be allowed to contract debts to the amount of eight or 10,000 rupees; but, if it can be proved that he exceeds this, he ought to be dismissed the service.

The seventh and last chapter is on the Indian army. This likewise is too wide a subject for us to undertake. The author is more at home, and enters more into detail under this head, than in any of the preceding chapters. In the course of it he animadverts, and we certainly think with justice, on the system which was gaining ground some years ago, of almost invariably nominating officers of His Majesty's army to conduct campaigns, to the prejudice of those in the service of the East-India Company. The late Pindaree war, however, has proved that a less invidious distinction has prevailed latterly. The picture which Mr. White draws of the prospects of a young cadet is very gloomy, and we cannot but think somewhat overcharged. From the slowness of promotion in the present day he is to remain an Ensign six or seven years; a Lieutenant, eighteen or twenty; a

Captain, ten or fourteen; a Major, six or seven; a Lieut. Colonel, ten or twelve; and consequently reaches the age of *seventy* or *seventy-five* before he can attain the rank of Colonel and General Officer.

Thus we have briefly touched upon a few, and only a few, of the numerous and important topics which Mr. White has thought proper to discuss within the limits of an octavo volume. We could have wished that there had been less of opposition, and more of consistency; in short, that the general tone of the work had equalled the ability it certainly displays. The style is careless and unpolished, but vigorous, and sometimes eloquent. When Lieutenant White shall have attained "the elevated station of Major-General, at seventy or seventy-five years of age," his experience may have become enlarged, and his tone may be somewhat altered:—till then we take our leave.

Confessions of an English Opium-Eater.
12mo. pp. 206. London, 1822.

WE took up this book (whose title seemed to denote a sympathy with a topic jocosely treated a short time back in this Journal) with the expectation of enjoying some of that light species of amusement, so popular at the present day, called *fun*. We came, in short, "to scoff;" and though we have not absolutely "remained to pray," our attention has been rivetted to the book, by an interest deeper and more entrancing than we ever recollect to have accompanied the perusal of a work which, like this, was evidently struck off at a heat, without method, arrangement, or much previous preparation. Whoever be the author of this singular and powerful production, we may, from observing this slight scantling of his talents, apply to him the remark with which the bewildered lover in Terence consoles himself:

Una hæc spes est; ubi, ubi est, diu cecari non potest.

These *confessions* were first brought before the public eye in a contemporary journal, the London Magazine: their interesting character naturally led to their appearance in a different form, and is a better plea for their publication than the *moral* of the work, namely, a dissuasive from the use of opium, which we think is not likely to be diminished by the instrumentality of this publication.

That the use of this baneful drug is common among Turks and Asiatics of all classes, is sufficiently known. The inveterate attachment of the Chinese to opium resists all the terrors with which repeated fulminations from the *soi-disant* Celestial Seat encompass this "vile excrementitious substance;"* and imprisonment, fine, and confiscation, as well as apprehension of the *bamboo*, are alike impotent to restrain the introduction of the drug by foreigners into the Celestial Empire. The *Amoco*, or what is usually called *running a-muck*, among the Malays in Java, is attributed to the excessive use of opium acting upon a natural or morbid irritability of temperament.

We were not ignorant, that among the higher and learned classes in our own country the delicious species of intoxication induced by opium is occasionally indulged; but we certainly were not prepared for the intelligence communicated by the author of this work (p. 7), that opium-eating is a habit which gains ground among the lower orders of the people. "Some years ago," he observes, "on passing through Manchester, I was informed by several cotton-manufacturers, that their work-people were rapidly getting into the practice of opium-eating; so much so, that on a Saturday afternoon the counters of the druggists were strewn with pills of one, two or three grains, in preparation for the known demands of the evening. The imme-

diate occasion of this practice was the lowness of wages, which, at that time, would not allow them to indulge in ale or spirits."

The author *confesses* that he has indulged in this sensual pleasure, if such it may be called, to a greater excess than any person he has heard of, except one (the late Percy Bysshe Shelley we presume to be meant), who, if all be true which is reported of him, carried the indulgence still farther, at least as to quantity. But as he declares, that he "struggled against the fascinating enthrallment with a religious zeal," and in the sequel succeeded in "untwisting, almost to its final links, the accursed chain which fettered him," his penitence is a fair *set-off* against the original offence; and his example ought to be employed to deter others from plunging into a condition, the early paths to which are so flowery and seductive.

To explain the causes which led him into the regular practice of opium-eating, the author is obliged to give a sketch of the history and vicissitudes of his early life. This sketch, which is neither marvellous enough, nor sufficiently complete in its details to satisfy a novel-reader, answers the purpose for which it is introduced, and is besides well drawn. It is impossible not to be occasionally impressed, in perusing it, with a belief that if the writer could shake off the impediments which his former practices have left upon his powers, and would try his strength with the "great northern magician" in the department of novel-writing, he would better cope with him than any rival who has yet appeared. A short specimen we subjoin in his account of deserting school:

At half after three I rose, and gazed with deep emotion at the ancient towers of —, "drest in earliest light," and beginning to crimson with the radiant lustre of a cloudless July morning. I was firm and immovable in my purpose: but yet agitated by anticipation of uncertain danger and troubles; and if I could have foreseen the hurricane, and perfect hail-storm

* See the Chinese Edicts respecting opium in our Journal for June last, and the remarks of a correspondent upon them in the succeeding number.

of affliction which soon fell upon me, well might I have been agitated. To this agitation the deep peace of the morning presented an affecting contrast, and in some degree a medicine. The silence was more profound than that of midnight; and to me the silence of a summer morning is more touching than all other silence, because the light being broad and strong, as that of noon-day at other seasons of the year, it seems to differ from perfect day, chiefly because man is not yet abroad; and thus the peace of nature, and of the innocent creatures of God, seems to be secure and deep, only so long as the presence of man, and his restless and unquiet spirit, are not there to trouble its sanctity. I dressed myself, took my hat and gloves, and lingered a little in the room. For the last year and a-half this room had been my "pensive citadel:" here I had read and studied through all the hours of night; and though true it was that for the latter part of this time I, who was framed for love and gentle affections, had lost my gaiety and happiness, during the strife and fever of contention with my guardian; yet, on the other hand, as a boy, so passionately fond of books, and dedicated to intellectual pursuits, I could not fail to have enjoyed many happy hours in the midst of general dejection. I wept as I looked round on the chair, hearth, writing-table, and other familiar objects, knowing too certainly that I looked upon them for the last time. Whilst I write this, it is eighteen years ago; and yet at this moment I see distinctly, as if it were yesterday, the lineaments and expression of the object on which I fixed my parting gaze: it was a picture of the lovely —, which hung over the mantle-piece; the eyes and mouth of which were so beautiful, and the whole countenance so radiant with benignity, and divine tranquillity, that I had a thousand times laid down my pen, or my book, to gather consolation from it, as a devotee from his patron saint. Whilst I was yet gazing upon it, the deep tones of — clock proclaimed that it was four o'clock. I went up to the picture, kissed it, and then gently walked out, and closed the door for ever!

His ingenious twitches at character are also much in the "magician's" manner; as in the following remarks upon the owner of a house in which he lived rent-free, during his exile from a home:

But who, and what, meantime, was the master of the house himself? Reader, he was one of those anomalous practitioners in lower departments of the law, who—what shall I say?—who, on prudential reasons,

or from necessity, deny themselves all indulgence in the luxury of too delicate a conscience (a periphrasis which might be abridged considerably, but that I leave to the reader's taste): in many walks of life, a conscience is a more expensive encumbrance, than a wife or a carriage; and just as people talk of "laying down" their carriages, so I suppose my friend Mr. — had "laid down" his conscience for a time; meaning, doubtless, to resume it as soon as he could afford it.

In the course of his commerce with the world out of doors (for the circumstances of his situation debarred him from that within), he became acquainted with a young woman, who was in the very lowest rank of that unhappy class who subsist upon the wages of prostitution, namely, a *street-walker*. Some readers may revolt at this, as a disgusting theme; but we commend the writer's manliness, in speaking, as he has done, not in the mawkish style of German sentimentalism, but with proper feeling of a class of individuals who have more motives and temptations than most others to divest themselves of the ornaments of humanity, and who yet display traits of the most disinterested and noble-minded generosity.

One night, when we were pacing slowly along Oxford Street, and after a day when I had felt more than usually ill and faint, I requested her to turn off with me into Soho Square: thither we went; and we sat down on the steps of a house, which, to this hour, I never pass without a pang of grief, and an inner act of homage to the spirit of that unhappy girl, in memory of the noble action which she there performed. Suddenly, as we sat, I grew much worse: I had been leaning my head against her bosom; and all at once I sank from her arms and fell backwards on the steps. From the sensations I then had, I felt an inner conviction of the liveliest kind, that without some powerful and reviving stimulus, I should either have died on the spot, or should at least have sunk to a point of exhaustion from which all re-ascent under my friendless circumstances would soon have become hopeless. Then it was, at this crisis of my fate, that my poor orphan companion, who had herself met with little but injuries in this world, stretched out a saving hand to me. Uttering a cry of terror, but without a moment's delay, she ran off into Oxford Street, and in less time than

could be imagined, returned to me with a glass of port wine and spices, that acted upon my empty stomach (which at that time would have rejected all solid food) with an instantaneous power of restoration: and for this glass the generous girl without a murmur, paid out of her own humble purse, at a time, be it remembered, when she had scarcely wherewithal to purchase the bare necessities of life, and when she could have no reason to expect that I should ever be able to reimburse her!—Oh, youthful benefactress! how often in succeeding years, standing in solitary places, and thinking of thee with grief of heart and perfect love, how often have I wished that, as in ancient times, the curse of a father was believed to have a supernatural power, and to pursue its object with a fatal necessity of self-fulfilment, even so the benediction of a heart oppressed with gratitude, might have a like prerogative; might have power given to it from above to chase, to haunt, to way-lay, to overtake, to pursue thee into the central darkness of a London brothel, or (if it were possible) into the darkness of the grave, there to awaken thee with an authentic message of peace and forgiveness, and of final reconciliation!

The first occasion of his taking opium was owing to a tooth-ache, or rheumatic affection of the face, which lasted twenty days. The effect produced upon him at the time, as well as the remembrances which that epoch calls up, are well described. The sensations, or bodily effects, produced by opium, he says, have been misrepresented *in toto*. In short, he affirms that the only true things predicated of opium are these, namely, that it is of a dusky brown colour; that it is rather dear; and lastly, that it will kill you, if you eat much of it. His delineation of the true feelings of that state induced by opium, and which he denies to be intoxication (except in so far as the term may be employed to express every mode of nervous excitement, in which sense a man used it, who said he had got drunk on a beef-steak) is very skilfully drawn. His remarks upon music, as well as the power of opium to increase the enjoyment of it, discover a vigorous intellect:

Music is an intellectual or a sensual pleasure, according to the temperament of him who hears it; and, by the bye, with

the exception of the fine extravaganzas on that subject in Twelfth Night, I do not recollect more than one thing said adequately on the subject of music in all literature: it is a passage in the *Religio Medici** of Sir T. Brown; and though chiefly remarkable for its sublimity, has also a philosophic value, inasmuch as it points to the true theory of musical effects. The mistake of most people is to suppose that it is by the ear they communicate with music, and therefore that they are purely passive to its effects. But this is not so: it is by the re-action of the mind upon the notices of the ear (the *matter* coming by the senses, the *form* from the mind), that the pleasure is constructed; and therefore it is that people of equally good ear differ so much in this point from one-another. Now opium, by greatly increasing the activity of the mind generally, increases, of necessity, that particular mode of its activity by which we are able to construct out of the raw material of organic sound an elaborate intellectual pleasure. But, says a friend, a succession of musical sounds is to me like a collection of Arabic characters: I can attach no ideas to them. Ideas! my good Sir? there is no occasion for them: all that class of ideas, which can be available in such a case, has a language of representative feelings. But this is a subject foreign to my present purposes: it is sufficient to say, that a chorus, &c. of elaborate harmony, displayed before me, as in a piece of arras-work, the whole of my past life; not as if recalled by an act of memory, but as if present and incarnated in the music: no longer painful to dwell upon; but the detail of its incidents removed, or blended in some hazy abstraction; and its passions exalted, spiritualized and sublimed. All this was to be had for five shillings. And over and above the music of the stage and the orchestra, I had all around me, in the intervals of the performance, the music of the Italian language talked by Italian women; for the gallery was usually crowded with Italians, and I listened with a pleasure such as that with which Weld the traveller lay and listened, in Canada, to the sweet laughter of Indian women; for the less you understand of a language, the more sensible you are to the melody or harshness of its sounds; for such a purpose, therefore, it was an advantage to me that I was a poor Italian scholar, reading it but little, and not speaking it at all, not understanding a-tenth part of what I heard spoken.

He commenced the opium-habit in

* I have not the book at this moment to consult; but I think the passage begins, "And even that tavern music, which makes one man merry, another mad, in me strikes a deep fit of devotion," &c.

1804. In the year 1812 he writes thus:

And what am I doing amongst the mountains? Taking opium. Yes, but what else? Why, reader, in 1812, the year we are now arrived at, as well as for some years previous, I have been chiefly studying German metaphysics, in the writings of Kant, Fichte, Schelling, &c. And how, and in what manner do I live? In short, what class or description of men do I belong to? I am at this period, viz. in 1812, living in a cottage, and with a single female servant, who passes by the name of my "housekeeper." And, as a scholar, and a man of learned education, and in that sense a gentleman, I may presume to class myself as an unworthy member of that indefinite body called *gentlemen*. Partly on the ground I have assigned, perhaps; partly because, from my having no visible calling or business, it is rightly judged that I must be living on my private fortune: I am so classed by my neighbours; and by the courtesy of modern England, I am usually addressed on letters, &c. *esquire*, though having, I fear, in the rigorous construction of heralds, but slender pretensions to that distinguished honour; yes, in popular estimation, I am X. Y. Z., *esquire*, but not Justice of the Peace, nor Custos Rotulorum. Am I married? Not yet. And I still take opium? On Saturday nights. And perhaps have taken it unblushingly ever since "the rainy Sunday," and "the stately Pantheon," and "the beatific druggist" of 1804? Even so. And how do I find my health after all this opium eating? in short, how do I do? Why, pretty well. I thank you, reader: in the phrase of ladies in the straw, "as well as can be expected." In fact, if I dared to say the real and simple truth, though to satisfy the theories of medical men, I ought to be ill, I never was better in my life than in the spring of 1812; and I hope sincerely, that the quantity of claret, port, or "particular Madeira," which, in all probability, you, good reader, have taken, and design to take, for every term of eight years during your natural life, may as little disorder your health as mine was disordered by the opium I had taken for the eight years, between 1804 and 1812. Hence you may see again the danger of taking any medical advice from *Anastasia*; in divinity, for aught I know, or law, he may be a safe counsellor; but not in medicine. No: it is far better to consult Dr. Buchan, as I did; for I never forgot that worthy man's excellent suggestion, and I was "particularly careful not to take above five-and-twenty ounces of laudanum."*

From the pleasures of opium we soon, however, pass to its pains. From the year 1813 to 1817 he was a regular and confirmed opium-eater, "of whom to ask whether on any particular day he had or had not taken opium, would be to ask whether his lungs had performed respiration, or the heart fulfilled its functions;" inoculating himself, as he expresses it, "for the general benefit of the world, with the poison of 8,000 drops of laudanum per day." The pains consist not merely in the horrors produced by opium, but in the agonies attending the attempts to leave it off, or even to diminish the quantity.

His dreams, "the immediate and proximate cause of his acutest suffering," became tormenting to him, from a faculty which the mind exercises in cases of exalted irritability. "At night, when I lay in bed," he says, "vast processions passed along in mournful pomp; friezes of never-ending stories, that to my feelings were as sad and solemn as if they were stories drawn from times before (Edipus, or Priam—before Tyre—before Memphis." He notices some remarkable facts observed by him.

We will give an example of the opium-eater's dreams, and of his skill in telling them:

I had been in youth, and even since, for occasional amusement, a great reader of Livy, whom I confess that I prefer, both for style and matter, to any other of the Roman historians; and I had often felt as most solemn and appalling sounds, and most emphatically representative of the majesty of the Roman people, the two words so often occurring in Livy, *Consul Romanus*; especially when the consul is introduced in his military character. I mean to say, that the words King, Sultan, Regent, &c., or any other titles of those who embody in their own persons the collective majesty of a great people, had less power over my reverential feelings. I had also, though no great reader of history, made myself minutely and critically familiar with one period of English history, viz. the period of the Parliamentary War, having been attracted by the moral grandeur of some who figured in that day, and by the many interesting memoirs which

* This was a typographical error in a pirated edition of the Doctor's "Domestic Medicine."

survive those unquiet times. Both these parts of my lighter reading, having furnished me often with matter of reflection, now furnished me with matter for my dreams. Often I used to see, after painting upon the blank darkness a sort of rehearsal whilst waking, a crowd of ladies, and perhaps a festival, and dances. And I heard it said, or I said to myself, "These are English ladies from the unhappy times of Charles I. These are the wives and the daughters of those who met in peace, and sat at the same tables, and were allied by marriage or by blood; and yet, after a certain day in August 1642, never smiled upon each other again, nor met but in the field of battle; and at Marston Moor, at Newbury, or at Naseby, cut asunder all ties of love by the cruel sabre, and washed away in blood the memory of ancient friendship." The ladies danced, and looked as lovely as the court of George IV. Yet I knew, even in my dream, that they had been in the grave for nearly two centuries. This pageant would suddenly dissolve; and at a clapping of hands, would be heard the heart-quaking sound of *Cornus Romanus*; and immediately came "sweeping by," in gorgeous paludaments, Paulus or Marius, girt round by a company of centurions, with the crimson tunic hoisted on a spear, and followed by the *alalagmos* of the Roman legions.

We shall conclude with another specimen still more remarkable:

The dream commenced with a music which now I often heard in dreams, a music of preparation and of awakening suspense; a music like the opening of the Coronation Anthem, and which, like that, gave the feeling of a vast march; of infinite cavalcades filing off, and the tread of innumerable armies. The morning was come of a mighty day, a day of crisis and of final hope for human nature, then suffering some mysterious eclipse, and labouring in some dread extremity. Somewhere, I knew not where; somehow, I knew not how; by some beings, I knew not whom, a battle, a strife, an agony, was conducting, was evolving like a great drama, or piece of music; with which my sympathy was the more insupportable from my confusion as to its place, its cause, its nature, and its possible issue. I, as is usual in dreams (where, of necessity, we make ourselves central to every movement), had the power, and yet had not the power, to decide it. I had the power, if I could raise myself, to will it; and yet again had not the power, for the weight of twenty Atlantics was upon me, or the oppression of inexpiable guilt. "Deeper than ever plummet sounded," I lay inactive; then, like a chorus, the passion deepened. Some greater interest was at stake; some mightier

cause than ever yet the sword had pleaded, or trumpet had proclaimed. Then came sudden alarms; hurrys to and fro: trepidations of innumerable fugitives, I knew not whether from the good cause or the bad: darkness and lights; tempest and human faces; and at last, with the sense that all was lost, female forms, and the features that were worth all the world to me, and but a moment allowed, and clasped hands, and heart-breaking partings, and then, everlasting farewells! and with a sigh, such as the caves of hell sighed when the incestuous mother uttered the abhorred name of death, the sound was reverberated, everlasting farewells! and again, and yet again reverberated, everlasting farewells!

And I awoke in struggles, and cried aloud, "I will sleep no more!"

The appendix to this curious book consists of a detailed account of his steps to break this Circean enchantment. His experience, he supposes, may add to the medical history of opium; and, for the benefit of the public, he seems to think his own body may be subjected to experiment without any charge of prodigality being laid to him.

Fiat experimentum in corpore vili is a just rule where there is any reasonable presumption of benefit to arise on a large scale; what the benefit may be will admit of a doubt, but there can be none as to the value of the body, for a more worthless body than his own, the author is free to confess, cannot be: it is his pride to believe that it is the very ideal of a base, crazy, despicable human system, that hardly ever could have been meant to be seaworthy for two days under the ordinary storms and wear-and-tear of life; and indeed, if that were the creditable way of disposing of human bodies, he must own that he should almost be ashamed to bequeath his wretched structure to any respectable dog.

Such are the *Confessions of an English Opium-Eater*. The interest of which we spoke in the commencement pervades the whole, and cannot well be appreciated by those who merely read the foregoing quotations. It is evidently the production of a man of learning and talent, enamoured of the mysteries of Kant, and closely connected with the metaphysical school of subtle thinkers, of which Samuel Taylor Coleridge is an apostle.

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

On Friday evening, the 12th of April, a meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at Chowringhee; the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings in the chair.

Mr. A. Stirling and Dr. Paterson, proposed at the last meeting, were unanimously elected members of the institution, and Augustus Von Schlegel was elected an Honorary Member.

Mr. S. Nicholson forwarded, for the museum of the Society, several images of Hindoo deities from Java, rudely sculptured in stone, but without any account of their original situation on the island. Mr. Nicholson also presented two figures, the size of life, as specimens of native modelling; they represent two Hindu deities; one is occupied in preparing the intoxicating drug called ganja, or blang, and the other seems absorbed in meditation. As the efforts of a native workman, they are executed with surprising anatomical accuracy and skill.

Dr. Adam laid before the Meeting a drawing and description of the China monster, of which a coloured model in clay was presented for the museum by Lieut. General Wood some time ago. At that time the monster had not been seen by any of the surgeons of the factory at Canton, and the printed description by Mr. Livingstone, which accompanied the model, was drawn up from the statements of others. The present more detailed account is given by the senior surgeon, Mr. Pearson, who appears to have examined the monster personally in September last.

The twenty-fifth number of the *Monumens de l'Hindostan* was received from Mons. Langles, and an old Dutch coin by Mr. McLeish.

A monkey from Singapore, in spirit of turpentine, and several minerals from Java, were presented by Mr. Gibbons. We may here observe, that spirit of turpentine, in all cases we have seen, dissolves the animal intended to be preserved. The Lucknow *lusus naturæ*, and the Singapore monkey, have shared the same fate. A well-executed model of the former, apparently in wax, was presented at this meeting, for the museum, by Dr. Gibson, surgeon to the King of Oude.

A communication was received from Mons. Duvaucel, in which he recognizes the hippelaphos of Aristotle in the black deer, or *kala-harin*, of Bengal. He concludes by observing, that the hippelaphos is in reality a peculiar species, very different from the European deer, *cervus epephus*, with which it has been in general confounded; that the name of hippel-

phus does not belong to the deer that is so called in the *Systema Naturæ* by Linnaeus and Gmelin; and that the hippelaphus is no other than Pennant's Great Axis, which alone ought hereafter to bear the name of *cervus hippelaphus*.

Several stuffed birds were also presented by Mons. Duvaucel.

A general index to the fourteen volumes of the Asiatic Researches, compiled with great care and attention by E. S. Montagu, Esq., was presented to the Society, and referred to the Committee of Papers. Mr. Gibbons also presented a list of writers in the same number of volumes.

The Secretary submitted, for the information of the Society, proposals received from Ceylon, for printing a Pali grammar, first undertaken by the late Mr. Tolfrey. The Rev. Benjamin Clough has completed the work, and observes that:

"The Pali has undoubtedly a high claim to the attention of the literary world. It has long been a contested point whether the Pali or Sanscrit be the more ancient language of India; it is certain that Pali was the popular dialect of the country of Buddho, namely, Magadha, before the powerful sect founded by him was expelled from the continent of India, an event prior to the Christian era. Its literature contains a considerable number of volumes, both in prose and verse, which, whatever may be their merits in other respects, form the only authentic depository of Buddhism, and the learning in general of Ceylon, and the whole of India beyond the Ganges, to which the Pali now is, and has been for many centuries, what Sanscrit is in India Proper, and Latin in Europe.

"But although so ancient, so widely spread, and containing so many valuable records of antiquity, yet nothing has hitherto been published respecting the Pali language: hence, in many excellent papers in the Asiatic Researches, it still appears as an unknown world. It is, therefore, hoped that a short grammar, with a vocabulary, cannot fail of being acceptable to the learned in general."

Lieut. James Low, of the Madras Native Infantry, transmitted from Penang a Sketch of the Thai, or Siamese Language, accompanied by an Inquiry into the Structure of the Maun, or Original Language of Pegu. The grammatical illustrations are very extensive and elaborate. Mr. Low had not met with any satisfactory account from the Siamese, either of their own origin, or that of their colloquial language. He says that a very evident affinity may be traced between the Thai

and the Chinese Mandarin, or colloquial language; but the strongest analogical proof of the alliance which seems to have existed at some remote period, must rest on the system of intonation which they equally employ, and of their mutual rejection of all inflection in their parts of speech. Marshman has justly considered all those languages, which adopt the system of tones, as closely linked to the Chinese colloquial medium, if not purely derived from it. If, continues Mr. Low, we were at once to admit that China gave a colloquial medium to the Siamese (as well as to Laos, Camboja, and Ava), how does it happen that not a single vestige of the Chinese written character is to be found beyond the higher boundaries of Cochin China and Yunnan? Both the Thai and Chinese agree in excluding gh, j, jh, dh, bh, of the Sanscrit, while the Chinese have f, fh, ts, tch, tchh, and hh, not in the Sanscrit. It is probable, that the Siamese had a very imperfect alphabetical system before the introduction of the Pali amongst them: but that, in the avidity with which they adopted it, to suit their purpose they rejected those letters not familiar to their organs of speech. The Siamese alphabet has been evidently modelled from the Bali or Pali, which again has sprung from the Sanscrit or Nagree character. The higher style of Siamese writing borrows largely from the Pali, and Dr. Leyden has shewn that many passages in the Pali are pure Sanscrit.

Although the religious and alphabetical systems of the Chinese are conjectured to have been coeval, and to have been introduced amongst the Indo-Chinese nations either directly from Ceylon (called by the Siamese Lanka Seeng Hon), or through the intervention of China, still it has never been ascertained in which region they first flourished. Facts would rather seem to point out that they were brought to those countries immediately from Ceylon. That they were introduced from China appears at variance with the traditions extant in Camboja, Siam, Ava, and Pegu. The Siamese say, that the Pali letter was brought into Camboja from Ceylon; but they at the same time affirm that the religion of Boodh was spread over Siam previously to the period of their adopting the Pali character.

Mr. Low is persuaded, from all he has seen and learned, that the description of Siam given by M. L. Loubere, is in the main nearly as applicable to the political rank and relations of that country, and to the natural and moral grade of its inhabitants at the present day, as it may be granted to have been one hundred and twenty years ago.

The Secretary reported that a considerable number of copies of the fourteenth volume of the *Researches* had been dispatched to England, and that the fifteenth

volume had been commenced at the Serampore press.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Madras Literary Society held their Annual General Meeting at the College Hall, on Saturday, the 19th April, for the purpose of receiving a report of the state of their funds, and electing a Committee of Management for the ensuing year.

The following members were present: The Hon. Sir Chas. Edw. Grey, in the chair; G. Arbutnot, R. Clarke, H. Dickinson, H. S. Graeme, J. Goldie, J. Gwatkin, and D. Hill, Esqrs.; Capt. MacLeane, Lieut. Mountford, W. Oliver, Esq., Dr. Rottler, and J. Staveley, Esq.

The report having exhibited a satisfactory statement of the appropriation of the funds, the Meeting proceeded to elect the following gentlemen to compose the Committee of Management, for the ensuing year: Mr. Clarke, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Hill, Major Macdonald, Mr. Gwatkin, the Venerable the Archdeacon, Mr. Arbutnot, Mr. Staveley, and Dr. Heyne.

The following members were stated to have been admitted since the last meeting: Capt. C. Randall, Mr. J. Cox, Mr. W. Hannister, Mr. W. Newlyn, Dr. Aitkin, Mr. H. Dickinson, Mr. S. Nicholls, Dr. Shuter, and Mr. G. Mickle.

It was voted unanimously, that Mr. Graeme should be requested to become one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society.

Several contributions which had been received in the short interval since the last general meeting, were laid on the table.

A donation of books by the Honourable the President, to whom the thanks of the Society were voted on the occasion.

The bones of a hippopotamus' head, presented in the name of Lieut. Oliphant, of the Madras Engineers. This gentleman accompanied his donation (which he had brought from the Cape) with a description of the animal from his own observation.

An interesting paper, containing geological observations on a part of the country near Rajahmundry, presented in the name of Capt. Cullen, of the Madras Artillery. A small collection of geological specimens, and a section of the country on the high northern road between the Godavery and Kistna rivers constructed from barometrical measurement, accompanied this paper.

A musical instrument much admired by the Malays, called by them the gambang, and a bottle of the milk or juice of the elastic gum, vine, *urceola elastica*, or caout-choue vine of Prince of Wales' Island, presented in the name of Major Coombs. This plant, which is of the class pentandria, and order monogynia, has been described by Dr. Roxburgh, in the 5th volume of the *Asiatic Researches*.

An idol, worn by the natives of New Zealand, presented in the name of Lieut. Col. Prendergast.

Some copper-plates, with an inscription, dug up in a garden of a Zemindar in the Guroor district, by Mr. Clulow.

A collection of silver coins, by Lieut. Sinclair.

The jaw and back-bone of a shark, by Mr. Uthoff.

The thanks of the Meeting were unanimously voted to the Secretary, Lieut. Mountford, for his unremitting attention to the interests of the Society.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz.*

CEYLON LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Ceylon Literary Society held its annual meeting on Tuesday, the 8th Jan., at the chambers of the Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court, at which the Committee of Management for the present year was elected, and Lieut. Gascoyne was chosen Secretary in consequence of Mr. Turnour's removal from Colombo. It was resolved, that as the improvement of agriculture was one of the principal objects had in view in the formation of the Society, it should in future be called the Ceylon Literary and Agricultural Society.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.

Sydney, March 22.—On Wednesday last, his Excellency the President and Members of the Philosophical Society of Australasia made an excursion to the south head of Botany Bay, for the purpose of affixing a brazen tablet, with the following inscription, against the rock on which Captain Cook and Sir Joseph Banks first landed:—

A. D.—MDCCCLXX.

Under the auspices of British Science,
These Shores were discovered

by

James Cook, and Joseph Banks,
The Columbus and Mecenas of their time.
This Spot once saw them ardent
In the pursuit of Knowledge;

now,

To their Memory, this Tablet is Inscribed,
in the first year

of

The Philosophical Society of Australasia.
Sir Thomas Brisbane, K.C.B.,
F.R.S.L. and E.

(Corresponding Member of the Institute
of France), President.

A. D.—MDCCCXIII.

On this interesting occasion the Society had the good fortune to be assisted by Capt. Gambier, and several of the officers of his Majesty's ship *Dauntless*; and, after dining together in a natural arbour on the shore, they all repaired to the rock, against which they saw the tablet soldered, about twenty-five feet above the level of the sea; and they there drank to the immortal fame of the illustrious men whose

discoveries they were then met to commemorate.—*Sydney Gaz.*

EXPEDITION OF SANDWICH ISLANDERS.

Kamtschatka. St. Peter and St. Paul: The 16th Sept. 1821, we saw enter our port a vessel belonging to the Sandwich Islands. The captain, by express orders of his sovereign, entertained our Governor and his staff. Presents were exchanged on both sides. Two rein-deers, a male and female, and a young bear, were sent to the King of the Sandwich Islands. The Captain received for himself one of the finest cows in the country. At its departure, the vessel fired a salute from all its guns, which were extremely well served by the gunners; all of them were Sandwichers. These men are of an agreeable disposition, and our Kamtschatkades have taken a mighty fancy to them. Their dress is none of the most uniform; one had a sailor's jacket, another a cloth coat, another a silk dress with no stockings; few of them had shoes.—*Revue Encyclopédique.*

TELEGRAPH BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND CHUNAR.

Our readers are aware, that for some time past an experimental inquiry has been going on, as to the practicability of establishing a telegraph in this country. We are happy to state, that the trial has completely succeeded, and that before the end of the present year, a series of telegraphic posts will be established between the Presidency and Chunar. These posts are erected at an average distance of about ten miles from each other. They are generally in the immediate vicinity of the great military roads, unless where the direct line is a little departed from, in order to secure a remarkable eminence. They consist of round towers, martello shape, two feet in height, averaging from thirty to thirty-three feet; to each is attached a tinal and five lascars. The business of the former is to take observations, repeat signals, make entries, and send reports to the inspector. The lascars work the machinery. This formerly consisted of four large moveable spheres erected on a mast, but it has lately been found advantageous to substitute for them shutters, or wooden boards about six feet square. By means of this machinery, the signals are carried from post to post with great rapidity. During the early part of the experiment, when the machinery was rude, and the native workmen inexpert, intelligence was on one occasion conveyed from the Soane River to Calcutta, a distance of nearly three hundred and fifty miles, in two hours and a half. But with the present improved apparatus and experience, it may be calculated that information can be communicated at the rate of

a hundred miles every twelve minutes; a rate admitting of an interchange of news between Fort William and Chunar, in little more than fifty minutes. This is an astonishing celerity of progress. There is some drawback to this otherwise admirable means of conveyance. From haziness of the weather, it sometimes happens that the signals cannot be distinguished, and consequently not repeated from station to station. Generally speaking, however, the telegraph can be worked six hours a-day, all the year round. The hot weather, and latter part of the rain, are the most favourable periods, and the cold season the least so. It rarely has occurred that the atmosphere has been so obscured as to obstruct communication for a whole day together. When the ball machinery was in use, intelligence was communicated letter by letter, now whole words and sentences are conveyed by a signal according to a private key, possessed by the inspectors only. The towers of all the posts between Baroon on the Soane, and Lelwar on this side of Hazarceebagh are already finished, and those on the Chunar and Calcutta side are in progress. This extensive undertaking is certainly very creditable to this Government; and although, from the present happy condition of our Eastern empire, it may not perhaps be of such great importance, or so extensively useful as in time of war, still it ought in no way to be depreciated as an assured medium of communicating intelligence to a great distance, in an immeasurably less space of time than by the ordinary channels of conveyance. Indeed, we understand that even as a mere means of forwarding commercial news, it has been considered of so great utility, than an offer has been made by the European and native merchants in the middle provinces, to bear a share in the expense of keeping it up, on condition of being allowed to make use of it on previously understood terms. This we mention merely as a rumour. It was one time, we believe, intended to continue a range of posts from Chunar to Bombay, by Rewah and the banks of the Nerbudda; but the extension of this part of the project is, for the present at least, postponed.—*Col. John Bull.*

THE PLANET VENUS.

(From the Calcutta Gov. Gaz. of 25th April 1822.)

"The planet Venus was on Tuesday distinctly visible to the naked eye, even during the brilliant light of a meridian sun; and the streets in Calcutta were crowded with natives, full of amazement at the extraordinary sight.—The same planet was equally visible yesterday."

THE SPIKENARD OF THE ANCIENTS.

Much difference in opinion has arisen among the curious and the learned, as to

what this precious ointment was composed of. The late Sir William Jones was of opinion that this celebrated ointment was procured from the root of the valeriana Jatamansi, which is found growing only in India. Mr. Lambert tells us also in his illustration of the genus cinchona, that the valeriana Jatamansi is identical with the spikenard of the ancients; while Mr. Phillips, in his late work on vegetables, positively asserts that it was made from lavender, and which he says was called *nardus* in Greek, from Naardn, a city of Syria, near the Euphrates, and that it was also called *spica*, spike; because, among all the verticillated plants, this alone bears a spike.

Mr. Phillips, in his History of Lavender, says, "it is a native of Languedoc, some parts of Spain, Hungary, and Austria; but the most odoriferous lavender grew anciently about the city Eporrhedia, and was so much esteemed at the time when our Saviour was upon earth, that it was sought after with the greatest avidity, and brought a revenue to that city equal to a mine of the most precious metal." Mr. P. adds, that "Pliny, who flourished a little after this period, has described the lavender plant under the name of *nardus*;" and that "he notices the blossom as forming a spike, and mentions that the most costly and precious ointment was made from the aromatic leaves of the *nardus*, and that the spikes (blossoms) sold for one hundred Roman denarii (£3. 2s. 6d.) per pound." The Romans, says this naturalist, esteem the leaves of the *nardus* that is brought from Syria as the best; next to that, the Gallic lavender, or *nardus*, is in estimation. "What especially confirms the opinion that lavender was the *nardus* of the ancients," says Mr. Phillips, "is that Pliny, after having described the same ointment mentioned by the Evangelists, which he directs to be kept in vessels of alabaster, observes, that the flowers or spikes of the plant being laid in wardrobes, gives a most agreeable perfume to the garments." In speaking of the valeriana of Nepal, Mr. P. says, "it seems highly improbable that this should be the spikenard of the ancients, as the scent of this root differs very widely from our ideas of agreeable perfumes; and we may presume, that the opinions of the Romans at the commencement of the Christian era, with respect to odours, were similar to our own; as we find, besides the spikenard, they extracted their favourite odours from roses, myrtles, violets, marjorams, lilies, oris-root, and jonquills, &c., to which they often added sweet spices and aromatic gums."

NUMBER OF PLANTS CULTIVATED IN BRITAIN.

Since the discovery of the New World, our English gardens have produced 2,345

varieties of trees and plants from America, and upwards of 1,700 from the Cape of Good Hope, in addition to many thousands which have been brought from China, the East-Indies, New Holland, various parts of Africa, Asia, and Europe; until the list of plants now cultivated in this country exceeds 120,000 varieties.

FRENCH ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

Catalogue of Works connected with Oriental Literature, published by Dr. Abel Rémusat, Professor of Chinese and Mandchou, and Secretary to the Asiatic Society of Paris.

1. Essai sur la Langue et la Littérature Chinoise, 1811. 8vo.

2. De l'Etude des Langues Etrangères chez les Chinois, 1811. 8vo. Published in the *Magazin Encyclopédique*.

3. Dissertatio de Glottâ Semeiotice; sive de signis morborum quæ e lingua sumuntur, præsertim apud Sinenses, 1813. 4to.

4. Utrum lingua Sinica sit verè monosyllabica. Printed in *Les Mines de l'Orient*, tom. 3.

5. Plan d'un Dictionnaire Chinois, 1814. 8vo.

6. Programme du Cours de Langue et de Littérature Chinoises et de Tartare Mandchou, 1815. 8vo.

7. Le Livre des Récompenses et des Peines. Traduit du Chinois, 1816. 8vo.

8. Description d'une Groupe d'Iles peu connues et situées entre le Japon et les Iles Mariannes. Printed in the *Journal des Savans*, 1817.

9. L'Invariable Milieu, 1817. 4to. With the Chinese and Mandchou texts.

10. Uranographia Mongolica, sive nomenclatura siderum quæ ab astronomis Mongolis agnoscuntur et describuntur. Printed in *Les Mines de l'Orient*, tome 3.

11. Notice d'un Vocabulaire Sanskrit, Tangutain, Mandchou, Mongol, et Chinois. Printed in *Les Mines de l'Orient*, tome 4.

12. Histoire de la Ville de Khotan, traduite du Chinois, 1820. 8vo.

13. Examen critique du Dictionnaire Chinois-Latin du Père Basile de Glemona, publié par M. de Guignes; prefixed to M. Jules de Klaproth's *Supplement to De Guignes' Chinese Dictionary*.

14. Description du Royaume de Cambodge, traduite du Chinois, 1819. 8vo.

15. Trois Lettres sur le Régime des Lettres de la Chine, dans les *Annales de la Littérature et des Arts*. 8vo.

16. *Elémens de la Grammaire Chinoise*. 8vo. 1822.

17. Catalogue des Bolidés et des Aerolithes observés à la Chine. 1819. 4to.

18. Sur les Limites Occidentales de l'Empire Chinois d'après les Chinois. This and the two following articles are in *Les Mémoires de l'Institut*.

19. Recherches sur l'Origine de l'Ecriture Chinoise, avec un Catalogue des Caractères Chinois primitifs.

20. Remarques sur quelques Ecritures syllabiques, tirées des Caractères Chinois, with plates.

21. Sur quelques Epithètes descriptives de Bouddha, et sur les 23 premiers Patriarches de la Religion de Bouddha. These two articles, with 25 reviews of Oriental works, have been published in the *Journal des Savans* since 1816.

Besides these works, Dr. Rémusat has contributed several articles to the *Biographie Universelle*, and to the *Moniteur*, and has edited Titsingh's *Mémoires des Djogouns de Japon*; and, in conjunction with Baron de Sacy, *Mémoires concernant les Chinois*, tom. 16, and Gaubel's *Traité de la Chronologie Chinoise*.

Several other publications, by Dr. Rémusat, were mentioned in our Literary Intelligence of last month.

NOTICES OF NEW WORKS.

Indian Essays, on the Manners, Customs, and Habits of Bengal, are now in the press, and will form an octavo volume.

Sketches of Field Sports, as followed by the Natives of India, are preparing for publication, with Observations on the Animals; also, an Account of many of the Customs of the Inhabitants, and natural Productions, with Anecdotes, a description of Snake-catchers, and their method of curing themselves when bitten; with Remarks on Hydrophobia and rabid Animals; by Dr. Johnson, Surgeon to the Hon. East-India Company, and many years resident at Chittur, in Rangpore.

Letters from Caucasus and Georgia, with a Map and Views, are in the press, in 8vo.

An edition of the *Manu Dharma Sistra* (the Institutes of Manu), edited by Professor Houghton, is now in the press.

The History of Roman Literature, from the early periods to the Augustine Age, by John Dunlop, is preparing for publication, in two octavo volumes.

A Journey to Two of the Oases of Upper Egypt, by Sir Archibald Edmonstone, Bart., will be published in a few days, in octavo.

A Narrative of the Expedition to Do'ngola and Sennaur, under the command of his Excellency Ismael Pacha, by an American in the service of the Viceroy, undertaken by order of his Highness Mohammed Ali Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt, is published in octavo.

Asiatic Intelligence.

BRITISH INDIA.

GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, March 15, 1822.

Whenever any of his Majesty's troops shall be embarked for England on board the Hon. Company's regular ships, or in vessels hired for the occasion, a committee composed of a field officer as President, and two Captains, or Lieutenants, members of the same, as may be most convenient, with a Medical Officer, will repair on board each ship for the purpose of minutely inspecting the provisions, medical comforts and accommodations, &c. &c. provided for the men.

Reports in triplicate, agreeably to the form laid down in page 236 of the General Regulations for the Army, are to be prepared by the President of the Committee, the originals and duplicates of which are to be forwarded when the respective embarkations take place from Bengal, to the Adjutant-General of His Majesty's Forces at Head-Quarters; and the triplicate is to be sent for record to the office of the Quarter-Master General. The originals of these documents will be transmitted, without delay, from the department of the Adjutant-General of his Majesty's Forces in India, to the Horse Guards, for the information of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

Reports referable to embarkations which take place under the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, will, in like manner, be forwarded to the respective offices of the Deputy Adjutant-General and Deputy Quartermaster-General at the former Presidency, and to the Brigade Major King's Troops at the latter, whence the originals are to be sent to the Adjutant-General, Horse Guards, with a letter from his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief at Madras, and in like manner from his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, who will be pleased to forward to the Adjutant-General's Office at Head-quarters copies of the same for record.

Their Excellencies General Sir A. Campbell and Lieut. General Sir Charles Colville will be pleased to issue such subsidiary orders as may appear to them necessary, when the period shall arrive for embarking His Majesty's Troops, whether regiments or detachments of regiments, invalids, or service-expired men, and will cause the Medical Board at their respective Presidencies to furnish the Surgeon, or Assistant Surgeon (as the case may be) who will be of the Committee, with in-

structions relative to the particular duty required of Medical Officers on such occasions.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, March 15, 1822.

1. With the view to give every practicable accommodation to the corps concerned, as well as to facilitate the public arrangements, his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief in India, with the sanction of the Supreme Government, avails himself of the earliest opportunity to announce His Majesty's having been graciously pleased to command, that the regiments specified in the margin * shall gradually be held in readiness to return to England, and that the corps also specified in the margin, † shall serve in India at the respective Presidencies.

2. The following instructions respecting volunteering, &c. &c. are to be regarded as preliminary, and the movements and embarkations will be ordered in due time by the respective Governments.

3. The Commander-in-Chief is happy to have it in his power to grant this timely intimation, and he assures himself that the regiments will profit by it, and that the volunteering, the accounts, discharges, returns, &c. &c. and all internal concerns, as well as the embarkations, will be prepared and conducted in the most accurate and regular manner.

4. Officers belonging to corps under order to return home, and not to apply for leave of absence to remain in India, or for permission to precede their regiments, except on certified ill health.

5. Respecting the few officers who are employed on the Staff, instructions will be sent to their corps, and all those who are at present in the service of Native Powers will be allowed six months after the embarkation of their regiments to effect exchanges into corps remaining in India; in failure of which they must proceed to England, and they will be notified accordingly to His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

6. Limited service men of the corps under orders to return to England, whose periods of engagements have already expired, or may terminate within the current year, will be permitted to enlist into any of the corps coming to India, or into

* To return to England:
10th and 17th Light Dragoons;—17th, 24th, 34th, 35th, and 66th regt. of Foot.

† To serve in India:
Bengal.—16th Dragoons; 13th, 35th and 44th Foot.

Madras.—41st and 34th Foot.
Bombay.—14th Dragoons; 29th Foot.

any of those already in this country (with the exception of the regiments under orders for Europe), in conformity to the instructions as to age, bounty, &c. detailed in the memorandum attached to the General Orders, marked "Recruiting Department," dated Horse Guards, 1st February 1819.

7. Unlimited service soldiers, of ages not exceeding thirty-four, will be permitted to volunteer into any of the regiments stated in the early part of this Order as destined to serve in India, receiving a bounty of three guineas per man, to be paid immediately upon their being attested.

8. The unlimited service men, who are trained musicians in regimental bands, as far as the number prescribed for corps by His Majesty's Regulations, cannot be permitted to volunteer unless by the special indulgence of their respective commanders.

9. Limited service men who have three years, or more, of their engagements unexpired, will be allowed to volunteer, to pass the residue of their respective terms in any of the corps adverted to in the foregoing paragraphs, receiving the bounty of three guineas in like manner as the unlimited service soldiers.

10. Cavalry soldiers can only be permitted to volunteer into corps of the same description; and the infantry soldiers cannot be permitted to volunteer for the dragoons. Men labouring under constitutional debility, or otherwise unfit for active service, not to be allowed to volunteer; and the medical officers of the corps to which they now belong will examine them accordingly.

11. Whenever the volunteering shall commence from the respective regiments, three clear days only can be allowed for the men to make up their minds, after which the indulgence must cease.

12. Soldiers of noted bad character are to be excluded from the indulgence herein held out; and their Commanding Officers will be held responsible that they shall not have the option, which can only be given to those who have in general conducted themselves properly.

13. The men sent out to this country under terms of probation for seven years, cannot be permitted to come forward on the present occasion as volunteers, nor to return to England with the men going home. They will be transferred and distributed in a future General Order; but the Commander-in-Chief is not without the hope, that at the expiration of the time appointed, many of them will be found worthy of the consideration and indulgence graciously held out to them by the Royal authority, as an excitement to good conduct, and which will entitle them to the prescribed certificates.

14. Officers commanding corps, from which men are permitted to volunteer, are required to forward to the Adj. General of His Majesty's Forces, for the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief's information, nominal returns, specifying the regiments of which they make choice, their age, length of service, whether for a limited or unlimited term, and the dates up to which they have been settled with. Commanding Officers are further enjoined to transmit to the regiments to which the men are going Returns, as above required, accompanied with every other requisite document and information.

15. Their Excellencies General Sir A. Campbell and Lieut. General the Hon. Sir C. Colville will be pleased to take the necessary steps for carrying the foregoing arrangements into effect, to commence when their Excellencies shall find most convenient to the public service, with reference to the intended period of embarkation, issuing any requisite subsidiary orders, without altering any of the injunctions herein laid down.

16. As soon as the volunteering of the respective regiments shall have finally closed, their Excellencies will be pleased to forward general numerical returns to the Adjutant General at Head-Quarters without delay.

17. The time for the commencement of the volunteering from the corps on the Bengal Establishment will be announced hereafter.

18. The pecuniary relations connected with this measure will be arranged, as on former similar occasions, by the supreme and subordinate governments; and officers, and military persons concerned, of His Majesty's Forces, are to pay the strictest attention to this important part of the service.

By order of the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

PROMOTIONS, &c.

BREVET RANK.

Under the rule laid down in the General Orders issued from the Department of the Adjutant-General to His Majesty's Forces, dated Calcutta, 5th Nov. 1816, the Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to promote the under-mentioned Subalterns of fifteen years' standing and upwards, to the rank of Captain by Brevet, in the East-Indies only, from the dates specified.

Lieut. Andrew Creagh, 8th Dra., from 21st Sept. 1821.

Lieut. John Hill, 47th Foot, from 1st July 1821.

GENERAL STAFF.

Feb. 21. His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased, as a temporary

arrangement, to direct Brevet Major Bristow to take charge of the office of Quarter-Master-General to His Majesty's Forces at Head-Quarters, Maj. Gen. Nicolls having embarked for England.

March 1. Captain Hall, H.M.'s 14th Foot, is appointed an Aid-de-Camp to Maj. Gen. Watson, C.B.

The foregoing appointment to have effect from the date of the Maj. General's nomination temporarily to the staff.

REGIMENTS OF FOOT.

The Most Noble the Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

March 19, 1822.

47th Foot. Brev. Lieut. Col. and Maj. N. Warren, from 65th Foot, to be Major, vice J. W. Hutchinson, who exchanges, 13th Feb. 1822.

65th Foot. Major J. W. Hutchinson, from 47th Foot, to be Major, vice N. Warren, who exchanges, 13th Feb. 1822.

April 12, 1822.

14th Foot. Lieut. W. Keown, from 17th Foot, to be Lieut., vice W. Keown, who exchanges, 6th April 1822.

17th Foot. Lieut. W. Keown, from 14th Foot, to be Lieut., vice W. Caine, who exchanges, 6th April 1822.

24th Foot. Ensign Alex. Dirom, to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Wm. Mellis, deceased, 22d March, 1822.

30th Foot. Charles Savage, Gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice J. N. Gregg, promoted 1st Feb. 1822.

46th Foot. Ensign Charles Baron Langworth, from 67th Foot, to be Lieut., without purchase, vice L. Prior, deceased, 7th March 1822.

47th Foot. Donald Campbell, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Robert Ridge, promoted 1st Feb. 1822.

67th Foot. John C. Archdall, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Baron Langworth, promoted in 46th regt., 7th March 1822.

87th Foot. Robert Williams, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice George Booth, promoted, 1st Feb. 1822.

CALCUTTA.

MILITARY GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, April 3, 1822.

Several instances of a wide deviation from the Regulations in force respecting uniformity in dress having been lately brought to the Commander-in-Chief's notice, his Lordship finds it necessary to call the attention of officers commanding divisions, stations, and corps, to the existing orders on this subject, and to desire that

they will see them obeyed by all under their command. It must be kept in mind that no inferior authority is competent to sanction any departure from the rules laid down by the Commander-in-Chief in General Orders; and no article of dress or equipment ought to be adopted, or altered, in any corps, without his Excellency's authority being previously obtained.

2. His Lordship desires to take this opportunity of explaining some points relative to the orders regarding dress, which appear not to be clearly understood, and to add one or two regulations which are wanting.

3. The regulations regarding military dress and appearance were never intended to apply to officers when engaged in field sports or in active recreations (such as fives or cricket); but those who go out for morning exercise about the station, are expected always to appear in a military uniform: the regulation undress jacket and cap (with a great-coat when the weather requires it), furnish a dress which is perfectly convenient, and well adapted for such occasions.

4. On visits of ceremony, and on other public occasions where officers (not on duty) are expected to appear in full uniform, the sword may, at the option of the officer, be worn under the coat, attached to a waist-belt of narrow white silk without any plate. The coat may be worn open: and the sash is dispensed with.

5. The Commander-in-Chief is disposed to allow every reasonable indulgence on account of the climate. During the hot season, therefore, his Excellency does not require that officers who are not on duty shall wear their regimentals during the forenoon, except on occasions of ceremony; but, on the other hand, he expects that no person shall go abroad in the evening without being properly dressed in his uniform. Loose trousers or overalls, with ankle boots, have been permitted as an undress, but on all occasions of dress and ceremony, tight pantaloons (of white kerseymer, web, or cotton, according to the season), and half-boots are to be worn.

6. Uniform great coats are authorized to be worn by officers on the line of march, on out-posts, and on all duties of fatigue. Those for the infantry to be of regulation grey, and similar to those worn by officers of His Majesty's regiments of foot; cavalry and staff officers to wear blue great-coats, similar to those worn by officers of dragoons, and by staff officers in His Majesty's service. The officers of artillery are also to wear uniform blue great-coats. No alterations in the patterns now adopted is to take place without authority from head-quarters; and after the first of Oct. next, no pelisses or cloaks, or any other but the regulation great-coat now prescri-

hed, is to be worn by officers on the line of march, or on duty.

Fort William, April 11, 1822.

In obedience to instructions from the Honourable the Court of Directors, the following corps of Native Infantry which served at the siege and capture of Seringapatam, are to bear the word *Seringapatam* upon their regimental colours and appointments, in addition to any other badge of distinction they may now be entitled to, viz.

1st and 2d bats. 10th regt. N.I.

1st and 2d bats. 18th regt. N.I.; at the period of the siege the 1st, 2d, and 8d bats. of Bengal Volunteers.

1st and 2d bats. 19th regt. N.I., ditto ditto.

The undermentioned companies of Artillery are likewise to bear the word *Seringapatam* in their appointments, having also served on the memorable occasion of the capture of that fortress.

5th comp. 2d bat.

1st comp. 3d bat.; at the period of the siege 3d comp. 1st bat.

6th comp. 3d bat.; at the period of the siege the 1st comp. 3d bat.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

General Department.

May 30. Mr. James Munro Macnabb, Private Secretary to the Governor General.

Judicial Department.

May 30. Mr. J. C. Brown, Register of the Zillah Court of Furruckabad.

Mr. G. C. Cheep, Register of the Zillah Court at Sarun.

16. Mr. C. B. Elliott, an Assistant in the Office of the Register to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

BREVET RANK.

March 16. Lieut. F. H. Sandys, 18th regt. N.I., being entitled, as a Marlow Cadet, to receive the rank of Captain by Brevet, along with the 5th class of Cadets of the season 1805, he is accordingly promoted to that rank from the 28th of Aug. 1821, which places him in the list of the army immediately below Brevet Captain Badenach, of the 29th regt. N.I.

The undermentioned Officers in the Hon. Company's Army, Cadets of the 2d class of 1806, who on the 28th Feb. 1822 were Subalterns of fifteen years' standing, are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from that date, agreeably to the rule prescribed by the Hon. the Court of Directors:

Lieut. W. White, 15th regt. N.I.

Lieut. R. W. Forester, 13th ditto.

Lieut. G. Tomkyns, 7th regt. N.I.

Lieut. T. A. Meins, 18th ditto.

Lieut. John Jackson, 3d ditto.

Lieut. James Harrison, H.C.'s European Regiment.

Lieut. Alex. M'Mahon, 24th regt. N.I.

Lieut. Adoniah Smith, 25th ditto.

Lieut. Robt. Chalmers, 2d ditto.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 15. Major John Vaughan, 21st regt. N.I., having returned to the Presidency, is directed to take charge of the office of Town and Fort Major of Fort William, to which he stands appointed.

21. The Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to sanction an exchange of stations between Brigade Majors Broadbent and Faithfull; the former is accordingly appointed to Dinapore, and the latter to Berhampore, from this date, and both are directed to join their respective stations.

Maj. Gen. Marley's nomination of Capt. McQuhae, in Allahabad garrison orders of 6th inst., to continue in charge of the Powder Works during Major Lindsay's temporary absence, is confirmed.

25. Major W. R. Gilbert, 15th regt. N.I., to command the Ramgurbh Battalion from the 13th ult., in the room of Major Roughsedge, deceased.

Capt. Alex. MacLeod, 12th regt. N.I., to command the Cuttack Legion, vice Fraser, who has proceeded to Europe.

March 2. The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following arrangements in the department of the Adjutant-General of the Army, to have effect during the absence of Lieut. Col. Nicol from the Presidency, on sick certificate.

1st Dep. Adj. Gen. Major Watson to act as Adjutant General of the Army, with a seat at the Military Board.

1st Assist. Adj. Gen. Capt. Scott to act as Deputy Adjutant General.

Major Henry Huthwaite, 5th regt. N.I., to be Superintendent of the Mysore Princes, and Supernum. Aide-de-camp to the Governor-General, vice Gilbert.

Capt. L. Conroy, 12th regt. N.I., to be Commandant of the Calcutta Native Militia, vice Huthwaite.

Major J. L. Stuart, Hon. Company's Europ. regt., to be Agent for Army Clothing, 2d Division, vice Conroy.

Capt. Henry G. E. Cooper, 14th regt. N.I., to be Superintendent of Telegraphs, vice Stuart.

Capt. R. P. Field, Invalid Establishment, to be Fort Adjutant of Buxar, vice Cooper.

The three last appointments are to have effect from the 1st proximo.

Capt. William Gregory, 3d regt. N.I., to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, vice Gage, proceeded to Europe.

His Lordship in Council was pleased, in the Territorial Department, under date the 8th ult., to appoint Capt. B. Blake, 21st regt. N. I., to effect a Survey of the Shores, Churs, and Islands of Pergunnah Bulloah, and the other adjacent Pergunnahs and Islands in the River Megna, receiving the same allowances as are ordinarily granted to a River Surveyor.

Sen. Sub.-Assist. Com. Gen. Captain Thomas Fiddes, 21st regt. N. I., is advanced to the situation of an Assistant Commissary General, vice Captain Spiller, removed.

Brev. Capt. A. Pope, 8th regt. Light Cavalry, Barrack-Master of the 16th or Purneah Division, having obtained, on medical certificate, the permission of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to visit the Presidency, preparatory to an application to make a voyage to sea, his Lordship in Council is pleased, at the recommendation of the Military Board, to appoint Lieut. McMullin, 22d regt. N. I., (now doing duty at Barrackpore) to act as Barrack-Master during Captain Pope's absence, or until further orders.

11. The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Territorial Department from the dates specified :

Surgeon James Hare, M. D., to the situation of Opium Examiner, with a salary of sicca rupees 600 per mensem, in addition to his military pay and allowances: 30th Oct. 1821.

Mr. Henry Wood, to the situation of Accountant in the Military Department, vice Mr. Morton, resigned: 5th March 1822.

Mr. C. Morley, to officiate as Accountant in the Military Department during Mr. Wood's absence: ditto.

16. Lieut. J. O. Beckett, 22d regt. N. I., to be Secretary and Persian Interpreter to the officer commanding the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, in the room of Captain Scott, appointed an Assistant Adjutant General.

April 10. With the sanction of the Governor General in Council, Ensign the Honourable W. Stapleton is appointed to do duty with the Escort of the Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana.

11. Captain W. Dunlop, 26th regt. N. I., to be Barrack-Master of the 11th Meerut Division of the Barrack Department, vice Gowan, returned to Europe.

LIGHT CAVALRY.

2d Regt. March 2. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. Hubert De Burgh, to be Captain, from 30th June 1821, in succession to Kyan, placed on the pension list.

Cornet Francis Wheler to be Lieut., from 30th June 1821, in succession to Kyan, placed on the pension list.

7th Regt. March 7. Cornet S. O. Hm-

ter is appointed Adjutant, vice Sidney, returned to Europe.

8th Regt. March 5. Capt. Spiller (late of the Commissariat Department), having been placed by Government at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, is directed to proceed to Nagpore and join the regiment.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

6th Regt. March 2. Lieut. David Bryce is permitted, at his own request, to resign the service of the Honourable Company.

Ensign David Downing to be Lieut., from 2d March 1822, in succession to Bryce, who has resigned the service.

7. Lieut. D. Downing is posted to 2d bat.

7th Regt. April 11. Ensign Browne Wood to be Lieut. from 28th March 1822, in succession to Isaac, deceased.

12. Lieut. B. Wood is posted to 1st bat.

10th Regt. Feb. 21. Lieut. and Quart. Mast. Bacon to act as Adjutant to 2d bat. during the absence of Lieut. and Adj. Gardner.

12th Regt. March 7. Lieut. Francis Rowcroft is appointed Interp. and Quart. Mast. of 1st bat., vice Sleeman, appointed to a political situation.

14th Regt. March 16. Major Heathcote is removed from 2d to 1st bat. 14th regt., and Major J. W. Taylor from 1st to 2d bat. of the same corps.

17th Regt. Feb. 13. Capt. E. F. Waters is removed to 1st bat., and Capt. A. Montgomerie to 2d bat.

19th Regt. Feb. 21. Lieut. Aldons to act as Adjutant to detached wing of 2d bat.

20th Regt. April 8. Lieut. R. P. Fulcher is appointed Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat., vice Davis, proceeding to Europe.

23d Regt. Feb. 24. Lieut. Michael Hughes is appointed Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 1st bat., vice Newton, promoted.

March 1. Capt. Newton is posted to 2d bat., vice Webster, deceased; the removal of Capt. Maxwell from 1st to 2d bat. is cancelled.

24th Regt. March 2. Ensign George Wood is removed from 1st to 2d bat.

26th Regt. Feb. 13. Lieut. Alex. Grant is removed from 1st to 2d bat., and Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) E. B. Pryce from 2d to 1st bat.

29th Regt. Feb. 13. Major R. C. Garnham is posted to 1st bat., and Major J. Delamain to 2d bat.

Prov. Bats. Feb. 21. Lieut. Preston, 1st bat. 9th regt., is appointed to do duty with the Rungpore Local Battalion until further orders.

28. Lieut. Phelps, 2d bat. 16th regt., to act as Adjutant to the Moorsheadabad Provincial Battalion during the employment of Brevet-Captain Shuldham; the

Barrack Department, as a temporary arrangement.

April 8. Brev. Capt. Richard Armstrong, 14th regt., is appointed 2d in command of the Cuttack Legion, vice McLeod, nominated to the command of the corps.

Removals.

March 1. Ensign S. Williams, 21st regt., is removed as junior Ensign to the 13th regt., and posted to 2d bat.

5. Ensign James Oldham is removed from 2d to 15th regt., and posted to 2d bat.

Ensign Arthur Knyvett is removed from 1st regt., and posted to 27th regt. and 1st bat. at Saugur.

April 8. Ensign C. Griffin is removed from European Regiment to 8th regt. N. I. as junior Ensign, and posted to 1st bat.

Ensigns Posted.

Feb. 13. The undermentioned officers, having been reported duly qualified, are directed to proceed by water to join the corps opposite their respective names.

Ens. E. Rushworth, to join 1st bat. 16th regt. at Nagpore.

Ens. G. A. Mee, to join 1st bat. 16th regt. at Nagpore.

Ens. R. H. Miles (1st bat. 28th regt.), to join 1st bat. 25d regt. at Barrackpore, with which he will do duty until further orders.

19. The undermentioned officers, doing duty with the European Regiment, being reported duly qualified, are directed to proceed by water and join the battalions to which they are posted:

Ensign James Gibb, to join 2d bat. 30th regt. at Saugur.

Ensign Wm. Struthers, to join 2d bat. 7th regt. at Secetapore.

Ensign George Wood, to join 1st bat. 24th regt. at Muttra.

23. Ensign Francis Hunter, to join 1st bat. 19th regt. at Benares.

A. T. Lloyd, to join 1st bat. 4th regt. at Jubbulpore.

March 9. Ensign W. Palmer, to join 2d bat. 9th N. I. at Lucknow.

April 3. Ensign J. Knyvett, to join 1st bat. 27th regt. at Saugur.

Ensign A. Knyvett, to join 1st bat. 27th regt. at Saugur.

10. Ensign G. Burford, whose admission into the service, and promotion to the rank of Ensign were notified in Gov. Gen. Orders of the 18th ult., is appointed to do duty with 1st bat. 23d N. I. until further orders.

EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

March 2. Supernumerary Capt. George Bolton is brought on the establishment of the regt., by the decease of Captain Thomas Kirchhoffer, on the 22d ult.

ARTILLERY.

Feb. 23. Lieut. C. Smith is appointed to officiate as Adjutant and Quarter-Master to the Division of Artillery in Rajpootana, vice Dixon, appointed to the Ordnance Commissariat.

24. The following posting is to take place in the Regiment of Artillery:

2d Lieut. Joseph Turton is posted to 6th comp. 3d bat.

March 1. Lieut. James Johnson to be Adjutant and Quarter-Master to the Malwah Division of Artillery, vice Bell, employed in the Building Department at Mhow.

Lieut. J. H. Middleton to be Adjutant and Quarter-Master to the Rajpootana Division of Artillery, vice Dixon, appointed a Deputy Commissary of Ordnance.

April 3. The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the undermentioned postings in the regiment of Artillery:

2d-Lieut. J. B. Backhouse, to 7th comp. 3d bat.

2d-Lieut. E. Blake, to 8th comp. 3d bat.

2d-Lieut. H. N. Pepper, to 2d comp. 2d bat.

2d-Lieut. Edward Madden, to 3d comp. 2d bat.

2d-Lieut. Anderson is appointed to relieve Lieut. Hele, in command of the detachment of the corps at Bencoolen, and directed to proceed by the earliest opportunity. Upon the arrival of Lieut. Anderson, Lieut. Hele will return to Bengal, and join the Head-quarters of the corps at Dum-Dum.

10. The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following removals in the regiment of Artillery:

1st-Lieut. S. W. Bennett, from 4th comp. 1st bat. to 7th comp. 4th bat.

1st-Lieut. J. H. Middleton, from 7th comp. 4th bat. to 6th comp. 4th bat.

1st-Lieut. P. A. Torckler, from 5th comp. 1st bat., to 4th comp. 1st bat.

1st-Lieut. J. Johnson, from 2d troop Horse Artillery, to 3d comp. 1st bat.

ORDNANCE.

March 16. Lieut. Burroughs, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance in Rajpootana, to proceed to Saugur and assume charge of that Magazine, in room of Capt. Walcott, Commissary of Ordnance, gone to Nagpore; and Lieut. Dixon, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance (new appointment), to take charge of the Magazine at Nusseerabad.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Feb. 13. Surgeon J. H. Mackenzie is posted to 29th regt. N. I., and will join 1st bat. on its route from Cuttack to Benares, at Midnapore. Assist. Surg. F. S. Matthews, at present in medical charge of the

bat., is allowed leave of absence on urgent private affairs, from the date of his being relieved by Surg. Mackenzie till 10th June following, with permission to visit the Presidency.

Surg. James Williamson is posted to 24th regt. N.I.

Assist. Surg. C. Hickman, at present attached to 2d bat. 13th N.I., is posted to that bat.

22. Assist. Surg. Corbyn, to afford medical assistance to the Magazine Establishment of the late (Madras) Subsidiary Force at Nagpore.

Assist. Surg. Gordon, 1st bat. 3d regt., to join and do duty with the Guicwar Contingent stationed in the neighbourhood of Mhow.

23. An exchange of corps between Surg. Matthew and Assist. Surg. Chisholm is confirmed. Surg. Matthew is accordingly removed to 2d regt., and attached to 2d bat., and Assist. Surg. Chisholm is removed to 2d bat. 1st regt.

Surg. J. Carnegie is removed from 2d to 12th regt. N.I.

25. Assist. Surg. M. Nisbett, M.D., to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Bulloah, vice Brown, promoted.

Assist. Surg. Thomas Henderson, officiating at Gyah, to perform the Medical duties of that Civil Station, vice Stuart.

28. Surg. A. Brown (late promotion), is posted to 13th regt. N.I., and directed to join and do duty with left wing of 2d bat. at Dacca.

March 1. Assist. Surg. William Grime, whose admission to the service is notified in Gov. Gen. Orders of 30th ult., is appointed to do duty at the Presidency Gen. Hospital until further orders.

Assist. Surgeons G. Simms and A. K. Lindesay, at present attached to the Presidency General Hospital, are appointed to do duty under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon at Cawnpore.

2. Assist. Surg. John Jack Gibson, to be Surgeon from 3d Feb. 1822, in succession to McDowell, appointed Deputy Superintending Surgeon.

Assist. Surg. G. Webb, to be Surgeon from 23d Feb. 1822, in succession to Durham, appointed a Superintending Surgeon.

5. Surgeons J. J. Gibson and G. Webb (late promotions) are posted, the former to 10th, and the latter to 21st regt. N.I.

9. Assist. Surg. Macdougall, now at the General Hospital, is appointed to do duty with 2d bat. of Artillery at Dum-Dum.

Assist. Surg. Royle, to proceed to Lohargong, and afford Medical aid to the Troops at that Post.

30. Mr. Assist. Surg. Charles Murdoch McLeod, to perform the Medical duties of the Commission at Bittoor, in the room of Assist. Surg. Butter, deceased.

April 3. Assist. Surg. John Tytler is removed from the Champarun Light Infantry, and posted to 1st bat. 10th regt. Native Infantry.

11. Assist. Surg. J. Savage, to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Midnapore.

Feb. 26. Upon the recommendation of the Medical Board, Government has authorized Doctor R. Brown and Messrs. G. McCowan and G. Lycke to submit prescriptions to the Company's Apothecary for medicines, to be gratuitously supplied from the Dispensary to the uncovenanted Assistants in the public offices of the Presidency, and members of their families.

The three medical practitioners above-named have been selected from an idea that they are the individuals who enjoy the largest practice in this particular line.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OUDE.

Letter on the Native Government.

"The distracted state of this unhappy country cannot fail to attract, it is to be hoped, the serious attention of the British Government, which must ere long become the arbiter between an oppressed people and a tyrannical minister. The affairs of the province of Oude are deranged to a degree that must shortly bring them to a crisis. It is easy to foresee the fate of a country, whose revenue and resources barely equal, or fall short, of its expenses, in which there is security for neither person nor property; where all public offices are disposed of at the will of the minister, regardless of merit or claim; where the voice of truth is stifled by the influence of venality, and where every upright and honest man is banished the court and councils of the Sovereign. What crime was committed by Muntuzum-ood-Dou-lah, Mehdee Alli Khan of Seetapour, the Nazim of Khyrabad, that he was obliged to fly and find an asylum in the Company's territories? The expense and injury done by 800 or 1,000 elephants (I have heard their number estimated at 1,400) divided among different districts is enormous. If their food is not paid for, they must prove ruinous to the country.

"The whole of the King's native followers and retinue live on the produce grain of the land, almost totally free of personal expense, and every man one meets in Oudh nearly is "*Podshahka Nawkur*." What is the nature of the finance, civil, military, and judicial departments in the province of Oudh? What number of people compose them, and what their receipt and emoluments? What natives are fed out of the royal treasury, and what are their several occupations and salaries?

What public institutions exist in the country, and how supported? What is the salary and perquisites of Agamoor, the minister, and what wealth has he amassed? What are his daily expenses, and what palaces has he built, or is building? The true answers to these questions will in some degree account for the present state of the government of that misgoverned country, the most delightful, fertile, and rich in natural productions, in Asia. The King, we know, is a most excellent man, but entirely in the hands of his favourite, his once common khidmutghar, now become an oriental despot, who has engrossed the whole power of the state, legislative and executive, and rules the country with the functions of royalty. The origin of the misunderstanding between the King and heir apparent may be here hinted. The cries of the oppressed have reached the Prince, who has listened to them, but he has not influence over his father sufficient to remove the cause, Agamoor; against whose abuse of power the voice of the population has long been raised. What are Qasim Alli's (of Akherpoor) offences, against whom a military force is proceeding? But he is not the only object singled out for their operations. What are his Majesty's troops about, that he cannot make his collections by their means? Every one who knows the treatment this rabble soldiery receive, is surprised at the subordination and forbearance of troops, constantly so many months in arrears as to be obliged to resort to plunder for the means of subsistence. How often are they threatened by punishment through our battalions at Lucknow, who have sometimes moved out with guns towards the city to quell a mutiny of these royal defenders, or rather to silence their remonstrances and clamours for their just dues. This is a common trick to frighten these ill-used men into the measure of compounding to receive one-half or less of their arrears, losing the remainder. The reason things do not come to extremities is, the apprehension of the Court that some investigation on our part will follow. I lately passed through much of this fine country, and was shocked at the melancholy sight of towns and villages falling to decay, the thinness of the population; of arable land, miles in extent, lying waste for want of hands to cultivate it. The greatest abuses are to be found in the imposts on merchandise, and in the exactions of the police, if the term police can be applied to such a set. These topics might, Mr. Editor, be introduced with pretty exordium and qualifications, so as not to vibrate too harshly on the tender ears of royal courtiers; but your columns are too valuable for verbiage, and conciseness is now to the purpose. Upper Provinces, Jan. 1822."—*Cal. Jour.*

Military Operations.

Extract of a letter, dated Camp Nukpore, March 21, 1822.

"It is not possible to say how many days we may be detained here, as, from the depth of the river Tounse, it is necessary to construct a temporary bridge across it, capable of bearing eighteen-pounders, which, independent of the carriage and limber, weighs, I am told, forty-two cwt. This work is carrying on under the superintendence of Mr. Conductor Walker, and the greatest possible credit will be his due if this desirable object can be accomplished, particularly with such a scanty supply of materials, and the description of workmen at his command. It is on such occasions, that the want of pioneers with so large a train is felt. A party which had been detached on the 17th, under command of Capt. Pratt, 4th N.I., consisting of the squadron 1st Light Cavalry, five companies 4th N.I., with two mortars and two howitzers, for the purpose of reducing the fort of Roodhun, belonging to a refractory Zemindar named Bownane Bun, rejoined yesterday morning, having accomplished their object without any accident on our part. The loss sustained by the garrison was five or six killed, and two wounded (a father and son, the latter since dead).

"Our proceedings for the present are, I am happy to say, suspended against that highly respected man, Meer Cousin Alley, since Moharruckghur was given up. The weather is exceedingly hot, and will of course be much more intense some fifteen or twenty days hence; but there is not the slightest prospect, I am afraid, of any of the troops comprising this detachment returning to their respective cantonments for the next six weeks or two months. Indeed, if this highly respectable and *ceressed* Aumil can manage, by hook or by crook, to convince the authorities how necessary so large a force is to the support of his interests, we may possibly be kept out for the next two years, for it will take at least that time to knock down all the forts, and what are termed fortified villages in this and the neighbouring district. What a day of mourning it will be for poor Golaum, whenever an order for our dispersal shall be received. To officers who can afford tattles, and possess all the comforts of life, being under canvas is no great hardship; but to the poor European artillery-men, who are cooped fourteen or fifteen in a tent, and have been deprived of the luxury of baked bread, in consequence of there not being a sufficient number to authorize the Commissariat to furnish a baker, it must be a sorry life this; indeed, during the last fifteen years I have been what is called a good deal 'knocked about,' and never once recollect to have caught myself disposed to

grumble; and trust I shall not be thought now wanting in zeal for the service, by declaring I would rather serve in ninety-nine honourable campaigns in any quarter of the globe than draw my sword again in the province of Oude, unless it be to drive all the tag-rag and bob-tail troopers in the employ of Golaum Hussain and Davy Dutt out of the country belonging to his Majesty. Should it be found expedient to assist the Native Collectors with our troops again, it would be highly desirable that the 'Hosaeennee ki Pultun,' and all such corps, be kept within the cantonments, and the Aumil, with a sufficient number of peaceable followers for state, only allowed to join the British camp."

—*Cal. Jour.*

Lucknow.—The Lucknow newspapers report that the troops of his Majesty the King of Oude, had been ordered by his Highness the Nabob Mootumudood Dowla, to proceed to Akburpoor, for the purpose of seizing Kasim Ali Khan, the Zemindar of that place, who was in a state of rebellion against him. The rebel, however, opposed and defeated his Majesty's troops, and after a severe contest, reduced them to a state of the utmost distress.

On the receipt of this intelligence, Major * * *, an officer in the service of the Honourable Company, was ordered out against him, and on the 9th of February took up a position on the banks of the river, closely adjoining to the fort of Akburpoor. The Major did every thing in his power to induce the rebel to submit, but without success. At last the fort began to fire, and the flames of war were kindled. The contest lasted until two hours after midday, and in the evening the rebels, unable to offer any further resistance, set fire to the fort and fled. Their flight was discovered only by means of the flames which they had kindled, on seeing which the Major entered and took possession of the fort. — *Cal. John Bull*, April 18.

State of the Police.

Letter dated Cawnpore, March 28, 1822.

"Every person who is at all acquainted with the state of affairs, and of the police (if there can be said to be any), in his Majesty of Oude's dominions, will agree with your correspondent, a Dawk Traveller, and others, as to the expediency of the adoption of a system different from the present. It is a rare occurrence if a person travelling through this territory escapes being robbed, and if a passenger by Dawk, unprotected by horsemen, being assaulted and wounded in the bargain; nor are these evils confined to his Majesty's dominions. It is well known that the hordes of robbers (and not merely those of its own growth) which find protection there, extend their depredations to a con-

siderable distance, within the Company's territories.

A very few years ago, by the vigilance and meritorious exertions of the superintendent of police, (who now holds a higher situation) great numbers of persons of this description were traced and detected, and a great check given to their depredations. A foreign territory, even, did not oppose any obstacles to his exertions, and to a well regulated system of espionage. In the present day, the object with which the office of superintendent was first established seems to have been lost sight of."

—*Cal. Jour.*

DAKOITS.

Upper Provinces.—A correspondent in the interior has given us the following intelligence of several alarming robberies which have occurred within a short time, in Goruckpoor and Juanpoor. In the former district, two or three dekoities had taken place, attended with more or less aggravating circumstances, and about the same number in the latter: but the last of these attacks is described to have been one of a very daring and atrocious nature. A gang of Shighalkhors or jackal-eaters, rushed in a body of forty or fifty armed men into the city of Juanpoor, at dusk of evening, a few weeks ago, killed and wounded six or seven individuals, and afterwards "returned to the place whence they came." These marauders are notorious as miscreants of the lowest cast, and of the most cruel, inhuman spirit. The Memoir of the Mewatties, written by a civilian, and published in the Calcutta Journal* on the 26th ultimo, furnishes such a clear and explicit history of those freebooters, that we may be spared the insertion of any further description of them at present. We are persuaded, that if the British Government were aware of all the atrocities committed by them, every benevolent and energetic measure would be adopted for the immediate suppression of a class of wretches, who are a curse to their kind, and know no bounds to acts of blood and rapacity: we cannot but lament that his Majesty the King of Oude should allow the receptacles of these brigands to remain in his territory, undisturbed and undemolished. — *Cal. John Bull*, April 17.

On the night of the 20th inst., a Havildar's party, escorting treasure from Pamea to Istalya, was attacked near Solutgunj, and plundered of the whole, to the amount of nearly 12,000 rupees, a part of the pay of the Rungpoor battalion, to which corps the party belonged. It appears they were in a hut, when attacked by a party of armed Dakoits. There is no doubt that they were surprised, as only one sepoy escaped un-

* Published also in our last number.

hurt of the whole, and there is no reason to suppose that a single Dacoit was either killed or wounded.—*Cal. Jour.* April 29.

SUPREME COURT.

Trial of John Hayes, Esq., Judge and Magistrate of Tipperah, for Murder.

April 8, 1822.—The Court having opened at the usual hour, and some preliminary business having been disposed of, the defendant, John Hayes, who had been previously admitted to bail, appeared at the bar of the Court, attended by John Palmer, Esq., and George Swinton, Esq., and was arraigned by the Clerk of the Crown. The indictment, which was very long, contained seven counts. The first count charged that the defendant, on the thirtieth day of July 1821, did give and strike one Pertaubnarain Doss with a rattan a great many violent blows and strokes, in and upon the back and loins, at Comillah, in the district of Tipperah, in the province of Bengal, and did imprison and detain in the common gaol there the said Pertaubnarain Doss until the time of his death. And that, at the time of inflicting such blows and strokes, the said Pertaubnarain Doss was sick and weak in body, and that the defendant well knew the same, but that the defendant did not and would not, during such imprisonment, permit the said Pertaubnarain Doss to have the proper medical or surgical aid, or the necessaries required for the curing and healing of the said Pertaubnarain Doss of the wounds and bruises so inflicted, by means whereof the said Pertaubnarain Doss, on the second day of August then next following, died. The other counts of the indictment varied in some particulars from the first, but in substance amounted only to modifications of the same offence.

The defendant pleaded *Not Guilty*.

The following persons were then called and impanelled on the Jury:—George Fowler, George Henry Carter, George Wilson, John Richardson Camp, James Dunn, Patrick Boyle, Thomas G. Gunter, John Miller, Charles Gaillard, James Hartley, Marshall Collier, and William Reed.

Mr. Money opened the pleadings.

Mr. Fergusson stated the case on the part of the prosecution. He began by observing, that in the whole course of his professional life, it had never fallen to his lot to discharge a duty of a more painful nature than that which was now imposed upon him. No one would more sincerely rejoice than himself, if it should turn out that the statement which he was about to make could not be substantiated against the defendant at the bar. If it should so turn out, he was not responsible for that statement, for it was his duty to submit the case to the Court and Jury as it was

contained in his brief. The learned counsel then proceeded to state the circumstances, which were afterwards sworn to in detail by the witnesses for the prosecution. He cited passages from Sir Matthew Hale and Mr. Justice Foster, to prove that a magistrate doing an act beyond his authority (and such the act of the defendant in this instance undoubtedly was), whereby death ensues, might be guilty of murder. The Jury, however, were not to take the law from him, but would hear it laid down by the high authority of the learned Judge then upon the bench, and would be guided in their judgment accordingly. There were several degrees or species of homicide known to the law. It did not appear to him that the act which the defendant would be proved to have committed could be considered as justifiable or excusable homicide. It would be for the Jury, having heard all the evidence on both sides, to come to their own conclusion, and, under the direction of the learned judge, to say to what species of homicide it did amount to.

The evidence in support of the prosecution was then entered into. The first witness called was Mr. Henry Thoby Princep, who stated that he knew the defendant, who was in the Hon. Company's Civil Service, and magistrate of Tipperah, which office he had held a considerable time, from ten to twelve years, and he believes he always conducted himself to the satisfaction of the Government. He could not say that a magistrate had power to punish corporally for a contempt. In some situations he considered a magistrate might punish without reference to the regulations, but could not give an instance.

Mr. Samuel Thomas Goad proved that he was a Judge of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut. He did not personally know the defendant. By the oaths which magistrates take they are bound to act according to the regulations, and by these, power is now given to punish with a rattan for an affray.

The Advocate General, as counsel for the defendant, objected to any *visu voce* evidence being given as to the authority conferred on magistrates in the Mofussil by the Government regulations, for that the regulations would speak for themselves, and the Court was bound to notice them.

The learned Judge observed that it was unnecessary or premature, in this stage of the trial, to give any evidence on the part of the prosecution, as to the authority of a magistrate under the regulations; for that if the defendant relied on the regulations for his defence, it was incumbent upon him to bring himself within their protection, and to substantiate his own justification.

Mr. Fergusson assented to the justness of his Lordship's remark, and added, that

he had been induced to offer this evidence in the first instance, in anticipation of the defence which he expected would be set up, and in order to dispense with the necessity for calling witnesses in reply, which he wished, if possible, to avoid doing.

Sumbhoob Doss deposed that he was in the service of the late Pertaubnarain, and was with him when he was seized and carried from his quarters at Comillah, on the fourth day after which he died. At about eight or nine in the morning the deceased was preparing to go to the Cutcheree, when two Chuprassees came up and carried him off, saying the Judge required his attendance. The defendant was that Judge. The Chuprassees dragged the deceased forcibly along, till he gave them a bribe, when they let him into a palanqueen, but before reaching the Cutcheree they made him alight, and accompanied him there. Witness went with them, and several others were present also. Mr. Hayes said to the deceased, "you are a great haramzadda," and desired the Nazir to inflict twenty stripes. This order was given in his hearing, immediately on their coming in. He had seen Mr. Hayes before, but could not point him out in the Court. The hands of the deceased were then bound, and he was tied to a post; on receiving the first stroke, he cried, "Dewy Sahib," after that he could hear no more. Witness could observe the punishment from where he stood. After the tenth stroke, the cords gave way, and he fell, not to the ground, but upon one of his thighs. He was again tied up, and Mr. Hayes ordered the remaining ten stripes to be inflicted: the doctor of the station, whom he knows by sight, was not there. After the punishment, a Chuprassee carried the deceased to the gaol; he accompanied them, and observed Pertaubnarain's back was cut. The sentinel prevented his entering the gaol, saying "he would allow no one to go in." Just before the close of the day he carried some water, &c. to the deceased, but was again stopped; the next day he took some eatables, and not obtaining admission then he did not again try to get in. Witness never saw Pertaubnarain again alive; he assisted in burning his corpse. On the fourth day from receiving this punishment witness heard of his death. About four dundas after day-break, he saw the prisoners that were in the gaol of Tipperah carrying out the corpse to the hospital; witness accompanied them, and saw the body placed on a cot. The Nazir, Soubadar, and Daroga of the gaol were present, and wrote something. He saw the back of the corpse, on which there was matter and blood; the cloth had been stained by it: the corpse remained at the hospital about three hours. Witness endeavoured, through Radacant Dutt, to procure Mr. Hayes's permission to carry the

body to the house of the deceased, where he had a son, brother, and nephew, and burn it there, but was prevented. The corpse was taken by witness, with the convicts and others, to the banks of the Goomtee, not by choice, but by compulsion, and there burned. Pertaubnarain had been three days at his own house before he was punished; he had been two days at Comillah before the defendant returned, and was punished the day after his return. About fifteen or twenty days before the deceased returned home, his child died. The deceased was a sooder, and a man of property.

Cross-Examined.

Witness accompanied the deceased from Comillah to his own house, which is two and a half days' journey; he was aware of no disturbance in the deceased's Zemindarree; he does not know Subhut Bhoose, nor Boynubchand Chowry, nor Ram Gutty; he had lived with the deceased twenty-five or twenty-six years. His master was supported and carried from the place of punishment to the gaol. He knows Gopenauth, the deceased's nephew, who was in attendance on his uncle from the time he was punished, and was present when the corpse was burned; he did not see the body brought out of the gaol, but carrying towards the hospital; his master was not punished at the usual place; the posts were put up behind the Cutcheree, the usual place of punishment was in front: many people were present; he had seen two, four, or five strokes with a rattan; he saw a man get five rattans the day before, and also on the same day, before Pertaubnarain was punished.

Sceerbehunder Chuckerbutty knew the deceased, Pertaubnarain, and was with him at Comillah in July last, when he was seized by Chuprassees. The deceased wished to get into his palanqueen, but was prevented, though they afterwards permitted him; witness accompanied him, and when near the Cutcheree the Chuprassees took him out again; he was brought before Mr. Hayes, who said "he is a great haramzadda, take him away and give him twenty stripes." The whipping post was removed from where it first stood, and the deceased was taken there. The defendant came down from his bench, and standing on the steps, said to the Coraburdar "give him twenty hard cuts." On receiving the first, the deceased exclaimed, "Dewy Sahib, I shall die if I am beaten;" witness did not hear him say any thing more. After receiving ten stripes, the string slipped, and he came down; he was bound round the middle, and could not come to the ground. The defendant was standing by, and ordered the Coraburdar to tie him up again, when he got ten more stripes, and became senseless and speechless. After this, the

defendant desired the Chuprasees to undress and take him to gaol, where he was carried along. The strokes received had cut him; witness followed him to the jail, but did not attempt to enter; he heard of his death on the fifth day after the punishment, and saw his body; he did not uncover the back, but saw a cloth stained. The corpse was taken from the gaol to the hospital, where he saw something taken down in writing; the relatives of the deceased were not at his burning; witness never was in the employ of Pertaubnarin or his relations. The son of the deceased died in June, at which he was much distressed.

Saum Doss was a servant of Pertaubnarin when beaten at Comillah, and went with him on the occasion to the Cutcheree, but stood without, and could not say what took place within. The deceased was taken to the whipping post, the defendant then came down, and said to the Nazir, "he is a great haramzaddah, give him twenty hard stripes;" after the tenth the string gave way; he was tied up again, and received the other ten. Four Chuprasees carried Pertaubnarin to the gaol, where witness went with *Sumboo Doss*, but could not get in; he did not see the deceased again until a corpse; the back was then covered with a cloth stained with blood and matter; he did not then see it bare, but when taken to the gaol, he observed it was bleeding.

Cross-Examined.

The defendant gave the order in the Verandah; what was said in the Cutcheree witness did not hear: the deceased was carried; his feet were dragged along the ground to the gaol; witness did not follow them immediately. He saw the corpse taken to the hospital on a bedstead, and continued with it all the time it remained there; it was not disturbed at all, from its arrival, until it was taken to the banks of the Goomtee: when brought from gaol it was on its back, but was turned on its face at the hospital by the convicts to examine the back, about an hour and a half after it arrived; witness did not know the Nazir, Daroga, or Soobadar, but saw some persons writing while the examination took place.

Ramehurn Day knew Pertaubnarin, and was at Comillah in July last, when hearing that the deceased, whom he knew to be a man of great respectability, was taken to the Cutcheree, he went down to see what was to be done with him; witness saw the defendant in the Verandah, who said to the deceased, "you're a great haramzaddah, you shall have twenty stripes;" Pertaubnarin replied, "If you give me but two, I shall die; I have committed no great fault, if I have fine me." The defendant would not attend, but ordered the Nazir to proclaim thrice, that

Pertaubnarin was about to get twenty stripes. The Chuprasees then tied him up, and Mr. Hayes ordered the Coraburdar to give him twenty hard cuts with the rattan. On the first, he called "Dewy;" at the tenth the string got loose; he was tied up again and received the other ten, and was then ordered to gaol. Witness saw his back and loins; he was marked with the rattan from shoulder to loins; five days after he saw the corpse; he observed the back, which was marked with blood and matter, some parts were black. Four convicts took the corpse to the hospital; it was burned at the Goomtee.

Cross-Examined.

Many were at the gaol, but witness did not know them; he never was at the Cutcheree but on this occasion; he had been at Comillah about fifteen days before this event, and remained there two months; he had no acquaintance with Pertaubnarin before. At the gaol, before the corpse was taken to the hospital, the corpse was with the face down; the cloth was taken off at the hospital, about an hour after it came there; he only saw the corpse with the face down. The distance between the gaol and the hospital is about two hundred yards; he saw some writing going on at the hospital.

Rajachunder was sitting with Pertaubnarin at eight or nine o'clock in the morning, when he was taken to the Cutcheree. The whipping post was taken from the front to the back of the house, and the Nazir proclaimed that the punishment was for going home without permission. The deceased offered to pay a fine, but said he could not bear the rattan. When he got one lash, he cried "Dewy;" when he got ten, he came down; the defendant said "tie him up and give him the other ten." After receiving the punishment he was senseless; Mr. Hayes was on the steps, and close to the whipping post; three Chuprasees took the deceased to gaol, he was carried and dragged along. His back was cut, and at the hospital witness saw the cloth stained with blood.

Rodacant Dutt was Pertaubnarin's Gomastah at Comillah when he died. Witness went to Mr. Hayes and informed him that Pertaubnarin had died in gaol, and with his sanction he would send the corpse to the family; the defendant replied he could not send the corpse to the family, if he was dead what was that to him? witness said the ceremonies could not be performed; the defendant then told witness that he would not be allowed to carry the corpse: the Monday before this the deceased was punished with a rattan. The post was brought from north to south, when Paul got five strokes for disrespect. Pertaubnarin was then tied up and punished. Defendant desired the Nazir to proclaim that Pertaubnarin was

a haramzaddah, and was to have twenty stripes. The deceased said, "if you give me but one I shall die."

Cross-Examined.

Witness could not get admission to the gaol, he was twice refused, the Daroga told him there were orders that no one should enter; he never saw the deceased eating his victuals outside, where there is a place for convicts to cook and eat; he never saw any doctor there on any occasion. After the deceased was punished and sent to gaol, witness never saw him. Mirza Ashroof was in the room when he applied for the corpse to be sent home. Seebnot Bhoose complained of Pertaubnarain, which was the occasion of his being sent for. He was never tried, and there was no complaint when he was flogged.

Saum Doss was a servant of Pertaubnarain when beaten at Comillah, and went with him on the occasion to the Cutcheree, but stood without and did not see what took place within. The deceased was taken to the whipping-post, the defendant came down and said to the Nazir "he's a great haramzadda, give him twenty hard stripes." After the tenth the string gave way; he was tied up again, and got the other ten. Four Chuprassees carried Pertaubnarain to the gaol; witness went with Sumboo Doss but could not get in, after which he did not see the deceased until a corpse; the back was then covered with a cloth stained with blood and matter; he did not see it bare then, but when taken away from the place of punishment he observed it bleeding.

Gopeenat Dass was Pertaubnarain's nephew, and was with him at Comillah at the time of his death. Witness corroborated the account given by the former witnesses as to the punishment; he did not go with the deceased to the gaol, and did not know what they did with him; he took some sugar-candy and water there, but they would not let him in; he requested them to take in these victuals, as they would not allow him to enter, but they refused. He saw the corpse covered with a cloth at the hospital; he afterwards saw it uncovered; the back was rotten and full of matter. Radacant Mozinder applied to Mr. Hayes in his bearing, saying that the deceased had several relations, and begged to be allowed to take the body; defendant gave no reason, but would not grant permission; he said burn it here. The order to give deceased twenty stripes was given by the defendant in the Cutcheree. Pertaubnarain's son died in the month Joistee or Assar. Witness never saw his uncle at the outside of the gaol.

Jarana Sinker Dutt, the doctor's sircar, was confined in gaol when Pertaubnarain was sent there after punishment. He

was brought in senseless by three or four chuprassees, and lay prostrate and senseless. Witness saw his back, which was cut open, and bleeding at different places: the marks were on the shoulder. A prisoner put some oil and water on his head, and when a little recovered, three or four prisoners carried him within. At about three o'clock he began to revive a little, but was very low. Witness was in gaol till his death, which occurred on the fourth day towards morning. The deceased used to lie on his face, and say his back smarted and burned. On the third day his back suppurated. He desired some water and some rice. Witness replied they are all Mussulmans; how can we get you any thing? There was no care taken of him, and he had nothing to eat for four days. He was a great man, and tenderly brought up. His back had putrified; there was nothing of cholera. His body was carried to the hospital on the same mat on which he slept in gaol, placed on a cot. Witness saw the deceased at one o'clock of the morning he died. There were no symptoms or appearance of cholera whatever; had there been he must have seen them. After he was brought into the gaol he was never out, nor even able to get up.

Cross-Examined.

Witness told the daroga Kulleen of the state of deceased. He did not see the native doctor Kunoran at the gaol during the time the deceased was there. He was in gaol four months, and had seen the doctor there three or four times. He knows Ramdial Sing Soobadar. He had seen men receive from five to twenty-five lashes; they were men of inferior description; the deceased was a man of rank and station. He was sure the native doctor did not come to see Pertaubnarain: and his belief was that he died of flogging and imprisonment.

Praan Kison Kishnoo, a zemindar of the zillah Chittagong, was in gaol at the time of Pertaubnarain's confinement, but did not know the deceased before. The witness was a prisoner, and lodged near him. They saw the back of the deceased: there were marks on it for the space of a span; five or seven appeared to change colour, the remainder bled. The day but one after his arrival he spoke, but appeared weak. He never left the room as witness believes. Witness saw Pertaubnarain the night before he died: his back putrified. He should have heard the noise had he been attacked with cholera. He cannot tell why the deceased died, supposes his days were numbered.

Cross-Examined.

Witness saw Pertaubnarain lying in gaol all the while. He said one day he wanted some water; witness replied, your servants may bring it. The daroga Ma-

homed Kurreem said, there was an order against servants entering the gaol. When witness went out, his servant brought him water. Pertaubnarain told him he wanted water: witness does not know whether he got it or not. Witness had been in gaol three months before Pertaubnarain's confinement. He sent for the native doctor the day after his arrival, who came, but did not see Pertaubnarain then. Witness went out, and did not see whether the doctor saw the deceased during his absence. Pertaubnarain did not appear able to get up: he was lying on his belly during the whole of his imprisonment as far as witness saw. He did not inform the doctor of the state of Pertaubnarain.

Radacant Dutt recalled. When witness applied for the body of the deceased, he did not inform the Nazir that he had died of cholera morbus, nor did he see any thing to induce him to suppose Pertaubnarain had died of that disease.

Sumboo Dass, Subhunder Chuckerbutty, Sasm Dass, Ramchum Day, Gopeenauth Dass, Rajchunder Manly, deposed severally that there were no symptoms or appearance whatever of cholera.

It was near five o'clock when the case for the prosecution closed. The Advocate General, as counsel for the defendant, then rose, and stated to the Court that he was then ready to enter on the defence, unless it should be thought expedient to adjourn until the following day. Sir Francis Macnaghten said that it was indifferent to him whether the trial proceeded now or was adjourned: but that he should be guided by the wishes of the Jury in that respect, whose convenience ought to be principally consulted. The gentlemen of the Jury consulted together for a short time: but on being informed that if the trial should be then adjourned, it would be necessary for them to be kept together all night, intimated their desire that the trial should proceed.

Evidence for the Defence.

Radakisson Moonshree, a talookdar and vakeel of Tipperah, knew Pertaubnarain; was present at his punishment, and when he was brought into Court. Mr. Hayes said, "There are many complaints against Pertaubnarain. He has been let out on bail, and disobeyed my orders: for this reason let it be known he is to receive twenty stripes." Witness was present when the punishment was inflicted, and saw and heard all that passed. The deceased got twenty lashes between his shoulders. Witness sees such things done at the Cutcheree every day in the usual manner. He did not observe Pertaubnarain's back: he was ordered to gaol, and walked without assistance; he was a strong stout man, about forty-five. He did not appear ill.

Cross-Examined.

Mr. Hayes's displeasure will be injurious to witness, whom he has fined occasionally. He was present in court from the time Pertaubnarain was brought in until he was flogged. He did not hear any complaint against the deceased that day, nor of any complaint at the time. Witness has seen many people receive from five to thirty stripes. The present was inflicted in the usual manner. He never knew an instance of death produced by twenty stripes. The deceased was tied up at first, and continued during the whole time. The cords did not slip or break.

Mirza Ashruff Beg, nazir of Tipperah, knew Pertaubnarain. During Mr. Hayes' absence for ten or twelve days the deceased absconded from Comillah, when witness obtained a perwannah to apprehend him. When brought before Mr. Hayes, he said the deceased was notorious; and though he had given surety on complaint, yet that he had absented himself, and done violence. He then received twenty lashes; witness saw the punishment inflicted, nothing happened, no rope broke or slipped; witness counts the stripes, and did so on this occasion. No order was given as to the mode: he has often seen punishment inflicted, and the deceased was punished in the usual manner. He was a stout fat man, in good health, and walked off alone without help. Two Burkundosses accompanied him, but no one supported him, nor was he senseless; had he been so, witness must have observed it. He did not see the deceased from the time of punishment until he died. Witness asked Radacant, the witness who was lately examined, what he died of? Radacant said, cholera morbus. Witness went to the hospital, where he saw the body of the deceased upon a bed with a sheet over it: there was no mat. From the appearance, he thought the deceased had died of cholera; the clothes and bed were covered with filth, and something like vomit had dried upon his face. They inspected his back, which had long black marks of rattan, without any appearance of festering or mortification; they were marks after healing. There were no marks of blood upon the sheet, nothing but filth. Kanoram's (the doctor) duty is to visit the gaol every day. Radacant applied to Mr. Hayes, in the presence of witness, for the body of the deceased, saying, "Pertaubnarain is dead, I want to burn his body." Radacant afterwards went away. Seebnot Bhowe petitioned against Pertaubnarain.

Cross-Examined.

Mr. Hayes appointed witness, and may displace. The deceased was two or three hours in the Cutcheree before punish-

ment. No examination took place. He was asked why he was absent, but made no answer, and was then taken and flogged.

Mr. Thomas Alsop, a magistrate of Calcutta, stated that it was usual to inflict punishment with rattans from thirty to fifty stripes; he frequently inflicted that number. The back usually becomes swollen, and marks of the rattan are visible. He did not think it probable that such a consequence would ensue from twenty stripes, inflicted with such a rattan as that produced in court.

Cross-Examined.

He always investigates upon oath before punishing. For things tending to felony only the magistrates of Calcutta punish.

Ram Dind Sing, soobadhar, knew Pertaubnarain; he was sent to gaol at three p. m. accompanied by three Chuprassees. Witness saw Kunoran, the native doctor, that day applying something to the back of the deceased. The back looked as backs so punished do; he has seen many, and Pertaubnarain's was in the usual state, with marks upon the shoulders. Witness saw him the next morning: he went out, Gopeenauth, his nephew, and his servants brought him some victuals. He came out on the third day also. The sores healed and were all well. Radacant and his nephew both saw him out of the gaol. He had his victuals twice a day. Witness saw the deceased dead in his ward; he was lying on a cot, on which he was carried to the hospital, covered with filth. There was no appearance on the back of any thing that could have produced death. The Goomty is a place where bodies are usually burned. Gopeenauth and Radacant furnished the wood.

Kanoram, a government doctor, attends the gaol twice a day, and has assistants beside. He knew Pertaubnarain, and recollects his punishment. He saw the deceased in gaol; his back was swollen like those who have received the same punishment: it was smarting. He sat up, and was in his senses. Witness went again to him the next morning, when he sat up, and his back was better; in the evening it was better still; and the next day the swelling was gone, and the sores healed; in the evening again better, when he applied oil, and it was then quite well. Witness saw the deceased twice a day, and on the 3d August he saw him dead in the gaol. His death was occasioned by cholera, of which there was every appearance, but nothing upon his back to produce death. Witness was present at the hospital inquest. The deceased was a strong, stout, and hearty man. The doctor is appointed by the Sudder.

Mahomed Kulleet, the daroga of the gaol,

knew Pertaubnarain, and saw him brought to the prison. He walked alone on his feet, and his back was like any other after punishment, not dangerous. The doctor attends twice a day, and was there the day that Pertaubnarain was brought to the gaol. He walked, and ate, and drank: no man could have been three days without food with witness's knowledge. The deceased died, he believes, of cholera: he saw filth and vomit upon the cot. A crust had formed over the sores on the back of the deceased.

Mahomed Awez knew Pertaubnarain, and saw him in the gaol the evening he was sent there. He saw Kanoram washing the deceased's back, which was like any others that had been punished. He walked about daily, went to eat his victuals at the outside, and bathed in the gaol.

Keedut Sing, a jemadar, saw Pertaubnarain's punishment; nothing intervened on the occasion, nor was there any interruption or breaking down of cords. He walked to the gaol after the punishment. His death was occasioned by cholera: witness could see from the appearance.

Budder-ood-Deen knew Pertaubnarain, a strong stout man, and saw him flogged in the usual manner; no cord slipped. He walked to gaol after the punishment.

Shumsher and Colly Sing, burkundaz, went with Pertaubnarain to gaol. Nothing happened as any loosening of cords.

Shaik Sutoolah, has been coraburdar twenty-five or twenty-six years. Remembers inflicting the punishment upon Pertaubnarain; he did not faint or fall, but walked away.

Dr. Alexander Halliday has often seen the punishment of rattan inflicted. Twenty stripes are not calculated to produce death or danger. He conceived the progress of healing would have been as stated by the doctor.

Buldeo Sing was not connected with Mr. Hayes. He knew the deceased, and saw him punished in the usual manner with twenty stripes. He was hearty and strong, and walked away to the gaol. Witness saw him at the outside of the gaol afterwards.

Mahomed Nusseir-ood-Deen, *Ramwoonder Sain Mukhtar*, and *Suopersaud Pajephunc* gave evidence to the same effect as the foregoing witness.

Here the case for the defence closed.

The Advocate General, reserved to himself the benefit of a point of law in favour of the defendant, which, as he did not think it necessary then to insist upon it, he should for the present waive. The principal law which the learned counsel contended for, and which he had intimated in the course of the trial, we understood to be this, that a Judge, acting *bonâ fide* as such, and not merely under colour of the

authority with which he is invested, and having jurisdiction over the subject matter, though he may be wrong in the particular exercise of his power, is not liable to any civil or criminal proceeding for the same.

The counsel for the prosecution had endeavoured, by the course of their cross-examination, to impeach the credit due to the testimony of the witnesses for the defendant, by adverting to the dependent situation in which some of them acknowledged themselves to be placed with regard to the defendant in his official character, and the consequent bias under which the witnesses for the defendant might be presumed to have given their testimony; and Mr. Fergusson, in his reply, pointedly drew the attention of the Jury to that consideration.

Sir Francis Macnaghten proceeded to sum up the evidence. He began by observing to the Jury, that considering the patient and watchful attention which they had bestowed upon the whole trial, which had already lasted eleven hours, and the state of exhaustion in which they all then were, it would probably not much tend to elucidate, or promote the justice of the case, if he were to enter into a minute detail of the evidence which had been given on both sides; but, at the same time, if they were desirous of it for their satisfaction, he would recapitulate the whole of the evidence which he had taken down very much at length, and comment upon it as he went along. (The Jury appeared to intimate that it was unnecessary for the Learned Judge to give himself that trouble.) He should not indeed have thought it necessary to say more than a very few words to them, had it not been for a topic insisted upon in the reply, which, by the way, although an undoubted privilege, was one which it was not very usual for a counsel to exercise. It had been attempted to throw discredit upon the witnesses who had been called on the part of the defendant, as being persons holding their situations at the will and pleasure of the defendant, and consequently liable to be acted upon by his influence. Now it appeared to him rather hard upon the defendant, to deny him the protection of his office for the act with which he was charged, and at the same time to seek to impeach the credit of his witnesses, on account of their dependance upon him in his official character. Either the defendant was entitled to the protection of his office for what he had done, or, if not, he was at least entitled to have the credit of his witnesses exempted from the imputation to which he had alluded. What would be the effect if it were otherwise? A person accused of murder, under the circumstances in which the defendant was placed, would, at the time of

committing the act, which was the foundation of the charge, naturally be surrounded by persons subject to his immediate authority or influence. Those persons, upon the occasion of his conduct being afterwards called in question, would probably be the most material witnesses that, if innocent, he could produce for his defence, to declare the truth of the case, and explain the real nature of the transaction. To deny, therefore, to a defendant, so situated, the full benefit of their testimony, would almost ensure the conviction of an innocent man in every case in which villainy could be found to confederate against him. Besides, was it to be supposed that a gentleman in the situation of Mr. Hayes would so degrade himself as to suborn native witnesses to give false evidence in his favour, and thereby place himself in the power of any miserable wretch for ever after, who might at any time turn round upon him, and hold him up to disgrace and infamy? From such an imputation, however, of whatever weight it might be, three of the defendant's witnesses, at any rate, were entirely exempt. To any one of these the counsel for the prosecution had not ventured to put a single question in cross-examination. With regard to the circumstances of this case, it appeared to be a fact admitted on all sides, that some corporal punishment had been inflicted upon the deceased by order of the defendant. In ordering that punishment, the defendant might have erred. He did not say that he had not. Nor did he mean to defend any transgression of the law. But still a case might be supposed of a magistrate in the Mofussil having to deal with a turbulent and refractory subject in a disturbed district; and if, under such circumstances, the magistrate, for the purpose of more effectual coercion, were induced to exercise rigour beyond the law, no one would wish to see his conduct in that respect too severely visited. But, in fact, whether the conduct of the defendant upon the occasion in question were right or wrong, he did not think it very material upon the present occasion to inquire. He then proceeded to comment on that part of the evidence for the prosecution which related to what happened during the infliction of the punishment; to the state in which the deceased was immediately afterwards—his being dragged to prison senseless—his lying three days in prison on his belly in a helpless and utterly neglected state—and the condition in which the body was stated to have been at the time of his death. All these circumstances, sworn to by the witnesses for the prosecution, had been distinctly met, and decidedly contradicted, by the witnesses for the defendant. The latter were fully entitled to credit: the former to none. He considered

that the case attempted to be established against the defendant had altogether failed, and been completely disproved; and he saw no guilt in this case, unless it was to be found in the stirrers up of the prosecution. The Learned Judge thus concluded an impressive charge to the Jury, of which we regret we are only enabled to offer a brief and imperfect summary.

The Jury almost immediately returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

The Advocate General then moved for an order, that a copy of the indictment be granted to the defendant. The Learned Judge said, he did not think that in such a case as this the application could be refused.—*Cal. John Bull*, April 16.

CHOLERA.—WEATHER.

We regret to state, that by several accounts received within the last few days, the recent irregularity of the weather, which in Calcutta has fortunately passed off without doing any harm, has had a fatal effect in the lower parts of Bengal: that terrible scourge the cholera has again made its appearance, and is doing great mischief in several districts. Throughout Tipperah, particularly, it is raging very extensively. In the town of Comillah, many of the inhabitants have been cut off; but neither the European gentlemen, sepoys, nor prisoners have at all suffered. In the southern part of the district, in the vicinity of Bulloah, it is exceedingly prevalent, in the Agency Aurungs the Mao-lunghees and inhabitants are dying in great numbers. In the middle parts of Bengal the disease has also re-appeared, and in Hooghly many persons have been carried off. The recurrence of the epidemic at this season, after more than a year's cessation, is doubtless owing to the late irregularities of the weather, which have always been observed to exert a marked influence on its existence. In proof of this we may remark, that in Tipperah they have lately had several heavy falls of rain; but as those irregularities have now passed away, and the season has returned to its usual courses, we may reasonably hope that the progress of the epidemic will be immediately arrested.

We fear we were premature in our belief that the weather had become settled: for we had scarcely written the preceding remarks when the sky became overcast, and the evening set in with a thunder-storm and rain from the south. To-day, Sunday, it is still cloudy and threatening.—*Cal. John Bull*, April 17.

Monghyr, May 6.—“We have had several dreadful storms here lately: one last night, and one on Thursday, which was excessively violent, and attended with the most awful consequences. Just opposite our house, in the middle of the night, eighteen, out of a fleet of the Company's

magazine boats, were sunk, and sixty-four unfortunate persons hurried into eternity. It was very distressing to hear the poor drowning creatures calling out “*Russee, Russee*,” for a rope to save them, and nobody near that could afford any assistance. The Company are said to have lost 1,000 or 1,100 barrels of gunpowder by this fatal accident.”

Cantonment near Nagpore.—“An accident occurred here about seven days ago: three natives were sitting eating under the high bank of the river Kanoan, when a large part gave way, which killed one and severely bruised another; the third fortunately escaped. We have had some violent storms lately, but it has not had the effect of cooling the air. Bungalows are rising up in every part of the cantonment, and by the middle of June we all expect to be able to get out of our tents: materials of every description for building in abundance, and no want of work-people.”—*Cal. Jour.*, May 14.

FIRE IN OLD FORT STREET.

We regret to state that a fire broke out yesterday, about noon, in one of Mr. La-primaudaye's cotton screw-houses, in Old Fort Street, which created great alarm in the neighbourhood, and threatened to become very extensively destructive, as the wind at the time was blowing strong from the southward. The fury with which it blazed, and the speed with which it communicated itself to all parts of the building where it originated, were certainly very great: but assistance was so readily and cordially afforded by all who became early acquainted with the accident, that the ravages of the flames were fortunately prevented from extending beyond the walls of that building. A few bales, indeed, of cotton in the other screw-house on the north side of the premises, caught fire, but they were discovered, and extinguished before the devouring element had any time to spread farther in that quarter. The exertions of those who endeavoured to circumscribe the range of the fire were aided considerably at one time by the wind lulling partially, and shifting to a different point.

While we noticed many gentlemen using their most strenuous and meritorious efforts to subdue the conflagration, we were obliged particularly to admire the very judicious and highly efficient plan adopted by the Hon. Mr. Lindsay for rendering himself useful, as he stationed himself at the entrance of the premises, distributing pice to all the Bheesties, who passed him with their bags full of water, proceeding towards the fire-engines: a measure which secured a prompt, abundant, and continued supply of water. The engines, however, we are sorry to say, did not appear to be in such order as they ought to

have been: at least their power of throwing the water appeared to be much less than what we expected to have witnessed. The magistrates whom we recognized at the premises were Mr. Shakespear and Mr. Macfarlane, whose exertions were very conspicuous and useful.

So rapidly did the fire advance within the screw-house, in consequence of the strong breeze that found its way through the numerous small apertures in the southern wall, that in the course of two hours every thing in the interior of the building was consumed to ashes, and the floors and roof had fallen in, which served to crush the flames, and aid the exertions of those who were anxious to prevent them from spreading.

We have not heard whether the origin of this fire has been satisfactorily accounted for; but on considering the time of its breaking out, when no workmen were employed within the building, and the place where it began, on the windward side of the southern screw-house, the conjecture that it has been the work of some malicious and interested incendiary does not appear to be at all improbable.

The above was written before the arrival of a party of His Majesty's 87th regt. from the Fort William, with almost all the officers of the corps, who remained exerting themselves for upwards of two hours in a most exemplary manner, till the fire was completely extinguished. The conduct, indeed, of both officers and men were, on this occasion, beyond all praise. We never witnessed exertions more unremitting or more successful, and this, we are convinced, was the opinion of all present.—*Cal. John Bull.*

At the very first information of the fire having broke out, Commodore Hayes and Captain Collie, of the Bankshall, sent to the spot upwards of 300 men, among which were the crews of thirteen row-boats, the crews of two pilot vessels, and the whole of the harbour-master's men, all of whom exerted themselves most effectually before the men of the 87th regt. could arrive from the fort, as they did not reach the spot till near four o'clock, when the roof of the building had fallen in. It is but justice, however, to add, that nothing could exceed the energy and zeal of all parties in co-operating in the common cause: and it was owing entirely to their great exertions that the fire was so speedily and so effectually subdued.

Among the gentlemen who were most active on this occasion, the names of Mr. Dove, Captain Millner, and his assistant Mr. Corneby, require also to be added.—*Cal. Jour., April 16.*

MR. AND MRS. LACY'S CONCERT.

On Monday evening, the 15th April,

the sixth and last of Mr. and Mrs. Lacy's concerts for the season took place at the Town Hall, commencing on the entrance of the Governor General and Marchioness of Hastings, soon after eight o'clock. Notwithstanding the increasing heat of the weather, and the consequent disinclination of many to attend the scenes of public entertainment that happen to be carried beyond the limits of the cold season, the audience was as numerous as usual, perhaps more so; affording a proof that the distinguished talents of these vocalists continue to be highly appreciated, notwithstanding the endeavours which have been so ungenerously, industriously, and extensively made to destroy their credit with the community. The respect, indeed, which they always manifest towards the public, must be considered as tending materially to conciliate the support of the liberal-minded, and their anxiety to deserve support was abundantly shown in the bill of fare, on Monday evening, the component parts of which were in a great measure new to the audience, and must have been, therefore, got up with considerable labour, as nearly all the vocal pieces were accompanied by the orchestra. In this manner it was very pleasingly demonstrated, that although the success of the season, as far as regarded pecuniary emolument, was already finally determined, their zeal for the gratification of their subscribers was strong and unremitted to the last; and it would be a subject of further gratification to the candid and liberal part of the public, if an equal assurance existed that the reward of their exertions, accruing from the concerts now terminated, bore any proportion to their merits.

It is probable that many of the audience, on inspecting the bill of fare, and not discovering any of their favourite pieces, felt considerable disappointment; but their satisfaction at the close must have been greater, on finding that their entertainment had been so excellent. The whole presented a very gratifying and acceptable variety, which prevented the senses from being at any time disposed to languor, or the attention from being ever suspended, except in the intervals that occurred between the performance of the successive pieces. The exertions of the orchestra were generally very effective, although we understand that it was deficient in some amateur assistance that had been relied upon. The overture with which the second act commenced was very successfully executed, and received with much applause.

Mr. Schmidt's Polacca, which is a light and pretty composition, by an author (Pedrazzi) whose name we do not recollect to have seen before, was sung in a very pleasing style. The other Italian pieces, executed by two or three voices, displayed an abundance of beauties, which the au-

dience marked with the most cordial approbation. This was especially the case in respect to the *Buffo Terzetto*, at the end of the first act, which, in addition to its intrinsic musical excellence, exhibits a brilliant specimen of the power of distinct articulation under a rapidity of utterance scarcely conceivable.

The rich powers of Mr. Lacy's voice were displayed in a new ballad by Sir John Stevenson; and Mrs. Lacy gave three songs with the greatest effect, each in a different style, and all of them, as far as we can judge, new to the audience. In the accompaniments to the Italian *Scena*, the wind instruments were employed to the greatest advantage: the *Mocking Bird* song, however, with the admirable flute of an amateur, was perhaps the most effective piece in the Concert. The gentleman who so kindly afforded his assistance in this case, is decidedly the best private performer that we ever heard, the tones that he produces from the instrument being sweet and beautiful in the extreme.

The Concert concluded with the national hymn of *God save the King*, performed by the whole strength of the vocal and instrumental band, in a style suitable to the occasion, while the audience, all standing, were doubtless inspired with the proud and pleasing associations which this admirable composition never fails to excite; and after having thus obtained a very ample and rich treat, such as we apprehend will not be often obtainable for a considerable time to come, they were able to retire soon after eleven o'clock.—*Cal. John Bull*.

COMMERCIAL.

"Cotton is falling in price both here and in the interior; we have heard of no sales of consequence since the 8th; at Mirzapore on the 16th, new Koutchora had declined to 13-8 per local maund; and at Bogwangolah, on the 20th, it was stated at 14-8 to 14-12. Sales during the week, 6,500 mds., of which 2,000 were for this port; the stock in hand consisted of 25,000. The small quantity of Indigo that remains in the market maintains its price of this season (145 to 240). Saltpetre and Sugar are not much in demand; the former is quoted from 3-4 to 5-4. Piece goods continue in good request, without variation; 1,700 mds. of Spelter were sold a few days ago, but the demand has rather declined since."—*Letter from Calcutta, dated 30th April*.

From the sale of the ship *Victory*, which took place at the Exchange Rooms on Saturday last, the public may in some degree be able to estimate the depreciated value of shipping at Calcutta; and this the more especially, when freight to England is quoted at from £5 to £9 per ton, in place of £4 or £5, which, like a fixed rate, used to be regularly announced for nearly

twelve months in succession. This vessel, burthen 676 tons, built at Chittagong in 1816, was knocked down to Capt. Crisp for Sicca Rupees 26,000; while, about eighteen months ago, this ship was thought cheap at Sicca Rupees 56,000, and the purchaser at that time could have gained Sicca Rupees 24,000 profit, which he refused. With regard to her present condition, she has only just been docked, and repairs have been made by the Messrs. Kyds and Co. to the extent of nearly Sicca Rupees 40,000, and yet, with the Exchange as numerously attended, as we remember to have seen it on any previous occasion, she only brought Sicca Rupees 26,000. The sale, as we understand, was in consequence of some difference between the late owner and his agents.—*Ben. Hurk. June 3*.

LOSS OF THE CHARLES MILLS.

A letter received from Capt. Wise, late commander of the ship *Charles Mills*, of this port, dated on board the French brig *Scythe*, at Kedgerree, states, that after enduring the greatest sufferings from a tremendous hurricane, which commenced on the 17th, and lasted until the 20th inst., the wind blowing from all quarters, his ship foundered, and the chief officer, Mr. Bell (a most excellent young man), and 65 persons besides perished. The *Charles Mills* was in latitude 15° N. 85° 30' E. Capt. Wise, his second officer, a Mr. Roberts, one gunner, two seacunnies, one seapoy, and a boy, are the only persons saved. They were five days in the boat before they made the land, which they were unable to approach on account of the surf, when they were fortunately picked up by the French brig *Scythe*, from Mauritius, bound to this port, by whose commander and officers they have been treated with the greatest kindness.—*Cal. Journ. May 31*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

May 12. Ship *Duke of Lancaster*, Davies, from Liverpool 26th Dec.

14. Ships *Sultan*, Rogers, and *Curlew*, Dunlop, from Bombay.

16. Ship *Florida*, Quincy, from Boston 23d December.

— Ship *Lady Kennaway*, Beach, from London 25th November.

25. Hon. Company's Ship *David Scott*, Hunter, from England 4th January.

— Ship *Belle Alliance*, Rolfe, from London 4th January.

— Ship *John Bull*, Orman, from Van Dieman's Land 11th March.

26. Ship *Hindoostan*, Kirkwood, from Liverpool 4th January.

— Brig *Lady Farquhar*, returned from sea, dismantled off Madras 17th inst.

28. Ship *Stammore*, Gray, from South America and Singapore.

31. Ship David Clark, Miller, from Madras.

June 4. His Majesty's Ship Tees, from England.

24. Ships Mary Boyd, and Duchess of Athol, Daniels, from London.

Departures.

May 18. Ship Henry Porcher, Cunningham, for London.

19. Ship Ceres, Pridham, for Madras.

21. Ship Windsor Castle, Lee, for Penang.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

From England: Mr. C. B. Hoare, Assist. Surg.; Messrs. G. M. Sherer and W. C. Ormsby, cadets; Messrs. D. Ross, F. Thompson, and G. Buller, free mariners; Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Ware, Misses Campbell, A. Campbell, J. Campbell, Brown, and A. Brown; Mr. F. Brown, Mr. W. Graham, Assist. Surg.; Mr. T. Brown, missionary; Mr. G. J. Taylor, writer; Lieut. Ware, His Majesty's 14th regt.; Lieut. H. G. Nash, N.I.; Messrs E. D. Blair, F. Hewit, and G. Marshall, cadets; Mr. R. Udny, writer; Mr. W. R. Milford, Mr. Martin, Mr. T. West, Mr. Joseph Peacocke, Mr. W. T. Savary, and Mr. F. V. McGrath, cadets; Mr. H. E. Jermy, free mariner; Mr. Brooke Smith, pilot service; Mr. Henry Norris, H. C. recruit; Miss Wiggen; Miss Comyns; Miss Gooding; Mr. G. Gough, Civil Service; Captain T. Blast, H. C. Bombay Marine; Mr. H. Stove, Mr. H. Boscawen, cadets; Mr. H. Hickey, free merchant; Mr. John George; Mr. David George; Mr. R. Limond; Mr. J. Reddall; Mr. T. Waghorn, pilot service; Mr. F. Ronald, Mr. M. F. M. Crain Ronald and M. R. Ronald, merchants.

From the Cape of Good Hope: Mrs. Evans; Mrs. Hardman; Mrs. Piper and two children; Mrs. Southall and two children; Mrs. Hopper; Miss Hopper; Mr. Henry Wood; Major Thomas Evans; Brevet Major M. Forster; Capt. C. J. Hardman; Capt. Hugh Piper; Capt. Richard Birch; Capt. Lucas; Lieut. John Magill; Lieut. Edward Hopper; Lieut. George Mackay; Lieut. J. H. Law; Lieut. A. K. Hurton; Lieut. Robert Matthen; Ensign J. S. Torrens; Quart. Mast T. Southall; Assist. Surg. William Dempster.

From Madras: Mr. F. Stephenson, of the ship Henry Porcher; Rev. Mr. G. Erskine; Lieut. J. H. Winboth, Madras N.I.; Capt. and Mrs. Sanderson; Mr. R. Staples; Mr. A. Pittar.

From Bombay: Mrs. Hamilton; Mrs. Rogers; Captains Hamilton and Pringle, of the Bengal Army; Major General Reynell, and Captain Mead.

From the Persian Gulf: Captains Hay and Hodges, and Mr. Burchert; Hajee Hussien, Persian merchant.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 11. At Sourabaya, the lady of Captain Landale, of the ship Jersey, of a daughter.

April 3. Mrs. W. Sturmer, of a daughter.

7. Mrs. N. Kerr, of a son.

10. Mrs. C. Wallar, of a son.

11. The lady of Richard Chicheley Plowden, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

14. At Agra, the lady of Lieut. H. F. Wood, of a son.

16. At Allahabad, the lady of Capt. H. F. Denty, 2d bat. 27th regt. N.I., of a daughter.

19. At Pooree, the lady of Lieut. R. S. Phillips, 2d bat. 26th N. I. of a daughter.

— At Meerut, the lady of B. L. Sandam, Esq., of His Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons, of a daughter.

23. The lady of G. P. Bagram, Esq., of a daughter.

— The lady of Thomas Hawkins, Esq., of a daughter.

25. At the Presidency, the lady of C. F. David, of Ceylon, of a daughter.

— Mrs. J. B. Jones, of a daughter.

26. Mrs. J. Vallente, of a daughter.

28. Mrs. M. Cockburn, of a son.

30. Mrs. Lydia Rebeiro, of a daughter.

May 5. The wife of Mr. Conductor J. Medlicott, of a daughter.

6. Between Ghazepore and Benares, Mrs. Mark Jones, of a daughter.

7. The lady of P. Jordan, Esq., of a son.

12. At Jubbulpore, the lady of Lieut. Malcolm Nicholson, of a daughter.

13. At Delhi, the lady of Lieut. Earle, of the Pioneers, of a daughter.

16. At Lucknow, the lady of William Wickham Cowell, Esq., of a daughter.

18. Mrs. B. Barber, Jun., of a son.

19. At Jaunpore, the lady of Joseph Richmond, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Sultanpore, Benares, the lady of Major Tombs, 1st Cavalry, of a daughter.

— At Patna, the lady of Richard Milbank Tilghman, Esq., of the Company's Service, of a daughter.

20. The wife of Mr. C. T. Martyr, Assistant at the General Post-Office, of twins, both boys: the youngest died on the 23d May.

21. Mrs. Catherine Thompson, wife of the late Joseph Thompson, Esq., of a daughter.

24. Mrs. Alexander Roderick, of a son.

25. The lady of Captain J. L. Parvet, of a son.

— At Malda, the lady of John Lamb, Esq., Assist. Surg., of a daughter.

— At Berhampore, the lady of Captain Edward C. Sneyd, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, of a daughter.

26. The lady of Captain Waterman, of a daughter.

27. Mrs. H. Robert, of a son and heir.

30. The lady of H. Abbott, Esq., of a son.

June 1. At Dum-Dum, the lady of Lieut. T. A. Vanrenen, Artillery, of a son.

— Mrs. John Miller, of a son.

3. At Nagpore, the lady of Captain Stewart, of the Madras Army, of a son.

4. Mrs. M. D'Rosario, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 25. At Meerut, Macartney Moore, Esq., C. S., to Miss Henrietta Halhed, youngest daughter of John Halhed, Esq., of Yately House, Hants.

April 25. At Berhampore, George Evans, Esq., Assist. Surg. Chuteer Ghur Battalion, to Eliza, daughter of Lieut. Col. Morrell, commanding the Moorshedabad Provincial Battalion.

27. Mr. William Bennet, to Miss Ann Rebello.

May 11. Mr. Peter Gomes, to Miss Elizabeth Anne Lawrence.

14. At Dinapore, E. P. Whitehead, Esq., to Miss Ann Ward, youngest daughter of the late William Ward, Esq.

16. Mr. Daniel Sterling, to Miss Caroline Mayer.

18. Mr. Robert Smith, Mariner, to Miss Paula Eliza Jebb.

21. Mr. P. Emmer, to Miss M. A. Bentley, the only daughter of John Bentley, Esq., of Chowringhee.

22. At Berhampore, Capt. Richard Colnett, of the Purneah Provincial Battalion, to Miss Ann Duncan.

24. At Berhampore, William Greaves, Esq., of Purneah, to Miss Margaret Duncan.

DEATHS.

May 16. At Royapooram, Mrs. Emelia Perry, wife of Mr. Daniel Perry, aged 42.

17. Mrs. Mary Forshaw, wife of Mr. Alexander Clark Forshaw, of the H. C. Marine, aged 22 years.

18. Miss M. E. Forshaw, daughter of the above, aged 11 months.

— Assistant Apothecary Manuel Anning, attached to the Hospital of H. M. 17th Foot.

— At Chandernagore, Alexander Henry, the infant son of P. Mendes, Esq.

— Captain George Walter Cavanaugh, H. M. 17th regt., aged 39 years.

— Mrs. Ann Broders, wife of Mr. James Broders, junior, aged 19 years and three months.

20. The infant daughter of Mr. C. Rebeiro.

21. At Balasore, of a fever, Capt. Cush, of the brig Moira.

24. Mrs. Sarah Wiseman, wife of Mr. John Wiseman.

25. Mr. Thomas Kelly, H. C. Marine.

26. Mrs. Elizabeth Bartlett.

27. Henry Chastenay, Esq., Private Secretary to the Governor General, aged 28 years.

— Mr. John Jacob Bloemink, aged 34 years.

28. Mrs. Maria Knox, the lady of Brigadier A. Knox, of the 2d regt. Native Cavalry, aged 27 years.

June 2. Mr. Castle Hard, aged 46 years.

5. Lieut. W. H. Whittle, of the Royal Navy, and late Post Master of Diamond Harbour, aged 37 years.

Lately, At sea, on board the Princess Charlotte, M'Kean, the Reverend John Chamberlain, for many years a zealous and indefatigable Missionary in India, and late of Mongheer.

MADRAS.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

BREVET RANK.

The undermentioned Officers (Lieuts.), Cadets of the Season 1806, who are Subalterns of Fifteen years' standing, are promoted to the Rank of Brevet Captain, from the dates set opposite their names respectively:

1st Class.

John Fulton, 6th regt. N. I., 5th Feb. 1822.

W. Preston, 9th ditto, ditto.

S. Hughes, 25th ditto, ditto.

H. Robinson, 21st ditto, ditto.

W. J. Bradford, 18th ditto, ditto.

G. Maxwell, M. E. R., ditto.

B. R. Hitchens, 7th regt. N. I., ditto.

G. B. Tolson, 10th ditto, ditto.

2d Class.

T. P. Ball, 19th regt. N. I., 27th Feb. 1822.

T. P. James, 2d ditto, ditto.

H. W. Hodges, 17th ditto, ditto.

G. Scott, 9th ditto, ditto.

J. Williams, 14th ditto, ditto.

R. H. Sheriff, 16th ditto, ditto.

3d Class.

C. W. Mackintosh, 12th regt. N. I., 28th Feb. 1822.

A. Gordon, M. E. R., ditto.

T. Robson, 13th regt. N. I., ditto.

Ilyd Gwynne, 22d ditto, ditto.

4th Class.

A. M'Kintosh, 14th regt. N. I., 14th April 1822.

A. Sibbald, 4th ditto, ditto.

W. J. Greaves, 8th regt. L. C., ditto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RELIEF OF H. M. 34th REGT.

His Majesty's 34th regiment marched out of the garrison this morning (9th May), previous to its relief of his Majesty's 54th to-morrow. This excellent old

regiment maintained its character for discipline and good order, by moving out in the steadiest and most soldierlike style; and as a proof of the estimation in which it is held, we subjoin a garrison order issued by the Honourable the Governor.

Extracts from the Garrison Orders, dated Fort St. George, 8th May 1822.

The Honourable the Governor cannot permit his Majesty's 34th regiment to quit the garrison without expressing his entire approbation of the discipline and exemplary conduct manifested on all occasions by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of that corps, ever since its arrival in Fort St. George, now a period of nearly two years; and while his Excellency requests Lieut. Colonel Dickens, and the officers under his command, to accept his best thanks for the very satisfactory manner in which they have performed their respective duties, he begs to assure them, that his most cordial wishes for their welfare and success will attend them in every situation to which they may be called in the service of their country.—*Mad. Gaz.*

WEATHER.—DISEASE.

The heat at the Presidency for the last four days has been unprecedented, even in the memory of the oldest European inhabitant; and it is our melancholy duty to record the sudden deaths of two highly respectable individuals of our community, Major-General W. H. Rainsford, and Lieut. Lowe, Adjutant to the 2d Battalion of Artillery at St. Thomas's Mount. It appears that they both complained of slight indisposition, and it was thought necessary to call in medical assistance, which was instantaneously administered, but without effect. It is a singular coincidence, that so similar a fate should have befallen two individuals of the same society, at the same hour; for between the hours of six and seven on Monday morning last both were summoned to "that undiscovered country, from whose bourn no traveller returns," leaving us two awful examples of the uncertainty of human life. Nor can we close our catalogue of death here: for the oppressive heat of Monday last proved fatal to four of H. M. 54th regiment, just arrived from the Cape; and we hear that a similar mortality prevailed in H. M. 34th, stationed at the Mount.—*Mad. Gaz. May 22.*

NEW BULWARK TO PROTECT THE BLACK TOWN.

In the last Gazette, we gave some account of the bulwark, which has lately been constructed to protect the Black Town, and the adjacent part of the Esplanade. The following additional particulars will enable those of our readers,

who have not visited the Presidency lately, to judge of the extent and magnitude of the work. The bulwark, reaching from the northern part of the Fort to Clive's Battery, is in length 6,100 feet, or about a mile and one-sixth. The wall is generally fourteen feet high, from the depth of the low water mark to the surface of the terrace road. The triangle of stones against the wall and in front of it, is from thirty to thirty-five feet broad at the base, the outer surface having a convex slope. The whole mass is considered to contain about 200,000 tons of stone, arranged without cement, and without filling the interstices, so that the surf or wave breaking upon it may instantly lose itself, and have no force or effect. Some of the stones are about two tons in weight, and a very large proportion of them from half to a whole ton, having been brought, by land carriage, from St. Thomas's Mount and the Pullaveram Hills, an average distance of about eleven miles.—*Mod. Gov. Gazette, March 20.*

RATES OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Wednesday, June 24, 1822.

On England—at 30 days' sight, 1s. 10d. per	} nominal
Madras rupee.	
At 90 days' sight, 1s. 11d. per do.	
At 6 months' sight 1s. per do.	
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 95 to 95 sicca rupees	
per 100 Madras rupees.	
Company's Paper—Loan 1821, 14 per cent. prem.	
New Loan 17½ do. do.	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

June 1. Ship Henry (French), Flapierd, from Bourdeaux 6th Dec.

14. H. C. Ship Duchess of Athol, Daniell, from London 13th Feb.

15. Ship Golconda, Edwards, from London 12th Feb.

July 2. Ship General Palmer, Truscott, from Portsmouth.

4. Ship Apollo, Tenant, from London 13th March.

Departures.

June 3. Ship Upton Castle, Morgan, for Calcutta.

13. Ship Mary, Boyd, for Calcutta.

16. Ship John Munro, Greene, for Calcutta.

— H. C. Ship Duchess of Athol, Daniell, for Calcutta.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.

From Madras: Colonel Stewart, H. M. 46th Regt; Lieut. Sewell, Artillery; Dr. Prendergast, Lieut. Russel, and Mr. Deeds.

From Bombay: Mrs. Buchannan; Mrs. Fendall; Capt. Fendall, H. M. 4th Dragoons; Lieut. W. Moncrieffe, H. M. 14th Foot.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 3. At Nagpore, the lady of Capt. Stewart, of the Madras Army, of a son.

9. At Dindigul, Mrs. C. W. Swartz, of a daughter.

12. At Bellary, the lady of T. Forster, Esq., Surgeon H.M. 46th regt., of a daughter.

16. Mrs. L. Griffiths, of a daughter.

18. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Tweedie, of a son.

22. The lady of Bt. Capt. C. F. Smith, 8th N. I., of a son.

27. The wife of Mr. P. Anderson, of a daughter.

29. The lady of Lieut.-Col. Limond, of the Artillery, of a daughter.

June 3. The wife of Mr. Gregory John-nick M'Kertich, of a daughter.

4. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. Suter, of the Royal Regt., of a daughter.

6. The wife of Mr. Joseph Loapah, of a son.

8. The lady of Wm. Scott, Esq., of a son.

— At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. Morphet, H.M. 53d regt., of a son.

9. At Mysoor, Mrs. Van Jugen, of a son.

16. At Ingeram, Mrs. Linares, of a son.

— At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. Bond, Artillery, of a son.

— At Bellary, the lady of J. Burton, Esq., Garrison Surgeon, of a daughter.

17. At Tranquebar, the lady of the Rev. D. Rosen, of a son.

21. At Bangalore, the lady of William Fasken, Esq., M.D., Assist. Surg., 2d bat. 23d N. I., of a son.

25. The lady of D. Hill, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Bellary, the lady of Ensign W. Warrington, H.M. 67th regt., of a son.

27. The lady of Dr. N. Kellie, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 22. At Cuddalore, Mr. Conductor John Leonard, to Mrs. Jane Lockyer.

23. Mr. Michael Aylward to Mrs. Sarah Barlow.

27. Lieut. Thomas Michael Claridge, Quarter-Master and Interpreter 1st-22d N. I., to Miss Eliza Woodhouse, second daughter of the late Capt. Woodhouse, 7th Madras Nat. Cav.

— Mr. John Henry Fonceca, to Miss Elizabeth Faith Burden.

June 3. Mr. Robert Newbigging, son of the late Capt. James Newbigging, of North Britain, to Miss Charlotte Claridge.

8. At Quilon, Lieut. and Adj. Locke, 2d-25th N. I., to Miss Indiana Laura

Shaw, daughter of the late J. Shaw, Esq., of the Bengal Establishment.

24. Mr. Thomas Hodson, to Miss Anne Wibell.

July 1. Major J. R. Cleghorn, of Engineers, to Selina, eldest daughter of Edward Day, Esq., of Taunton, Somerset.

DEATHS.

March 4. On board the Woodford, John Henry, the only son of H. Chamier, Esq., C.S.

April 11. At Paulgahutcherry, of the hooping-cough, Elizabeth Ann, youngest daughter of James Gardner, Esq., aged one year seven months and three days.

May 6. Sincerely and deservedly regretted, Lieut. R. R. Ternan, Sub-Assist. Commissary General.

12. At Belgaum, the infant son of Captain Paske, of the H. C.'s Artillery.

— At Masulipatam, Mr. Anthony Pip.

14. At Vizianagram, Ensign R. S. Elphinstone, 2d bat. 17th regt. of Chica-cole Light Inf., aged twenty-two years. The kind disposition and mild manners of this young gentleman gained him the esteem of his brother officers, by whom his death is deeply regretted.

16. At Paulgahutcherry, J. Gardener, Esq., of the Conservator Department, aged fifty.

17. Suddenly, Mr. J. H. Rodgers, a Clerk in the Government Bank.

— At Masulipatam, suddenly, Mrs. Sarah Marjoribanks, relict of the late Mr. Michael Marjoribanks, formerly Head-Writer of the Provincial Court, in the Northern Division.

20. Major-Gen. Rainsford, on the Staff of this establishment.—The funeral took place on the 21st, under the military honours due to the rank of the deceased. The fort flag was hoisted half-staff at the time of the funeral, and continued so during the day.

— At Rajahmundry, in the thirty-third year of his age, John Haines, Esq., of the Medical Establishment, most sincerely and deservedly regretted by his numerous friends.

— R. C. Evans, Esq., Assist. Surgeon, aged twenty-three years, sincerely regretted.

— Mrs. Henrietta M'Kenzie Robson, the lady of Captain Felix Robson, of the 6th Madras Infantry.

— At Saint Thomas's Mount, Lieut. and Adj. Lowe, of the 1st bat. Madras Artillery, a young officer of the most promising talents, whose kindness of disposition, unblemished principles, and highly polished manners, conciliated the love and esteem of all who had any opportunity of knowing him.

21. Mariano Valentino, aged eighteen months, son of Mr. Manuel De Rozario.

21. Sarah Ledward, the wife of Henry John Varden, Esq., and niece of the late Dr. Denman, of Mount-street, Grosvenor Square, after an illness of less than two hours, aged thirty-three years.

22. Mrs. Bridget Gager, wife of Mr. George Gager, aged nineteen.

23. Margaret Gore, infant daughter of Mr. B. Durnford.

24. At Pondicherry, Mrs. Christiana Paulina M'Cally, widow of the late Col. Andrew M'Cally, of the Hon. Company's Service.

25. At Calicut, Eliza, the wife of John Babington, Esq.—There were few who possessed a more extensive circle of acquaintances and friends under the Madras Presidency, and few who have died more highly respected and beloved.

— Mr. John Hattersley.

29. At Bellary, Mrs. Sarah Maria Harrison, wife of Mr. John Harrison, Conductor of Ordnance.

— At Trichinopoly, Mr. Conductor John Lafondni, in charge of the Ordnance Department.

31. At Jaulnah, Lieut. Wm. Boyle, of the 2d bat. 19th regt., attached to the 1st bat. Pioneers, leaving a widow and infant son.—An officer much esteemed and universally regretted.

— Mrs. Sarah Stadge, widow of the late Mr. Ernst Stadge, tailor and habit-maker, at Madras.

June 4. At Masulipatam, of spasmodic cholera, Lieut. Thomas Hall, of the Madras European Regiment, sincerely and deeply regretted by his brother officers and friends.

5. At his house in Vepery, of a delirium, aged 37 years, Mr. James Stringer, a man well known as an able architect throughout the settlement.

9. At Condapilly, Mary, the wife of Mr. J.W. Anderson, first dresser, doing duty in the garrison.

10. At his house, in Vepery, Christopher Breithaupt, Esq. (of the late firm of Parry, Pugh, and Breithaupt), aged sixty-one years, four months, and twenty-nine days, sincerely regretted by his numerous family and friends.

15. At Masulipatam, Thomas, the infant son of Mr. Alex. Beveridge.

16. At Vepery, John Christian Pillow, Schoolmaster of the Vepery Mission School of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, aged seventy years. He filled the situation in the Mission School during a period of upwards of forty years. His character was that of a true Christian, humble and unassuming in manners, upright and sincere in his dealings, and faithful in the discharge of his laborious duty. His memory is dear to all who knew him.

18. At Chittledroog, Assist. Surgeon Selby, H.C.'s Service.

19. In his nineteenth year, Lieut.

Charles George Luard, 2d bat. 5th regt. N.I.—The untimely loss of this promising young officer is most sincerely regretted by his brother officers, who record this melancholy tribute to departed worth.

19. At Chittoor, Ensign A. B. Bushby, 2d bat. 11th regt. N. I., on the Madras Establishment.

23. At the Black Town, Lazar Johannes, Esq., an Armenian Merchant.

25. At Bellary, Elizabeth, the wife of the Rev. John Hands, Missionary, aged thirty-three.

— At Vellore, Adj. Green, of the 3d Nat. Vet. Bat.

27. Miss N. Simpson, daughter of the late Capt. Simpson, Madras Army.

July 2. At the Black Town, of the spasmodic cholera, Mr. Conductor Robert McLeod, aged fifty-four years.

Lately. At Poonamallee, of a very sudden illness, Brevet Major Captain Coulman, of H.M.'s 53d regt.—A very few days previously he had buried his lady, who died of a long protracted illness. They have left six children, four of whom were with their parents at the time of their death, wholly dependent upon the bounty of a benevolent pub. ic.

BOMBAY.

MILITARY GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, June 4, 1822.

The Military Department of the Government has been annexed to the charge of the Chief Secretary from the 1st of this month.

Bombay Castle, June 5, 1822.

The circumstance of Native Women, lawfully married to European Soldiers, being allowed no provision by the existing Regulations on the death of their husbands, having been brought to the notice of Government, the Hon. the Governor in Council has resolved to admit such Native Women to the benefit of the Pension Establishment, on the same terms they would be entitled to if married to Native Soldiers.

Bombay Castle, June 10, 1822.

A revised Code of Medical Regulations having been published, and a copy directed to be furnished to every Battalion, the Honourable the Governor in Council directs, that it be considered as appertaining to the Battalion, lodged among its records, and carefully transferred to the Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons who may be successively nominated to its Medical duties.

On his Majesty's Regiments quitting the Presidency, the copy of the Code must be delivered over to the Adjutant General of the Army, for the purpose of being transferred to the Regiment that may arrive in succession.

Bombay Castle, June 11, 1822.

The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that when parties of Sepoys passing ferries on duty, which may be farmed out to individuals under this Presidency, a certificate of the numbers passed from the commissioned or non-commissioned officers in charge, be a sufficient document to ensure the disbursement of the charge thus incurred, and that it be presented to the nearest Collector for payment.

For transport of troops across the harbour on duty, an application must be preferred to the Quarter-Master General of the Army from the Commanding Officers of corps, stating the number of men to be accommodated.

Bombay Castle, June 18, 1822.

The following alterations have been sanctioned in the divisions placed under Superintending Surgeons:

That part of the Deccan force stationed within the territories of the Raja of Satara to be transferred to the medical superintendence of the Superintending Surgeon of the Concan.

The Head-quarters of the Superintending Surgeon of the Baroda Division, as also that of the Medical Storekeeper, to be transferred to Kaira.

The troops at Baroda to be placed under the inspection of the Superintending Surgeon of the Surat Division, whose circuit will thereby be extended to the line of the Mahée River.

The designation of the Superintending Surgeon of Kaira to be altered to that of Superintending Surgeon of the Northern or North-Western Division of Guzerat.

Bombay Castle, June 27, 1822.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize payment of a bounty of rupees fifty to such men of his Majesty's 65th regiment, between 35 and 42 years of age, as shall engage for service in the Hon. Company's Artillery or European Infantry under this Presidency, for a period of five years, subject to the Regulations for invaliding and pensioning without reference to their former services in his Majesty's regiments out of India.

Bombay Castle, June 27, 1822.

The Hon. the Governor in Council directs, that in future officers doing duty as supernumeraries in corps from which they have been transferred on promotion, draw in every situation the net pay or subsistence of the corps or establishment to which he properly belongs, on whose strength he is borne, and mustered from the date of promotion, and also that he receive the allowances of that arm with which he may be actually doing duty.

Bombay Castle, June 28, 1822.

As the musters of the troops and departments at the Presidency are in future to

be taken by the Garrison Staff, the General Order, dated 31st of May 1811, vesting the duty in the Quarter-Master General's department, is cancelled.

Bombay Castle, July 9, 1822.

The Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to establish the following regulation, regarding allowances to wives and children of European non-commissioned officers and soldiers, of his Majesty's and the Honourable Company's service under this Presidency.

Five rupees per mensem is the allowance at present granted to European wives, and eight rupees to the European widows, of all non-commissioned officers and soldiers: the widow's allowance to be hereafter payable only for six months from the date of her husband's demise, except under a monthly certificate by the Town Major, or Brigade Major of King's Troops, that the detention of the widow in this country, beyond that period, has been occasioned by the want of an opportunity of providing her with a passage to England.

In accordance with the principle of a regulation of the Supreme Government, the above allowances are extended to women of colour, natives of the West-Indies, married to European soldiers, and who may have accompanied their husbands from Europe to India.

Under the precedent of the General Orders of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, dated Calcutta, 21st August 1821, and 26th January 1822, an allowance of four rupees per mensem, commencing from the 1st instant, is granted to wives of European non-commissioned officers and soldiers upon this establishment, who are the offspring of native women by European fathers, and who have been, or shall be married out of the Central School of the Bombay Education Society, or who, not having been educated at that school, shall be furnished with a certificate of Christian education and good character, from the Chaplain of the station at which they have habitually resided; which allowance is also granted to the wives of drummers, buglers, trumpeters, or farriers, they being the offspring of European fathers, and married to women of the above description.

Considering the distinction which the foregoing rule would occasion between the wives of such soldiers, and those who may have married the offspring of native women by European fathers, otherwise than as above described, before such distinction could be known by them, the indulgence is extended to all wives born of European fathers who shall have been married previous to the promulgation of this order.

An allowance of two rupees per month is granted for every legitimate child, or

orphan of European non-commissioned officers and privates on the establishment, from the birth of such child until its attaining the age of fourteen years; but to cease at such earlier period, as the child may be otherwise provided for, in which case it is no longer to be borne on the regimental rolls.

Whenever any child for whom this allowance may be granted, shall be admitted as a boarder into either of the Central Schools of the Bombay Education Society, the said allowance shall be increased from two to five rupees per month, during the time such child shall so remain under the Society.

The increased allowance of five rupees, to be paid by the Military Paymaster at the Presidency, on a monthly bill preferred by the Secretary of the Society, vouched by a nominal roll of the children, specifying their dates of birth, and of admission into the school, with the names of their fathers, and the regiments to which they respectively belonged, the bill containing the first charge after the admission of a child; being accompanied also by a certificate of last payment, to be granted by the Paymaster of the regiment, or other officer by whom the child's allowance had been previously drawn.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Revenue Department.

May 18. Mr. William Chamier to be Third Assistant to the Collector at Ahmednuggur.

Mr. H. A. Harrison to be Second Assistant to the Collector in the Southern Canton.

Mr. H. Browne to be Second Assistant to the Collector of Surat.

Mr. R. K. Pringle to be Second Assistant to the Collector at Poona.

Judicial Department.

May 18. Mr. Alexander Elphinstone, Assistant Register to the Court of Sudder Adawlut and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

Mr. O. Hanson, Assistant Register at Broach.

Mr. R. T. Webbe, Assistant Register in the Southern Canton.

Mr. C. G. Houlton, Assistant Register at Surat.

29. Mr. Thomas Barnard, to be Fourth Judge of the Court of Sudder Adawlut and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

Mr. John Kentish, to be Judge and Criminal Judge at Broach.

Mr. William Stubbs, to be First Register to the Court of Adawlut at Surat.

Mr. Charles Norris, to act as President of the Regulation Committee.

Mr. James Farish, to continue to officiate as Secretary to Government in the Territorial and Commercial Department.

Public Department.

May 21. Mr. James Farish, Warehouse-keeper and Superintendent of Stamps. To have effect from the 1st of June.

Mr. Charles Norris, Secretary to Government in the Territorial and Commercial Department. Ditto.

Mr. James Henderson, Secretary to Government in the Judicial, General, and Marine Department. Ditto.

June 29. George Frederick Parry and Augustus Smith Le Messurier, Esqrs., have been admitted to practise as Barristers in the Recorder's Court.

July 6. The Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Graves Chamney Irwin, Esq. to officiate as Advocate General until the pleasure of the Court of Directors be known.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

STAFF AND OTHER GENERAL APPOINTMENTS.

May 29. The command of the District of Candeish having devolved on Major Durand, during the absence of Lieut. Col. Cunningham on his private affairs, he is confirmed in temporary charge of that district, until the return of the latter Officer.

31. Lieut. Col. Mackonochie, is appointed President of the standing Committee of Survey.

June 4. Captain Morison is appointed to act for Capt. Elder as Barrack-Master at the Presidency.

6. Lieut. Sandwith, 1st regt. Light Cavalry, to continue in charge of the Commissariat Pay and Bazar departments in Kattywar.

17. Lieut. and Quarter-Master Barlow, 1st bat. 12th regt. N.I., to succeed Lieut. Du Veinet, in superintending the erection of the public buildings at Rajcote.

19. Col. Willoughby Cotton, Aid-de-camp to the King, and Lieut. Col. in His Majesty's 47th regt., having arrived from England, is appointed to the command of the Troops at Poona on his joining at that station.

26. Captain Morison is appointed Barrack-Master at the Presidency, in succession to Capt. Elder, to have effect from the date of that Officer's embarkation.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

Bombay Castle, June 4, 1822.

Authentic information having been received of the death in England of Lieut. General James Kerr, on 14th Nov. 1821, and of the retirement of Lieut. Col. W. L. Carpenter on 3d Jan. 1821:

Resolved, that the undermentioned alterations and promotions be made in consequence, viz.

Infantry. Lieut. Col. W. Carpenter, hav-

ing resigned on the 3d Jan. 1821, prior to his promotion on the 4th July 1821, his Commission of Lieut. Col. to be cancelled, and Lieut. Col. K. Egan, to take rank vice Leighton, appointed Lieut. Col. Commandant. Date of rank, 14th July 1821.

Sen. Col. of a Regiment Lieut. General Henry Oakes, to be placed upon the Senior List, agreeably to the Regulations, vice Lieut. General James Kerr, deceased, 15th Nov. 1821.

Sen. Lieut. Colonel J. Smith, to be Lieut. Colonel Commandant of a Regiment of Infantry, vice Oakes, placed on the Senior List, 15th Nov. 1821.

Sen. Major in the Army E. W. Shuldham, to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Smith, 15th Nov. 1821.

Sen. Major in the Army M. Williams, to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Imlack, deceased, 9th April 1821.

3d Regt. Major J. Stewart (deceased), Captain W. Spiller, and Lieut. Windham Maunsell, to take rank vice Carpenter, retired, 4th Jan. 1821.

6th Regt. Sen. Capt. Archibald Robertson, to be Major, Lieut. James G. Richards to be Capt., and Ensign Charles Frewin Laurie to be Lieut., vice Williams, promoted, 9th April 1822.

7th Regt. Sen. Capt. Thomas Burford to be Major, Brev. Capt. and Lieut. Andrew Hare to be Capt., vice Shuldham, 15th Nov. 1821.

Lieut. George William Oakes, to take rank vice Hare, promoted, 15th Nov. 1821.

Ensign A. R. Wilson, to be Lieut. vice Parker, deceased, 4th Dec. 1821.

11th Regt. Major G. B. Brooks, Capt. W. Black, and Lieut. Joseph Hale, to take rank vice Egan, promoted, 4th July 1821.

Lieut. John Beck, to take rank vice Campbell, deceased, 1st March 1822.

Bombay Castle, June 7, 1822.

Information having been received of the death of Lieut. Col. Barclay, of the 1st regt. of Cavalry, on board the ship Castle-rough on the 18th of April, the Hon. the Governor in Council directs that the following promotions take place:

Infantry. Senior Major in the Army George Midford to be Lieut. Colonel, vice Barclay, deceased. Date of rank 19th April 1822.

11th Regt. Sen. Capt. Peter Lodwick to be Major; Lieut. Edward F. Hamilton to be Captain, and Ensign John Attenburrow to be Lieut., in succession to Midford, promoted. Date of rank, 19th April 1822.

The Hon. the Governor in Council, in announcing this lamented casualty, considers it due to the memory of an old and meritorious officer to record the sense he

entertains of his merits, and of the loss which the service has in consequence sustained, after an uninterrupted career in it of thirty years; during which Lieut. Col. Barclay was ever distinguished for zeal, activity, and professional gallantry, until reluctantly compelled to relinquish the command of the troops in Kattywar by severe ill health, which terminated in death, and has deprived the public of an officer warmly attached to his profession, and anxiously disposed to uphold the reputation of the corps he commanded, and of the army to which he belonged.

6th Regt. May 29. An Adjutant is allowed to the detachment of the 2d bat. doing duty at Kairah, and Lieut. C. Johnson is appointed to that situation.

10th Regt. May 29. Ensign Thomas Candy, 2d bat., is appointed Interpreter in Hindoostanee, and Quar.-Mast. to that bat. from 1st June.

June 18. Lieut. G. Olive, 2d bat., having tendered the resignation of his Commission in the Hon. Company's service, it has been accepted by the Hon. the Governor in Council.

EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

June 14. Ensign R. J. Crozier to be Lieut., vice Dardis, deceased; date of rank, 10th June 1822.

ARTILLERY.

June 28. Lieut. George Yesdell, having been declared by a Committee to be qualified to officiate as Interpreter in the Hindoostanee language, is appointed in that capacity to 2d bat. of Artillery and Gun-Lascars attached, from the 5th of this month, performing also the duty of Paymaster.

ENGINEERS.

May 9. Lieut. G. R. Jervis is appointed an Assistant to the Chief Engineer.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

June 11. Assist. Surg. Conwell, attached to the Political Agent in Kattewar, is directed to join his corps. Assist. Surg. McAdam, Vaccinator in the North-Western Division, is appointed to succeed Mr. Conwell.

21. Assist. Surg. Pinhey is appointed Vaccinator in the North-Western Division of Guzerat, vice McAdam, nominated to the Medical duties in Kattewar.

25. Assist. Surg. Barra, 1st bat. 3d regt. N. I., is appointed to act as Deputy Medical Storekeeper and Assistant Garrison Surgeon at the Presidency, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Riach, from the date of Assistant Surgeon Scott's embarkation for England.

FURLOUGHS.

May 14. Major A. Gibson, 5th regt. N. I., and Assist. Surg. W. A. Hughes, 1st bat. 5th regt. N. I., to Europe, on sick certificate, for three years.

29. Capt. R. W. Gillum, 2d bat. 11th regt. N. I., to proceed to China, and eventually to Europe, for the recovery of his health.

June 26. Capt. James Elder, Bombay European regt. and Barrack-Master at the Presidency, to Europe upon urgent private affairs, for a period of three years.

29. The furlough to Europe granted to Lieut. Baynes, 4th regt. N. I., on his private affairs, on the 23d Jan. last, is cancelled, in consequence of the return of the Castlereagh to port, and that officer is allowed a furlough to Europe on sick certificate from the date of his embarkation.

30. Lieut. H. Hobson, 1st bat. 10th regt. N. I., to Europe, on sick certificate, for three years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OPIUM SALE.

At the Honourable Company's sale of opium yesterday, only four lots, of five chests each, first sort opium, were disposed of. The price obtained was rupees 2,006 per chest.—*Bom. Cour. May 25.*

RETURN OF THE SHIP LORD
CASTLEREAGH.

The ship Lord Castlereagh, Captain F. Briggs, has returned here to refit, in consequence of heavy damage sustained in a severe gale off the Cape, during which she was compelled to throw overboard a considerable part of her cargo, and received so much injury, that the prosecution of her voyage became impossible.

This ship made the land off Algoa Bay on the 27th April, when a gale of wind commenced from the N.W., attended with a very high sea, causing her to strain and labour considerably, and to make much water. The pumps became choked with pepper on the 30th, and it became necessary, in consequence, to throw overboard 290 bags of pepper, &c., to get at the pump-well. The pumps were kept constantly going: but the gale continuing with increased force and a heavy sea, and the ship not lying well-to, she opened all the seams of her upper decks and topsides, and continued in this perilous state until the 3d May, at which time the water had increased to four feet; the people were all completely knocked-up, the masts and rigging much injured, and there being no probability of her getting round the Cape in the state in which she was, she was kept before the wind to prevent her foundering. The gale lasted till the 5th May, when the

weather moderated, and the ship was pumped out, and afterwards, in fine weather, she made only twelve inches water in the twenty-four hours.—*Bombay Paper.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

June 4. H. C. ship Macqueen, Walker, from England.

7. Ship Medina, Matteson, from London, left Plymouth 25th Jan.

8. Ship Lord Castlereagh, Briggs, returned from sea.

10. H. C. ship Buckinghamshire, Adams, from England; left Plymouth 19th March.

11. H. C. ship Castle Huntly, Drummond, from England, 15th March.

14. H. C. ship Orwell, Sanders, from England and St. Helena.

24. Ship Charles Forbes, Bryden, from China 19th April.

July 18. Ship Nestor, Theaker, from London.

Departures.

June 6. H. C. ship Berwickshire, Shepherd, to China.

— Ship Bombay Castle, Hutchinson, to China.

7. Ship John Bannerman, Hunter, to China.

14. Ship Charlotte, Stevenson, to China.

20. Ship Royal Charlotte, to China.

July 7. H. C. ship Dunira, Hamilton, to China.

— H. C. ship Duke of York, Campbell, to China.

The H. C.'s ships Buckinghamshire and Macqueen are expected to sail about the 20th July, and the Orwell and Castle Huntly the beginning of August.

The ships Medina, Matteson, and Nestor, Theaker, are expected to sail for England about the 15th of August.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND
DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 23. At Broach, the lady of Robert Boyd, Esq., of the Civil Service on this Establishment, of a daughter.

27. At Choke, the lady of Lieut. Col. B. W. D. Sealy, of a son.

28. At Kaira, the lady of John A. Dunlop, Esq., Collector of Ahmedabad, of a daughter.

June 9. Mrs. Mary Ann Eyoob, of a son.

— The wife of Mr. Conductor Grigby, of a son.

19. The lady of the Rev. Henry Jeffreys, Matoongha Chaplain, of a son.

25. At Bellary, the lady of Ensign

Warrington, H. M. 67th regiment, of a son.

July 4. At the Court House, the lady of the Honourable Sir Antony Buller, of a son.

— At Severndroog, the wife of Conductor Walter Malone, of a daughter.

5. The lady of Vero Kemball, Esq., of a son.

— At Dappoolie, the lady of Lieut. and Adjutant Worthy, of a son.

9. At Surat, the lady of John Romer, Esq., of a daughter.

10. Mrs. Bennett of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 2. At St. Thomas's Church, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Bombay, Guy Lenox Prendergast, Esq., Member of Council at this Presidency, to Eliza Emma, eldest daughter of the late John Grieve, Esq., M.D., of St. Petersburg, Body Physician and Counsellor of State to H. M. the Emperor of all the Russias.

18. At St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Henry Davies, Lieut. George Frankland, of the 65th regt. of Foot, to Miss Anne Mason.

DEATHS.

April 15. At Bhowndy, W. Aitken, Esq., Surgeon on this Establishment.

18. On board the Lord Castlereagh, Lieut. Col. Robert Barclay, of the 1st regt. Light Cavalry.

May 7. In camp, near Baroda, aged twenty-nine years, Mr. Sub-Conductor John Sanderson, of the Ordnance Department.

19. At Tannah, from the effect of an accident which occurred while assisting, with his characteristic humanity, to extinguish a fire, Stephen Babington, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service, in the thirty-second year of his age.

“Mr. Babington arrived in India in 1808, and was successively Private Secretary to the Governor, Secretary to the Government, Judge and Magistrate of the Northern Concan, and Fourth Judge of the Court of Sudder Adawlut and Sudder Foujdary Adawlut. His progress in the service, particularly at his outset, was marked rather by an easy and unassuming, but perfect discharge of his various duties, than by any effort to distinguish himself, or to attract notice and consideration. He was eager to do well what belonged to his station; it was a matter of secondary concern whether the eyes of others were turned upon him or not. He was more anxious to be useful than conspicuous. His emblem was not the torrent which rushes and frets along in its noisy course: it was rather the stream that glides on in quiet, spreading fertility

and enjoyment as it flows. As a Judge, his patience, his unruffled temper (it can hardly be called command of temper, for it seemed to cost him no effort), his long-suffering with the ignorance, and even with the inevitable vices of those among whom he had to administer the laws in mercy, were quite exemplary. They acquired him in the first instance the confidence, and, finally, combined with his unwearied benevolence, the love of all around him. He became venerated as the father of his district, where his advice was a law with persons of every rank. His cool and unimpassioned judgment, his wide and accurate range of observation, his singular rectitude of understanding in all he did or thought, his sound and liberal views of public law and policy, became daily more visible, and excited the respect, not unmixed with surprise, even of many who had long known him, but who had not detected the uncommon powers of his mind, under the veil thrown over them by his modesty, and by the simplicity of his habits. Young as he was, he rose rapidly without envy to the very first rank in the esteem of his fellow-servants: and he had hardly attained the high station that was his due, when he was torn from his friends and his country by an untimely fate. He had for some time been engaged in superintending a revival of the regulations of this Presidency, for which his temper of mind and the extent of his knowledge eminently qualified him. The sense entertained of his merits in that task by a Government that knows to appreciate excellence, may be discovered by the terms in which his loss is commemorated, and now forms his best eulogium.”

“Extract of a letter to the Court of Sudder Adawlut, dated 29th May 1822.”

“Para. 1. The Hon. the Governor in Council has received intelligence of the death of the Fourth Judge of your Court, Mr. Babington, while on circuit at the Northern Concan, on the 19th instant, and directs me to express to you his sense of the loss which the service has sustained by that melancholy event. 2. Mr. Babington's intelligence, patience, and knowledge of the natives, eminently qualified him for his judicial duties; and in the important task of revising the code, his views were as sober as extensive; his temper both firm and candid; and his judgment of what was due to the Government was not sacrificed even to his characteristic tenderness for the people.”

“It is still more difficult to do justice to his private than to his public virtues. A mild and cheerful benevolence pervaded and tempered the whole of his character. He was perhaps somewhat inclined to indolence, unless when he had a friend to serve, or a duty to perform: his character then seemed to be changed, and

all his faculties were lighted up with ardour and activity. He had nothing of selfishness in his composition; and what, in one of his warm attachments and ardent feelings, is even more rare, he seemed hardly to know what resentment meant. The disagreeable occurrences that met him in life he softened by good-humoured railery, and disarmed by temper. He probably has not left a single enemy behind him. He died as he had lived, imbued with a sober and sincere sense of religion; and though called away from the prospect of honour and reputation that were inviting him, the endearments of an affectionate family, to which he was fondly attached, and the affection of friends by whom he was tenderly beloved; he resigned them all as became a good and brave man, with unalterable firmness: not certainly without regret, but without repining.

"The estimation in which a man is held may sometimes be known from slight incidents. Mr. Babington at the time of his death was only on a casual visit to Tannah, in the discharge of his duty as Judge of Circuit. It was singular that, so circumstanced, he should have received his last summons in the midst of those among whom he had passed so many years respected and revered. The natives of India are generally accused of coldness of temper and of ingratitude. If such be the case, his singular virtues had the power to dissolve even their indifference. The inhabitants of Tannah, from the time he sustained the fatal injury, remained in crowds near the house of his friend Mr. Marriott, to which he had been carried, waiting with the keenest anxiety for intelligence regarding him, and messengers passed backward and forward to report the state of his health till he had breathed his last. The crowd then silently dispersed, but in the evening, watching the hour fixed for his funeral, they assembled to the number of several thousands, and followed his remains to the grave with every demonstration of respect and sorrow.

"In the course of these remarks we have indulged in more of private feeling than is usual on similar occasions; but we cannot consider Mr. Babington as merely a private man: his loss was felt as a public calamity wherever it was announced, even by those who knew him only by report, and spread, for a period, an unusual gloom over our little society. We know how inadequate what we have said is to his virtues, and to the public expectation; but we felt that we could not say less of one of the best and wisest men that England ever sent to India."—*Bom. Cour.*

31. At Jaulnah, Lieut. Wm. Bogle, of the 1st batt. Pioneers, sincerely and deservedly regretted, leaving a widow and infant child to lament their loss.

June 1. At Boorsud, on his way to Kaira, suddenly, Lieut. W. H. B. Lindsay, of H. M. 4th Light Dragoons, highly esteemed and sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

10. Lieut. G. W. Dardes, B. E. regiment, aged 34 years.

13. At Ahmedabad, Lieut. Charles Terrington, Adjutant of 2d regiment L. C., most sincerely and deservedly beloved, esteemed, and respected by his brother officers, to whom and to the regiment, as well as to the service in general, he is a severe loss.

— Mrs. Anne Tovey, wife of Alex. Tovey, Esq., Paymaster H. M. 20th regt.

14. At Poonah, Cornet Thos. Spencer, of the 3d regt. Bombay Light Cavalry. The circumstances connected with the death of this promising young officer are truly distressing, and serve to prove how we may be cut off when least expected. He was taking his usual evening's ride in rude health, twenty-nine hours only prior to his decease, and the first intimation given of his fatal accident was that of a seapoy running into the mess-house, stating an officer to be lying (as if dead) in the road. His brother officers on hearing this hastened to the spot, and picked him up quite senseless. Several medical men were immediately called; but the fall from his horse had been so severe that it baffled their efforts, as he neither spoke, nor, indeed, was he sensible from the time it occurred till the moment of his death. Thus terminated the existence of an excellent young man, esteemed by all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and who followed him to the grave with every mark of deep sorrow. His funeral was attended by the band of H. M. 47th regt., and nearly the whole of the officers and gentlemen in the cantonment.

20. At Colabah, the infant daughter of Mr. Leggett.

— Mr. Michael Loughlin, a Clerk in the Chief Secretary's Office.

— At Seroor, Brevet Captain C. W. Mackintosh, of the 12th regt. Madras N. I., aged 34 years.

— At Coloba, Wm. Henry, the infant son of Lieut. Wm. Chas. Newhouse, of H. M. 65th regt., aged three months.

24. In the fifty-third year of his age, Ollyett Woodhouse, Esq., Advocate-General for Bombay.

"Mr. Woodhouse has for many years held the first rank at the bar of this Presidency. He was devotedly attached to his profession, and possessed not only the industry and knowledge, but, in an eminent degree, the high and disinterested feelings of honour that belong to and adorn it. His legal opinions were distinguished for their clearness and sound sense. A love of his profession made him enter with

much warmth into the views and interests of his client, which he seemed to identify with his own; and an extreme anxiety originating from this source, and acting during the course of a 1ste long and fatiguing trial, upon a frame weakened by previous illness, undoubtedly tended to hasten his decay. He died in some degree a martyr to his sense of duty. From Oxford he brought a rich store of classical literature, which he continued to cultivate with ardour, at such intervals as he could steal from the labours of his profession. He was for several years President of the Literary Society of Bombay, an office which he resigned to have the pleasure of proposing the present Governor of Bombay, as his successor. In society his gentlemanly manners, his frank and lively conversation, a peculiarly noble air and countenance, softened by a sweetness and benignity of temper that pervaded all he did or thought, rendered him a delightful companion. With such qualities, that he was looked up to with love and admiration in his own domestic circle cannot be wondered at, but the same feelings had a much wider range, and it will be long before we can hope to see one who is likely to supply the blank which he has made in public as well as in private life."—*Bom. Gaz.*

24. Of an apoplectic fit, aged 56, the Rev. Nicholas Wade, A.M., Senior Chaplain at this Presidency. A more awful example of the uncertainty of human life has seldom occurred than in the present instance. Mr. Wade was in his place in the church at Divine Service, on Sunday forenoon. In the afternoon he attended at the burial-ground in the performance of his duty; in the evening dined with his family, and retired to bed at his usual hour of nine. On Monday morning, at half-past six o'clock, he was a corpse! having been seized with an apoplectic fit a few hours before. Mr. Wade's remains were interred in the chancel of St. Thomas's Church, of which he had been a Chaplain nearly thirty-one years, attended by a numerous and respectable concourse of sorrowing friends.

26. Mr. Aviet Sarkies, Armenian.

28. Mr. John Alves Inglis, aged 19 years.

— At Baroda, in the 29th year of his age, Conductor W. M. Davis, of the Ordnance Department.

29. At Kaira, Mrs. Elizabeth Watson, wife of W. Watson, Esq. late of H.M. 17th Drags., aged 62 years.

July 1. Mr. Duncan Cameron, aged 55 years.

18. In Rampart Row, Francis Richard, the infant son of Mr. C. B. Boyce, aged six months and 15 days.

Lately, at Radamoni, in Upper Egypt, Mr. W. P. Brine, Superintendent of the Sugar Manufactories of H. H. the Pasha, Mahomed Ali. His death will be much

regretted by those who knew his sterling worth, or had experienced the true English welcome with which he never failed to greet his countrymen journeying in that distant and barbarous region.

CEYLON.

EFFECT OF THE JURY SYSTEM.

The first Criminal Session of the Supreme Court for 1822, for Colombo, commenced on the 2d Feb; and we subjoin the Chief Justice's address to the Magistrates on the occasion.

"Gentlemen: In opening the first session of the year, I have now, for the third time, the pleasure of congratulating you upon the decrease of offences; a decrease, which, continuing progressively, seems fully to warrant the hope that the causes of amelioration are permanent in their nature.

To arrive at accuracy upon this point I have directed extracts from the records of the Court to be furnished to me; by them I see that during the last ten years, during which the Jury System has been in operation, the reduction in the number of committals and convictions has been, as I have said, progressive; for the first five years of that period, 1812 to 1817, the total of committals was 1723, giving an average of about 344 three-fifths per annum.

From 1817 to 1822, 1024—giving a reduced average of 204 four-fifths.

Of convictions, the total of the first five years was 534—average 106 four-fifths; of the second period 361—average 73½.

And our satisfaction increases in observing that the numbers of last year fall even below these reduced averages, being in 1821, 161 committals and 45 convictions, for the whole of the maritime provinces of Ceylon.

The last year, therefore, though unfortunately marked by the first and only instance of capital conviction and execution of a European under a sentence of this Court, stands a striking proof of the orderly demeanour of the inhabitants of Ceylon.

When I had the honour to address you in the beginning of last year, I took occasion to point out what appeared to me to be some of the leading causes of this very pleasing result. It has since occurred, upon looking through the diaries of the Magistrates, that there is yet another cause, perhaps heretofore unsuspected, to which we may justly attribute considerable influence.

I mean the diminished and discriminated infliction of corporal punishment by the subordinate Magistrates.

The law of Ceylon and the necessities of the country have reposed in those Magistrates very considerable powers of inflicting corporal punishment: and when offences are marked by features of fraud, this cruelty appears to be the most appropriate. It is

in making this distinction that Magistrates appear to me to discharge their duty with most salutary effect. The indiscriminate infliction of this punishment rather tends to increase than to diminish offences: the person thus punished for a trivial trespass, is fitted for the commission of greater offences; he has lost the restraint of self-respect, and the regard for character, which, in the absence of religious motives, serve to check the great mass of our population, and instead of being reclaimed by punishment, it adds him to the number of hardened offenders. Of this a very great majority of the Magistrates are fully aware; and if there still be any who employ the punishment as the most convenient because the most summary, without regard to any distinction, it is as impossible to approve the understanding, as to respect the heart of such a person, and his district will always be found particularly disgraced by offences.

There occurs a very striking proof of the truth of the principle I would enforce,

in the effect produced by its operation amongst the Chalia cast (the cinnamon peelers).

Their late Magistrate (whose departure from amongst us we shall soon have to regret) was early convinced of the necessity of thus discriminating with respect to punishment.

He had under his direction a class, whose wild forest habits, and very peculiar circumstances, and even privileges, render them extremely difficult to manage. By taking up and adhering to this principle, he has reduced them into that degree of order that they are comparatively amongst the most peaceable of his Majesty's subjects, and now furnish as few subjects for trial, in proportion to their number, as any other cast.

A wish to impress this subject strongly upon your attention has induced me to lay it before you on this occasion; and I shall not further detain you than to recommend it to your serious consideration."—*Cal. Jour.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.

MILITARY GENERAL ORDER.

DISCUSSION OF MILITARY GRIEVANCES.

Extract from General Orders issued by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated Head-quarters, Calcutta, June 8, 1822.

"The Commander-in-Chief has observed with great dissatisfaction, a practice indulged by officers, or by persons assuming that character, of addressing anonymous complaints to the public through the newspapers, respecting imagined professional grievances. It is visible the reader cannot assure himself that any particular case so stated, is not fallaciously represented, through the inexperience, the miscomprehension, or the perverse views of the writer: consequently, the appeal is essentially devoid of any possible utility. But it is obvious that in this procedure the legitimate sources of redress are neglected; so that the purpose must be to give a general impression of inattention, oppressiveness, or injustice, in those with whom the superintendence of such concerns is lodged. The extreme mischief and improbability of these endeavours have probably not been perceived by the writers, whom the Commander-in-Chief is willing to regard as having yielded only to a momentary inconsiderateness. The habit, however, of an officer's thus casting off his just and requisite dependence on his military superiors, must not be permitted. The Commander-in-Chief, therefore, in the strictest manner, prohibits officers from

sending to the newspapers any such anonymous representations as are above described. Should a letter of that nature henceforth be traced to any officer (and means will be taken to make the discovery almost inevitable), the Commander-in-Chief will immediately submit to the Governor-in-Council the necessity of suspending the individual from duty and pay, while a solicitation is made to the Hon. Court for his entire removal from the service."

MISCELLANEOUS.

VIOLENT STORM—INDIGO CROPS—DISEASE.

A most violent storm burst over Calcutta on the night of Friday last, which must have disturbed the sleep of the soundest. The furious peals of crashing thunder reverberating immediately over head were truly appalling, and in the pauses between each peal of the 'artillery of heaven,' the mind naturally reverted to the thousands who were exposed to the utmost horrors of the tempest on the great deep. Accounts from Dinapore mention, that boats without number have been lost on the Ganges, and that the Patna shores were covered with wrecks. Several lives must have been lost, though no particulars have yet reached us. In the lower provinces the hopes of the Indigo planters have been bitterly disappointed. These, however, are but trivial effects of the late storms, in comparison with the tremendous detail of devastation and misery, which it is our painful duty to notice. What are we to expect from the next shipping accounts, when we are told

that in one place on the land one hundred thousand lives have been lost! It is truly dreadful to think of such a terrible misfortune. The source of our intelligence upon the melancholy occasion, is from the following extract of a letter from Jessore:

"Ten days ago, my Indigo prospects were promising beyond any thing I could have calculated upon. Since that period, the most violent hurricane ever remembered in this quarter, accompanied with a deluge of rain, has destroyed full one-half of our plants, and rendered the recovery of a great part of the remainder precarious. The storm lasted forty-eight hours, and swept houses and every thing before it. Many trees were torn up by the roots, and carried to a distance of several feet. I never witnessed such a scene of devastation as this place presented. The rain continued almost without intermission for four days after the storm had ceased, so that the whole country is under water.

"I have just seen a letter from the acting Magistrate at Burrisaul, about 120 miles to the eastward of this station, detailing the effects of the late storm, which commenced there on the afternoon of the 7th. I scarcely ever perused a more melancholy account. Burrisaul is situated on the banks of the Megna, which river, from the fury of the winds, broke over its boundaries in every direction, and inundated the whole country to an alarming depth. The river rose so rapidly, that on the 8th, at night, they had upwards of five feet water in their houses: and the current was so strong, that the doors and windows were burst open, and a regular rush of water set in through the houses. This gentleman says he contrived to get two palankeens to the top of his house, and retreated thither with his wife and children as a last resort. The Register's and Doctor's houses were carried away, or at least fell in from the violence of the storm: nearly the whole property of the residents at the station was destroyed. Had this been the extent of the damage, however, it would have been of little consequence, comparatively speaking; but alas! the sufferings of the native inhabitants are not to be described. No fewer than one lac of lives are said to have been lost on this occasion, together with the whole of the cattle and grain of every description, both in store and what was on the ground. The dead bodies were floating in every direction, and carried with the current through the houses. The writer states, that no rice was to be procured, even for the prisoners, and that he felt he should be obliged to release them from gaol, otherwise they must starve. From what information he could obtain, the district could not supply food for ten days' consumption to the inhabitants who have escaped this dreadful visitation. I should think the writer meant to include

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in the lac, the lives of the cattle lost, although I would certainly infer from the letter, that 100,000 human beings perished. I have not heard whether the storm reached beyond this district, to the northward and westward."

Government have been applied to in behalf of the unhappy survivors of this terrific visitation of Providence. We have no doubt but, with their wonted liberality, they will do every thing in their power to help and to alleviate the condition of the poor creatures. We are much afraid (though we have as yet heard nothing from that quarter) that the late storms may have extended their devastating influence to the Island of Saugor.—*Indis Gaz.* June 17.

After the very distressing accounts received for several days past, it has given us much pleasure to learn, by letters from Kishnaghur and Purneah of June 11, that the Indigo plant has by no means suffered as much from the late storms as was at first generally anticipated. Some of the lower lands, it is true, are completely ruined in the Kishnaghur districts, and Jessore is in a deplorable state; but Purneah, taking it generally, has little reason to complain; at least as far as we can judge from the accounts that have reached us. According to our advices from Dacca, also, the state of the country there is not quite so bad as has been represented. A gentleman from the interior heard it reported, but could not vouch for its accuracy, that Commercally had suffered comparatively little.

The river has fallen considerably, and there is now every appearance of a continuance of fine weather for some time to come, if the new moon (which happens on the 19th) do not produce some change: which, as we are assured by some very accurate observers of the seasons, rarely occurs after such very heavy rains at the commencement of the last quarter.

A letter from the neighbourhood of Commercally, dated the 13th June, received since writing the above, says, "We have had very bad weather indeed from the 5th to the 11th instant; constant rain, and blowing very hard from the eastward. I suspect the periodical rains have already set in. The Indigo plant, which before was beautiful, has been much injured. Your letter of the 5th inst. reached me only to-day, whereas I ought to have received it on the 8th; and I therefore suppose the hawk has been detained by the late storms."
—*Hurkaru.*

We regret to learn by letters from Nagpore that the European Troops had suffered very much from unusual heat during the last month, which produced numerous fevers, and some few deaths. The mean of the thermometer, in the shade for the month, was about 94, and in some in-

stances it rose as high as 112. The heat gradually increased from the middle of the month till about the 25th, when it had become exceedingly oppressive. From that day till the beginning of the present month, they, however, fortunately had a succession of thunder storms, attended by more or less rain, which considerably lowered the temperature, and gradually lessened the sickness. The change was delightful to the feelings, and both officers and men had benefited by it.—*John Bull.*

By a gentleman just come down by *Dawk*, we are sorry to learn that the cholera has again re-appeared at Buxar, Chunar, Mirzapore, and all the villages of the intervening country, and has carried off a great number of persons, principally natives. Many died within a few hours of the first attack of the disease and others after lingering for days. There was nothing particular in the weather, which was very hot. The disorder prevailed all last month, and had not quite subsided when our informant came away.

Our indigo correspondents in Kishnaghur and Morshedabad districts write that they have also greatly suffered from the terrible storm of the 7th and subsequent deluge. In consequence of their lands not being so low, nor so much exposed to inundation as those in the Delta of the Ganges, their sufferings are neither so great nor so irreparable as those of the poor planters of the Jessore and Dacca districts. But nearly all their ripe plant is destroyed, being wholly stripped of its leaves by the violence of the winds, and nothing but a continuance of fair mild weather, and sunny days, will bring about the part which is less advanced.—*John Bull.*

The letters that continue to reach town from the indigo districts, give various accounts of the prospects entertained by the planters. One letter from near Kishnagur, dated June 14, has the following paragraph:

"We shall be all ruined after our fine prospects this year. The rain has completely washed the colour out of our plant, and a quantity of others has not a single leaf on it. From seven vats I had only a quarter of a frame: this will not pay the expense of manufacturing. I am so much annoyed that I really know not what to do. The river is higher now than it was in the middle of July last year."

Another letter from Kishnagur, dated 16th of June, instead of evil, speaks of benefit arising from the late weather. It is as follows:

"I am sorry to learn by your letter, just received, that you are in a state of great anxiety about the indigo. We had very heavy rains certainly, and a very severe storm, but it has, instead of doing us any harm, done a great deal of good.

You say, 'let me know how much you have lost at each factory,' &c. &c. Now I have lost none at all, excepting probably about 100 beegas in places that were low, and where the water could not get off, and I probably have lost about as much on ——— in the same way; but if I had lost 500 beegas I should still have reckoned myself a gainer, the rain has done so much good; this is my present opinion, and I do not think I shall have any cause to change it. I thought your experience of this part of the country would have satisfied you that we cannot have too much rain at this period of the season, and as I saw nothing but benefit from it myself, I never thought it would give you any uneasiness, therefore did not write. The river has risen altogether about four feet: it stopped rising the day before yesterday, and since yesterday morning it has fallen half an inch. People who have much October plant will be losers, although not to a great extent, by the storm, for it has knocked the leaves off that plant at a terrible rate. It will, however, I should think, recover itself in the course of ten days or a fortnight. I commenced yesterday morning at —, and shall go on gradually there. I am not certain when I shall commence at —, but I shall not have much to do in that way this month at any of the other factories."—*Cal. Journ.*

SALE OF COMPANY'S SALT.

As the salt sale, which commenced on Friday last, did not terminate till the evening of Saturday, we have not as yet been able to ascertain the average. The probability is, that it will be about 25 per cent. under the average of the former sale. The greatest quantity, we understand, was bought by a shroff, commissioned to bid by seven or eight merchants in the bazar. The wealthy native to whom we alluded, when mentioning the late dearness of salt, in consequence of an alleged monopoly, was present at Saturday's sale, but did not buy much. From the *Hurkaru* of Saturday we take the account of the sale which immediately follows:

"The third sale of the Hon. Company's salt took place at the Exchange Rooms yesterday, and attracted an immense crowd of natives, some with a view to make purchases, and probably a far greater number actuated by mere curiosity. The sale commenced about eleven, and we have obtained a note, of the average prices, given up to one o'clock, which we subjoin. We understand that the great purchasers at the former sales having (as the phrase is) *burat their fingers*, kept aloof on this occasion; and the sale, therefore, proceeded slowly, owing to the great number of competitors offering small sums, and shy of each other. At about a quarter before two o'clock

twenty-two successive lots did not bring, on an average, 400 rupees each; a depression that might, however, be owing, perhaps, to the inferior quality of the sale, of which various sorts are set forth in the advertisement. The whole quantity to be sold at this time is eight lacs of maunds; but the sale of the remainder was adjourned. The first lot was sold for 556 rupees.

	Rs.	Rs.
1st 19 lots, varying from	536	to 546
2 22 do.	547	to 540
3 10 do.	541	to 538
4 21 do.	557	to 554
5 16 do.	509	to 470
6 23 do.	550	to 510
7 18 do.	541	to 539
8 9 do.	522	to 504
9 10 do.	453	to 430
10 9 do.	420	to 420
11 19 do.	548	to 540

[India Gaz., June 17.]

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

Private accounts from Calcutta, dated the 13th July, state that the Lord Bishop of Calcutta died on Monday the 8th of that month, and was interred with great solemnity at St. John's Cathedral, on the following Thursday.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

May 31. The Lady Nugent has put back almost a perfect wreck, having on the 18th inst., lat. 15 N. long. 88. experienced a hurricane. She had five feet water in her hold, and has thrown about one-third of her cargo overboard, and more than one-half of the rest damaged. She is expected to be condemned.

Departures.

June 22. Ship Adamant, Elsworthy, for London.

28. Ship Susan, Hamilton, for London.

July 1. Ship Mellish, Ford, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 19. At Dinapore, the lady of Capt. Geo. Matthews, H.M.'s 59th regt. of a daughter.

June 4. At Meerut, the lady of J. H. Matthews, Esq., Paymaster of H. M.'s 14th regt., of a daughter.

5. At Nusseerabad, the lady of C. W. Welchman, Esq., M.D., of a son.

14. Mrs. P. Sutherland, of a son.

15. At Chowringhee, the lady of R. Hunter, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

19. Mrs. Wm. Denman, of a son.

— The lady of Jas. Erving, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

Lately, in the Fort of Allahabad, the wife of Mr. A. Cameron, Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 25. At Meerut, Dr. Urquhart, 22d N.I., to Miss Catharine Long.

June 5. Mr. William Nichols, to Miss Cordelia Bowman.

10. Mr. Alexander Burnett, to Miss Catherine D'Moyrah.

11. Mr. Thomas Fletcher Waghorn, of the Hon. Company's Marine, to Miss Elizabeth Bartlett.

13. J. A. Aganoor, Esq., to Miss Nan Jane Joseph, eldest daughter of Jacob Joseph, Esq.

15. Mr. John Arratoon Vertaness, Assistant of Messrs. Cruttenden and Co., to Miss B. Jacob, youngest sister of Mr. Carrapiet Jacob, of Calcutta.

17. A. Colvin, Esq., to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Jas. Colvin, Esq.

18. William Graham, Esq., to Mrs. Eleanor Browne.

DEATHS.

June 3. At Chittagong, Brev. Capt. R. W. Forster, Interp. and Quart. Mast. of the 2d bat. 13th regt. N.I.

5. James Thomson Bell, Esq., son of the late Dr. Bell, and nephew to Thomson the poet.

— At the Presidency, Mr. Joseph Robert Rains, late of the Hon. Company's Artillery, aged 21.

— At Haupper, Fanny Lydia, daughter of Capt. W. P. Cooke, Dep. Judge Adv. Gen. 2d Div.

10. At Berhampore, on his way to Chuprah, John Eustace Chinnery, only son of George Chinnery, Esq., of Serampore.

11. At Chowringhee, the infant daughter of John Hunter, Esq., of the Civil Service.

12. Capt. Benjamin Rogers, of the Country Service, commander of the Sultan, aged 30 years; a gentleman whose suavity of manners and honourable character rendered him beloved by all who knew him. He has left a widow and many relations, who, with all his friends, must deeply lament their loss.

13. The infant daughter of J. W. Grant, Esq., C.S.

14. At Dacca, Lieut. Charles Boyd, Adj. of the 2d bat. 13th N.I.

18. Elizabeth Emily, the infant daughter of the Rev. S. Trewin.

22. At Hansee, the infant son of Lieut. Ramsay, 8th N.I.

Lately, at Cawnpore, Charles Edmund, the infant son of Capt. Cave Brown.

CHINA.

The ship Charles Forbes, belonging to this port, anchored in the harbour this morning from China. We have been favoured with an extract of a letter received

by this opportunity, which states, that Patna Opium, on the 15th of April, was at 2,500 dollars, and Company's Malwa at 1,500. Smuggled, or Demaun Malwa, at 1,200 dollars per pecul. The

Company sold their last lot of Bengal Opium, at 7½ tales. The stock of Opium on hand was moderate, but that of Cotton was very considerable.—*Bom. Cour.*, June 29.

Home Intelligence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies have given notice, that a Quarterly General Court of the said Company will be held at their House in Leadenhall-street, on Wednesday, the 18th Dec. next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of declaring a Dividend from Midsummer last to Christmas next. That the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock will be shut on Tuesday, the 3d of December, at three o'clock, and opened again on Thursday, the 16th of January 1823. And that the Dividend Warrants on the said Stock, due on the 5th of January 1823, will be ready to be delivered on Monday the 6th of the same month.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieut. Cook, of the Portsmouth Division of Royal Marines, is appointed Aide-Camp to the Rt. Hon. Lord Amherst, the newly appointed Governor-General of India.

At a Court of Directors held at the East-India House, on Wednesday the 27th Nov., George Norton, Esq., a Barrister of the Temple, was appointed the Company's Advocate General at Bombay in the room of O. Woodhouse, Esq., deceased.

LORD CLIVE'S FUND.

The Directors of the East-India Company have received Six Hundred Pounds, as a Donation to Lord Clive's Fund.

THE DECCAN PRIZE MONEY CAUSE.

This very important cause came on on Friday the 15th Nov., in pursuance of a former adjournment, for a further hearing, before the Lords of the Council, at the Board Room in the Treasury.

The parties interested in the final decision of this cause are, the army under the command of the Marquess of Hastings, and the army lately commanded by Sir T. Hislop, Bart.

Dr. Jenner and Mr. Harrison attended as Counsel in behalf of Sir T. Hislop, Bart.; and Dr. Lushington and Mr. Adam appeared for the Marquess of Hastings.

After considerable discussion, the Counsel in behalf of the Marquess of Hastings urged the expediency of postponing the further consideration of the cause to a future day.

To this application it is understood that their Lordships assented, and the cause stands adjourned to this month.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Nov. 2. Deal. Ship Barossa, Hutchinson, from Bengal, Madras, Cape, and St. Helena.

11. Liverpool. Ship Seaforth, M'Dowall, from Bombay 4th July.

16. Gravesend. Ship Swallow, Ross, from Bombay 4th July.

24. Deal. Ship Brailsford, Spring, from Bombay 22d July.

25. Off Margate. Ship Palmyra, Lamb, from Batavia, &c.

26. Liverpool. Ship Hindoostan, Kirkwood, from Bengal 18th July.

Departures.

Nov. 1. Gravesend. Ship Eliza, Ward, for Madras and Bengal.

14. Ditto. Ship Ogle Castle, Pearson, for Bengal.

Ships spoken with.

David Scott, Bunyon, London to Madras and Bengal, 17th Aug. lat. 15 S. long. 34 W.

John Taylor, Liverpool, to Bengal, 27th Aug. lat. 18 long. 27.

Clydesdale, M'Kellar, Liverpool to New South Wales 21st July, lat. 15. N. long. 25.

Duke of York, Campbell, Bombay, to China, 13th July, by the Seaforth, arrived at Liverpool.

The Warren Hastings, Mason, London to Bengal, 10th July, lat. 9. 30 N. lon. 23. 30. She had spoken on the 7th, lat. 10. lon. 24, the Winchelsea, Adamson, and Dorsetshire, Lyde, both from London to Bengal.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 10. At the Cape of Good Hope, the lady of Jas. Duff Watt, Esq., Dep. Assist. Commissary-General to the Forces, of a son.

Oct. 25. At Peckham, Mrs. Thomas Heath, of a son.

27. At his house, Winchester-row, New-road, Paddington, the lady of Robert Baxter, Esq. of Bombay, of a son.

28. At Norton Cottage, Tenby, the lady of Lieut. Col. Voyle, of a daughter.

Nov. 1. At Clapham, the lady of Thos. Barlow, Esq. of Calcutta, of a daughter.

19. At Barnes Terrace, Surry, the lady of Major John Hickes, of the Hon. Company's Bombay Establishment, of a son.

18. The lady of Peter Auber, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Hon. East India Company, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 28. At Bray Church, County of Wicklow, Capt. Philip Maughan, of the Hon. East-India Company's Bombay Marine Service, to Teresa, third daughter of the late Alex. Brenan, Esq., one of the Six Clerks of his Majesty's Court of Chancery, Ireland.

31. At Kensington Church, by the Rev. Mr. Rennell, Capt. David Rae Newall, of the Hon. E. I. Company's ship Scaleby Castle, to Charlotte Jannetta, only surviving daughter of the late James Falconer, Esq. of Bombay.

Nov. 6. At Park-place, Edinburgh, John Williams, Esq. of the Hon. East-India Company's Civil Service, to Sophia, daughter of the late Dr. Wm. Roxburgh, also of the East-India Service.

9. Major P. Dunbar, of the Cavalry, in the Hon. East-India Company's Service, to Jessie, seventh daughter of the Rev. Wm. Leslie, of Balnagaith, Morayshire, N.B., and niece to the Earl of Caithness.

21. At St James's Church, by the Lord Bishop of London, the Rev. Thos. Scott Smyth, of St. Austle, in the County of Cornwall, to Georgiana Theophila, youngest daughter of Sir T. J. Metcalfe, Bart., and sister to the present Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart., of Fern-hill, Berks.

DEATHS.

Oct. 30. At Paris, Mr. David Babington, aged 22, fourth son of Dr. Babington, of Aldermanbury.

31. At his house, Grosvenor-place, Bath, Admiral Peter Puget, in his 60th year, late Naval Commissioner at Madras and Trincomalee. He was an active and zealous officer, had passed the greater part of his life in actual service, and commanded the Chatham in Admiral Vancouver's Voyage of Discovery round the World.

— At his father's residence in Kennington, in the eighteenth year of his age, after an illness of many months, and to the great grief of all his family, Richard

Maidman Budden, eldest son of Major Budden, of the Hon. East-India Company's Service.

31. Aged 14, at the house of her grandfather, James Lynn, Esq., Woodbridge, Suffolk, deeply lamented by her relatives and friends, Sarah Ellen, only child of Richard Sharp, Esq., Surgeon on the Bombay Establishment.

Nov. 7. At Bath, Major General Sir Henry White, K.C.B., of the Hon. Company's Service in Bengal. His remains were interred on the morning of the 16th, in the Abbey Church, with all the funeral splendour due to his eminent rank. There were five mourning coaches and four, with a hearse and set, decorated with handsome plumes, and followed by a numerous train of gentlemen's carriages. The following distinguished characters officiated as pall-bearers on the occasion:—Gen. Sir R. Blair, Bart.; Gen. Sir T. Dallas, K.C.B.; Gen. Sir Geo. Leith, Bart.; Lieut. Gen. Dickson; Col. Hall; Maj. Sullivan; Col. Shaw; Col. Mackenzie.

8. At the advanced age of 81, Mrs. Eyles, sister of Geo. Dominicus, Esq. of the East-India House, and mother of Major Eyles, Bombay Army.

— The infant son of Mr. Geo. Baillie, of Poplar, Middlesex.

Lately, at Moore Park, in the County of Cork, Stephen, Earl of Mountcashel, father of the Hon. R. F. Moore, of the Bengal Civil Service.

CALCUTTA EXCHANGE.

We are informed that there has been a great scarcity of money in the Calcutta market, attributed to various causes, and which had raised the exchange on England to 2s. 1½d. a 2s. 2d., and the rate of interest to 10 per Cent. amongst the merchants.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, November 26.

COTTON.—The Cotton market this week has been in a very languid state, yet there are no sellers at any reduction; the purchases are in bond, Surat ordinary 5½d, fair 5½d, good fair 6d., and very good 6½d.; Madras 5½d. good fair; Bengals 5½d. fair, to 5½d. good fair, good 5½d., very good 6½d.; and duty paid, Demerara and Berbice good fair 9½d. and 9½d.; and West India fair 8d.

CORRE.—The public sales last week were considerable: British Plantation, with the exception of Berbice and Demerara, which were 2s. to 3s. per cwt. lower, sold freely and at rather higher prices: the two latter have for a length of time rated much higher than the other qualities; good ordinary St. Domingo in casks and in bags sold at 9½s. 6d. and 9½s. 6d. in considerable parcels.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1822-23.

When sailed.	Ship.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Purveys.	Consequents.	To be aloft.	To be in Downs.
1	Royal George	1333 J. Pam Timins.	Christop. Biden	J. H. Buttivant	R. H. Treherne	A. C. Walling	Wm. Carr	Thomas Hog	John Ward	Bengal & China	1822.	1822.
2	General Kpl	1330 James Walker	Alex. Nairne	Richard Apin	R. H. Treherne	A. C. Walling	H. Thompson	Fred. P. Alley	James Cannon	Bengal & China	1822.	4 Dec.
3	Kent	1332 S. Marjoribanks	Henry Cobb	James Sexton	John Fearn	John M. Rayn	Wm. Mac Nair	James Dun	John Allan	Bengal & China	1822.	1822.
4	Harfordshire	1330 John Locke	William Hops	Robert Card	Richard Card	Wm. Mac Nair	Wm. Mac Nair	Richard Boyes	Edw. Crowfoot	Bombay & China	13 Nov	3 Jan.
5	India	1330 B. Borraillie	Samuel Scullie	Jos. Dodman	Fred. Orlebar	C. Pennington	Henry Harris	John Scott	George Adam	Bombay & China	13 Nov	3 Jan.
6	Farquharson	1328 J. Chr. Lochner	W. Cruickshank	Henry Cowan	W. Whitehead	H. Colbourne	George Lloyd	Samuel Symes	G. B. Gridliths	St. Helena, Ben- cofura, & China	13 Dec	9 Feb.
7	Rogues	1334 J. Pam Timins	John Peterson	Edward Foord	Edward Jacob	W. H. Walker	Chas. Clarkson	Rt. Alexander	John Banney	Bengal & China	13 Dec	9 Feb.
8	Hythe	1335 S. Marjoribanks	J. Petre Wilson	Alex. W. Law	Rob. Lindsay	A. C. Proctor	Rob. Johling	Edw. Edwards	John Thomson	St. Helena, Ben- cofura, & China	13 Dec	9 Feb.
9	Windsor	1332 George Clay	Thos. Harvalde	A. F. Procter	Mark Claydon	Felix Boulthier	—	James Arnot	Joseph Cragg	Bombay & China	13 Dec	9 Feb.
10	Bridgewater	1330 James Sims	Wm. Mitchell	Henry Bristow	T. Buttenshaw	H. T. Turbutt	James Walker	James Arnot	George Hemer	Bombay & China	13 Dec	9 Feb.
11	Walsley	1335 Company's Ship	Richard Abager	Charles Shea	John Brown	G. T. Calverly	—	James Arnot	William Bruce	Bombay & China	13 Dec	9 Feb.
12	Scalby Castle	1340 Company's Ship	David Rose	W. B. Blackley	John Hillman	Jas. Murdoch	Robert Robson	Jas. Hattiday	William Cragg	Bombay & China	13 Dec	9 Feb.
13	Kellie Castle	1337 Stewart Erskine	Edw. L. Adams	W. Hen. Laird	John Hay	Robert Pettillo	T. Shearman	Robt. Elliot	Jos. W. Cragg	Bombay & China	13 Dec	9 Feb.
14	Atlas	1332 Jasper Vaux	C. Olway Mayne	Jos. Stanton	G. Smithwaite	P. C. Staufwell	B. J. Thompson	John Dill	Rich. Rawes	Bombay & China	13 Dec	9 Feb.
15	Possilert	1330 John Corstaire	W. H. Dalrymple	—	William Allen	—	J. W. Wilson	J. W. Wilson	—	Bombay & China	13 Dec	9 Feb.
16	Charles Grant	1330 Wm. Moffatt	William Hay	George Denny	Joseph Costa	Cur. Eastmire	Thos. Thomas	Robt. Sturges	—	Bombay & China	13 Dec	9 Feb.
17	Bombay	1330 Henry Temper	John Minney	—	—	George Wist	Thos. Ingram	Robt. Munday	—	Bombay & China	13 Dec	9 Feb.
18	Warren Hastings	1330 William Sims	Richard Hawes	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	13 Dec	9 Feb.
19	Lewther Castle	1330 J. Crosthwaite	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China	13 Dec	9 Feb.

	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.		
Cochineal.....lb.	0	3	9	10	0	4	6	Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.							
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	3	0	0		9	0	0	Senna.....lb.	0	0	6	to	0	2	6
— Cheribon.....cwt.	3	10	0		3	18	0	Turmeric, Bengal.....cwt.	0	11	0		0	16	0
— Samatra.....cwt.	4	8	0		4	18	0	— Java.....cwt.	0	18	0		1	8	0
— Bourbon.....cwt.								— China.....cwt.	1	3	0		2	0	0
— Mocha.....cwt.	8	0	0		10	0	0	Zedoary.....cwt.							
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0	0	6		0	0	7	Galls, in Sorts.....cwt.	7	0	0		9	0	0
— Madras.....lb.	0	0	3		0	0	6	— Blue.....cwt.	8	0	0		10	0	0
— Bengal.....lb.	0	0	3		0	0	6	Indigo, Blue.....lb.	0	11	6		0	12	0
— Bourbon.....lb.	0	0	9		0	1	0	— Purple and Violet.....lb.	0	11	4		0	11	3
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.								— Fine Violet.....lb.	0	11	1		0	11	3
— Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	2	0	0		3	3	0	— Good Ditto.....cwt.	0	10	10		0	11	0
— Anniseeds, Star.....cwt.	3	0	0		3	3	0	— Fine Violet & Copper.....cwt.	0	10	6		0	10	10
— Borax, Refined.....cwt.	2	10	0		3	10	0	— Good Ditto.....cwt.	0	10	2		0	10	3
— Unrefined, or Tincal.....cwt.	2	10	0		3	3	0	— Ordinary Ditto.....cwt.	0	6	3		0	8	8
— Camphire unrefined.....cwt.	9	0	0		11	0	0	— Consuming qualities.....cwt.	0	9	9		0	10	9
— Cardamoms, Malabar.....lb.	0	2	3		0	3	0	— Madras Fine and Good.....cwt.							
— Ceylon.....lb.	0	1	3		0	1	6	Rice, Bengal.....cwt.	0	9	0		0	12	0
— Cassia Buds.....cwt.	17	3	0		18	0	0	Safflower.....cwt.	3	0	0		14	0	0
— Lignum.....cwt.	7	9	0		8	0	0	Sago.....cwt.	0	14	0		1	3	0
— Castor Oil.....lb.	0	0	6		0	1	3	Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	1	10	0				
— China Root.....cwt.	1	0	0		1	13	0	Silk, Bengal Skin.....lb.	0	14	3		0	17	6
— Coculus Indicus.....cwt.	1	3	0		1	12	0	— Novi.....lb.	0	17	6		1	8	9
— Columbo Root.....cwt.								— Ditto White.....lb.	0	18	0		1	3	3
— Dragon's Blood.....cwt.	10	0	0		36	0	0	— China.....cwt.	0	17	1		1	3	4
— Gum Ammoniac, lump.....cwt.	4	0	0		9	0	0	— Organzine.....cwt.	1	16	0		2	7	0
— Arabic.....cwt.	3	10	0		3	0	0	Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0	4	7		0	7	1
— Asafoetida.....cwt.	3	0	0		19	0	0	— Cloves.....cwt.	0	4	1				
— Benjamin.....cwt.	3	0	0		30	0	0	— Mace.....cwt.	0	4	3		0	3	3
— Animi.....cwt.	2	10	0		9	0	0	— Nutmegs.....cwt.	0	8	8		0	3	3
— Galbanum.....cwt.								— Ginger.....cwt.	0	15	0		0	17	0
— Gambogium.....cwt.	11	0	0		15	0	0	— Pepper, Black.....lb.	0	0	6				
— Myrrh.....cwt.	3	0	0		15	0	0	— White.....lb.	0	1	4				
— Otibanum.....cwt.	1	10	0		3	0	0	Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1	7	0		1	12	0
— Lac Lake.....lb.	0	0	9		0	2	6	— White.....cwt.	1	14	0		2	1	0
— Dye.....cwt.	0	2	0		0	4	0	— Brown.....cwt.	0	18	0		1	1	0
— Shell, Black.....cwt.	2	0	0		3	0	0	— Manilla and Java.....cwt.	0	18	0		1	1	0
— Shivered.....cwt.	2	0	0		3	0	0	Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0	2	4				
— Stick.....cwt.	0	13	0		1	3	0	— Congou.....cwt.	0	2	3		0	3	0
— Musk, China.....cwt.	0	7	0		0	18	0	— Souehong.....cwt.	0	3	11		0	4	8
— Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0	10	0		0	16	0	— Campai.....cwt.	0	3	6		0	3	10
— Oil Cassia.....cwt.	0	0	6		0	0	7	— Twankay.....cwt.	0	3	4		0	3	7
— Cinnamon.....cwt.	0	12	0		0	13	0	— Pekoe.....cwt.	0	8	2				
— Cloves.....cwt.								— Hyson Skin.....cwt.	0	3	3		0	3	4
— Mace.....cwt.								— Hyson.....cwt.	0	3	7		0	3	4
— Nutmegs.....cwt.	0	2	0		0	2	6	— Gunpowder.....cwt.	0	4	8		0	3	3
— Opium.....lb.								— Tortoiseshell.....cwt.	1	6	0		2	1	0
— Rhubarb.....cwt.	0	1	0		0	3	0	— Wood, Saunders Red.....ton	8	0	0		10	0	0

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 3 December—Prompt 28 February.
Tea—Bohea, 500,000 lbs.; Congou, Camptol, Pekoe, and Souehong, 5,000,000 lbs.; Twankay and Hyson Skin, 1,100,000 lbs.; Hyson, 200,000 lbs.
—Total, including Private Trade, 6,800,000 lbs.

For Sale 11 December—Prompt 7 March.
Company's.—Bengal, Coast, and Surat Piece Goods, Nankeen Cloth, and Damaged Coast Piece Goods.

For Sale 20 January 1823—Prompt 18 April.
Company's.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.

For Sale 21 January—Prompt 4 April.
Company's and Licensed—Indigo.

The Court of Directors have given notice, that at their ensuing March Sale of TEA, the several Species will be put up at the following Prices, viz.—Bohea, at 1s. 6d. per lb.; Congou, at 2s. 3d. and 2s. 4d.; Camptol, at 2s. 3d.; Souehong, at 2s.; Twankay, at 2s. 3d.; Hyson Skin, at 2s. 6d.; Hyson, at 3s. and 4s.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGO of the Barrosa, from Bengal and Madras.
Company's.—Piece Goods—Sugar—Indigo—Cotton.
Private Trade and Privilege.—Cotton Goods.

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

Ships' Names.	Tons.	Captains.	Destinations.
Stentor - - -	300	Harris - -	Bengal direct.
Timandra - - -	450	Wray - -	Ditto.
Lord Sedfield - - -			Ditto.
Grenada - - -	450	Donald - -	Ditto.
Kains - - -	450	Rusland - -	Madras.
Norfolk - - -	550	Greig - -	Madras and Bengal.
Lady Campbell - - -	700	Betham - -	Ditto.
Euphrates - - -	550	Meade - -	Bombay.
England - - -	450	Reay - -	Ditto.
Pigott - - -	400	Fomlin - -	Ditto.
Hannah - - -	500	Lamb - -	Ditto.
Royal George - - -	300	Elerby - -	Ceylon and Bombay.
Speke - - -	474	M'Pherson - -	Ceylon.
Mulgrave Castle - - -	500	Ralph - -	Mauritius and Ceylon
Jemima - - -	300	Watt - -	Batavia and Singapore.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of October to the 25th of November 1822.

1822.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Consols.	New 4 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	3 p. Cent.	Imperial 4 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	Quintum.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old 80. Sea Annuities.	New Ditto.	3 p. Cent. Bonds.	3 p. Cent. per Dy. Exchequer Bills.	Consols for Account.	Lottery Tickets.	1822.
Oct. 26	—	82	82	99	103	20	93	—	—	—	256	—	—	—	49.51p	5.9p	82	22 15 0	1822.
29	250	81	82	99	103	20	93	—	—	—	256	—	—	—	50.51p	5.9p	82	22 15 0	Oct 26
30	250	81	82	99	103	20	93	—	—	—	256	—	—	—	50.51p	5.9p	82	22 15 0	29
31	250	81	82	99	103	20	93	—	—	—	256	—	—	—	50.51p	5.9p	82	22 15 0	30
Nov. 2	—	81	82	99	103	20	93	—	—	—	256	—	—	—	50.51p	5.9p	82	22 15 0	31
6	250	81	82	99	103	20	93	—	—	—	256	—	—	—	50.51p	5.9p	82	22 15 0	Nov. 2
7	251	81	82	99	103	20	93	—	—	—	256	—	—	—	50.51p	5.9p	82	22 15 0	6
8	250	81	82	99	103	20	93	—	—	—	256	—	—	—	50.51p	5.9p	82	22 15 0	7
11	244	78	79	96	103	20	93	—	—	—	256	—	—	—	50.51p	5.9p	82	22 15 0	8
12	244	80	81	97	103	20	93	—	—	—	256	—	—	—	50.51p	5.9p	82	22 15 0	11
13	247	80	81	98	103	20	93	—	—	—	256	—	—	—	50.51p	5.9p	82	22 15 0	12
14	249	81	82	98	103	20	93	—	—	—	256	—	—	—	50.51p	5.9p	82	22 15 0	13
15	249	81	82	98	103	20	93	—	—	—	256	—	—	—	50.51p	5.9p	82	22 15 0	14
16	249	81	82	98	103	20	93	—	—	—	256	—	—	—	50.51p	5.9p	82	22 15 0	15
18	249	81	82	98	103	20	93	—	—	—	256	—	—	—	50.51p	5.9p	82	22 15 0	16
19	249	81	82	98	103	20	93	—	—	—	256	—	—	—	50.51p	5.9p	82	22 15 0	18
20	248	80	81	98	103	20	93	—	—	—	256	—	—	—	50.51p	5.9p	82	22 15 0	19
21	248	80	81	98	103	20	93	—	—	—	256	—	—	—	50.51p	5.9p	82	22 15 0	20
22	247	80	81	98	103	20	93	—	—	—	256	—	—	—	50.51p	5.9p	82	22 15 0	21
23	247	80	81	98	103	20	93	—	—	—	256	—	—	—	50.51p	5.9p	82	22 15 0	22
25	247	80	81	98	103	20	93	—	—	—	256	—	—	—	50.51p	5.9p	82	22 15 0	23
25	247	80	81	98	103	20	93	—	—	—	256	—	—	—	50.51p	5.9p	82	22 15 0	25

F. EYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

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lin, 43—Feb. 6, 1822—works presented by different societies—various models of implements used in Indian manufactures, laid before the Society—large block of petrified wood presented to the museum—tropical birds presented to ditto by Capt. Eastgate, of the ship *Fame*—letter read from Dr. Wallich, forwarding several drawings of Nepaul plants, 247—paper on Hindoo craniology, by G. M. Paterson, M.D., read by the secretary—some valuable observations on the diamond mines of India, also read, 248—April 12, 1822—Mr. A. Stirling and Dr. Paterson elected members, and Aug. Von Schlegel an honorary member—images of Hindoo deities from Java, and a monkey from Singapore preserved in spirits, presented to the museum—a communication received from Mons. Duvaucel, in which he recognizes the hippelaphos of Aristotle in the black deer, or Kala-harin of Bengal—proposals received from Ceylon for printing a Pali grammar—sketch of the Thai, or Siamese language, accompanied by an inquiry into the structure of the Maun, or original language of Pegu, transmitted to the Society by Lieut. Low, 584.

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ERRATA.

Page 350, col. 1, line 35 from bottom, for *in* read *to*.
 — 350, — 1, — 23 ———, for 1817 read 1816.
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 — 457, — 2, — 18 ———, for *myself* read *himself*.

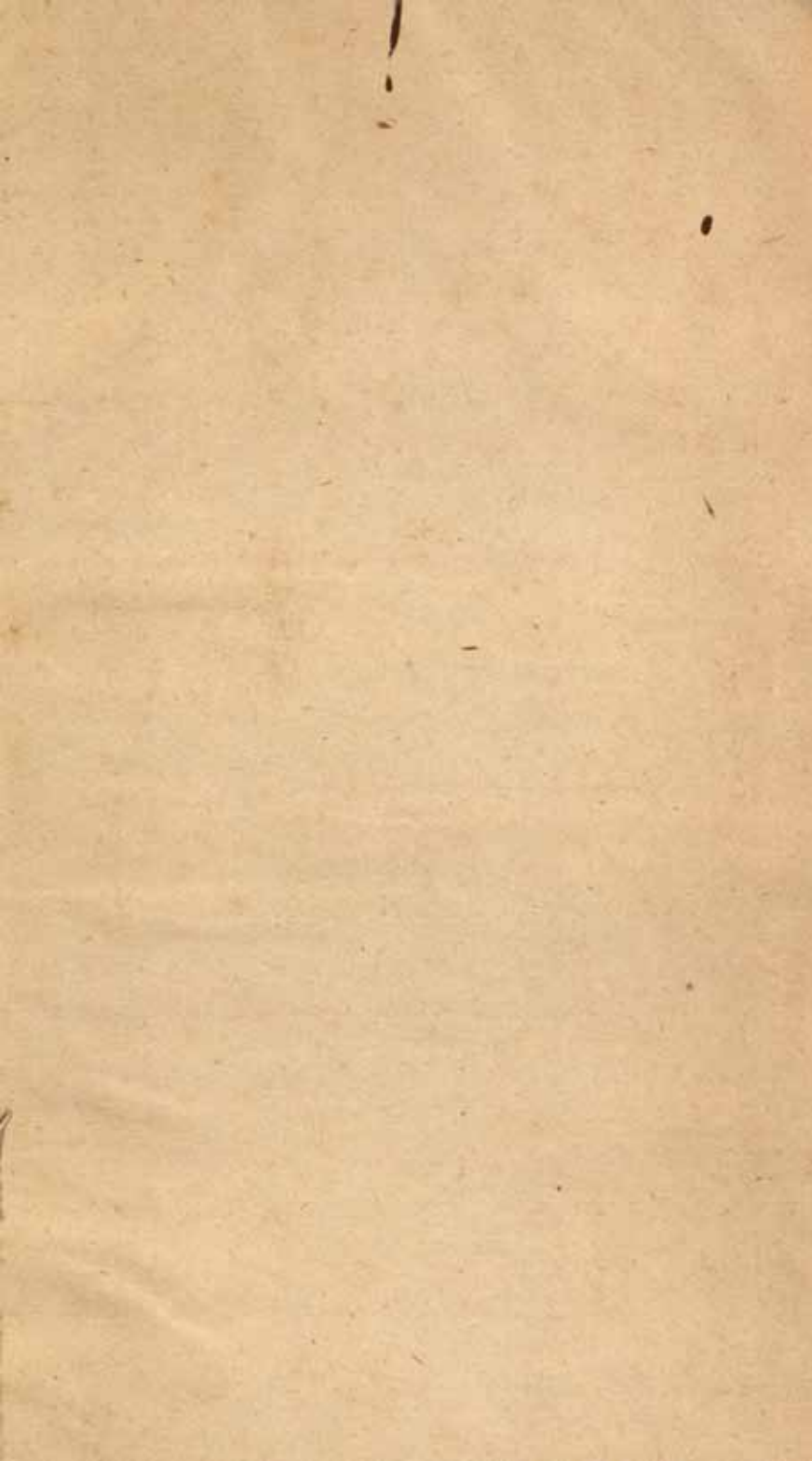
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